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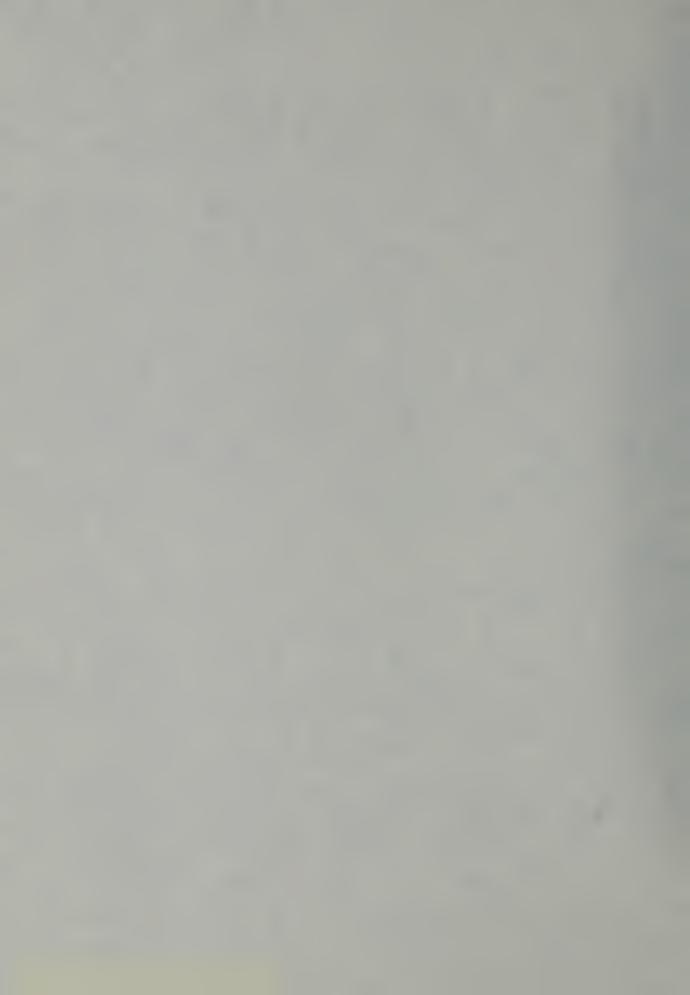
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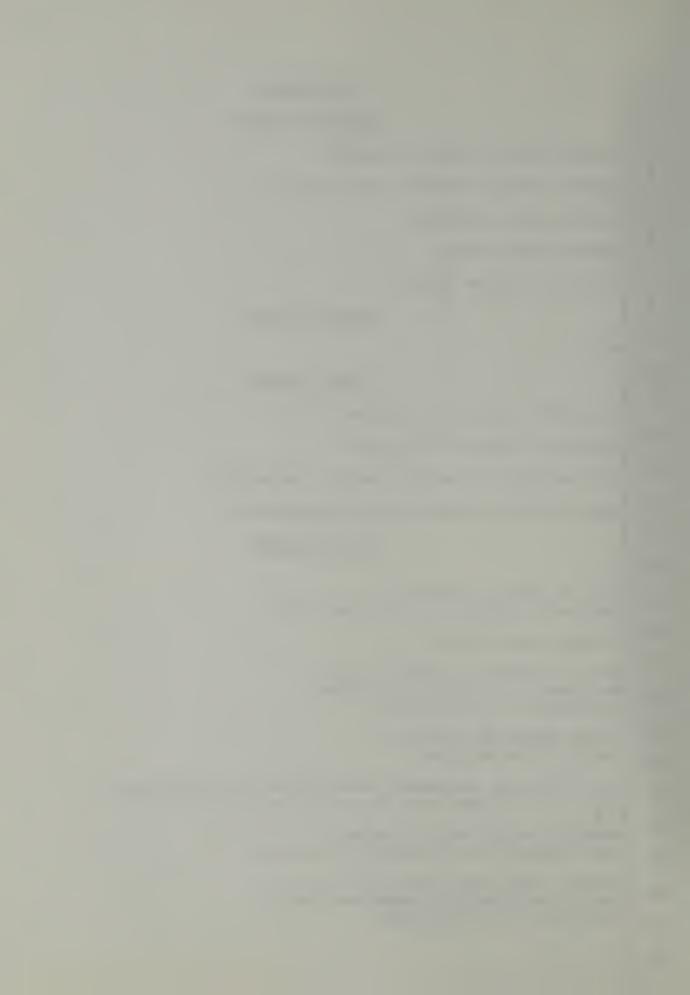
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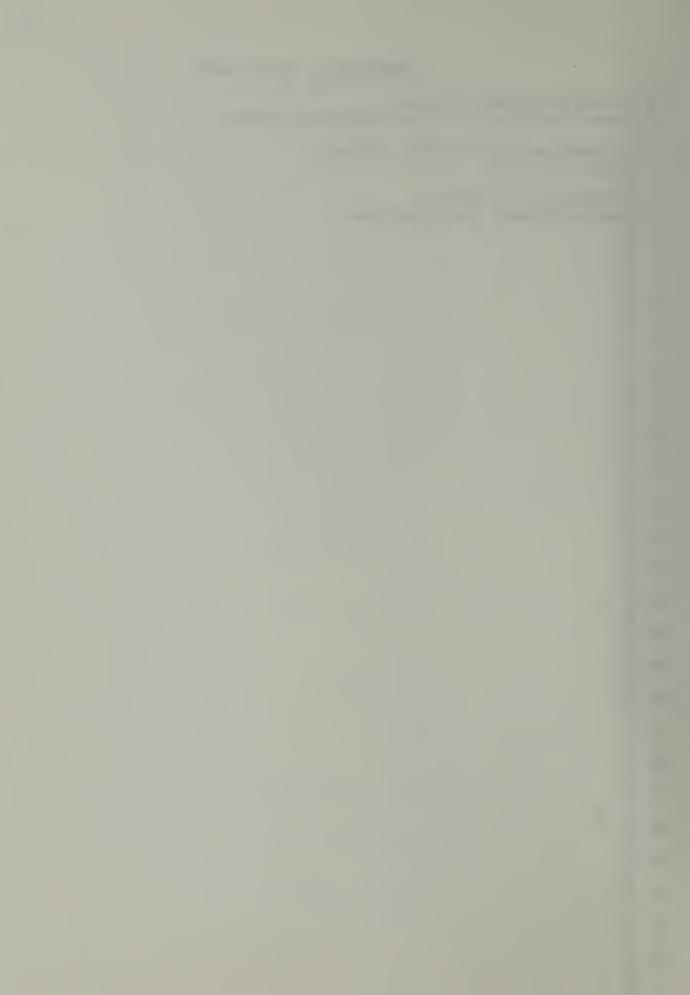
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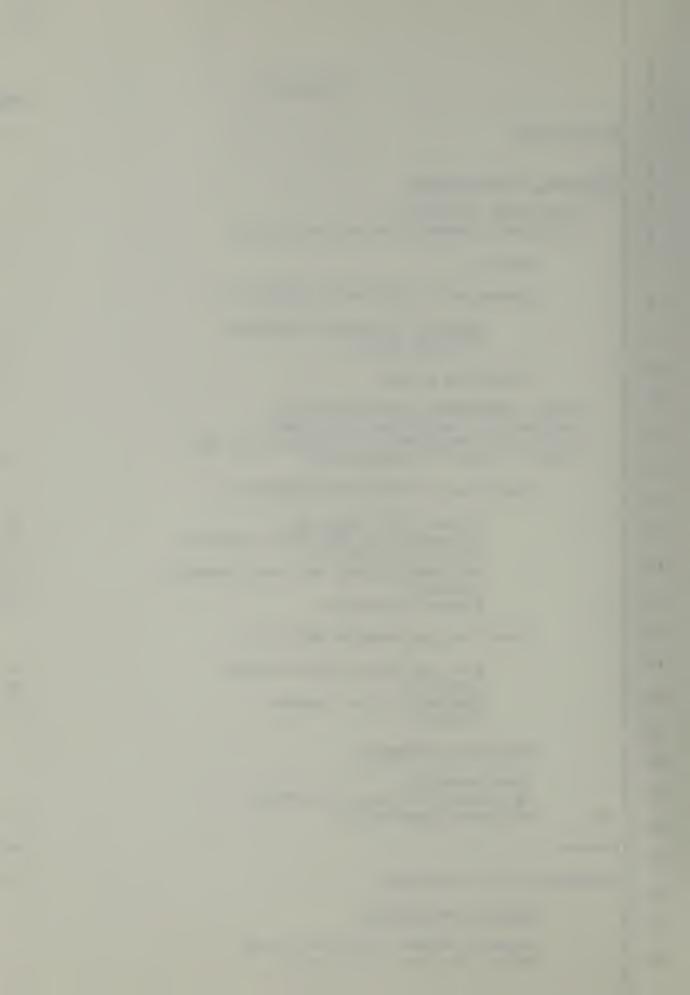
	APPEARANCES
	MEMBERS PRESENT
SENA:	TOR DAVID ROBERTI, Chairman
SENA	FOR WILLIAM CRAVEN, Vice-Chairman
SENA	TOR JOHN DOOLITTLE
SENAT	FOR HENRY MELLO
SENAT	TOR NICHOLAS PETRIS
	MEMBERS ABSENT
NONE	
	STAFF PRESENT
CLIFE	F BERG, Executive Officer
PAT V	WEBB, Committee Secretary
RICK	ROLLENS, Consultant on Bill Referrals
NANCY	MICHEL, Consultant on Appointments
	ALSO PRESENT
	W. CANE, Director, fornia Exposition and State Fair
SENAT	TOR LEROY GREENE
ANNII	E ALEXANDER, Superintendent,
	fornia Institution for Women, rtment of Corrections
ANNII	E ALEXANDER, Member,
Board	d of Corrections
	THOMPSON, Assistant Chief Administrative Officer fornia Correctional Peace Officers Association
REBE	CCA JURADO, Staff Attorney,
ACLU	Foundation of Southern California
	RD VEIT, Deputy Director le and Community Services Division
Depai	rtment of Corrections



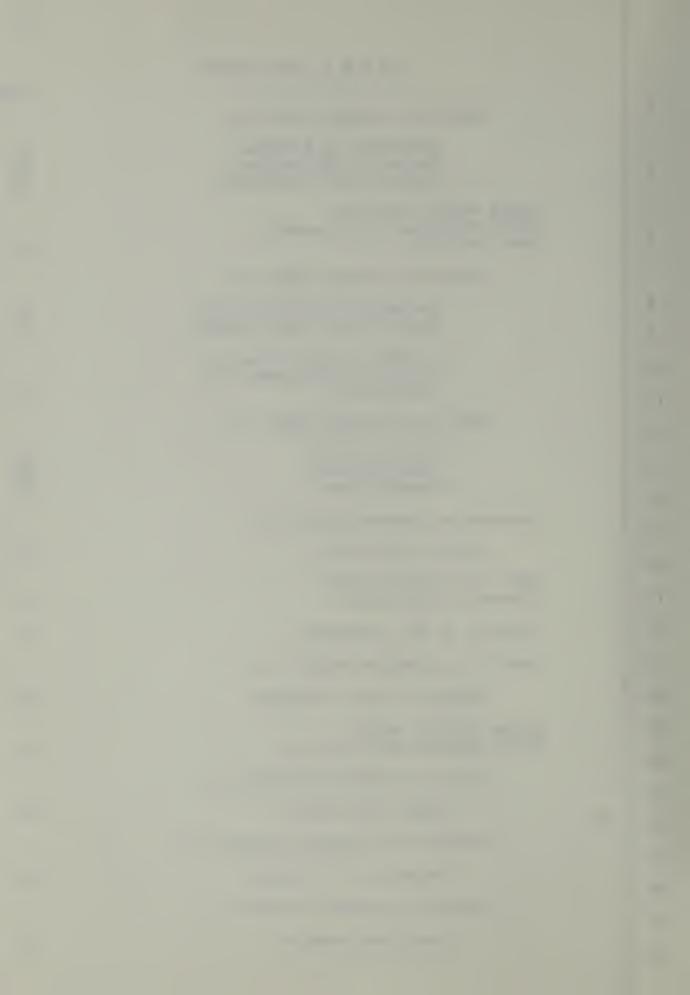
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3	ROBERT and PAULA BUNNEY, Parents
4	Inmate at CIW
5	MONIKA LEE, Attorney Heller-Ehrman, San Francisco
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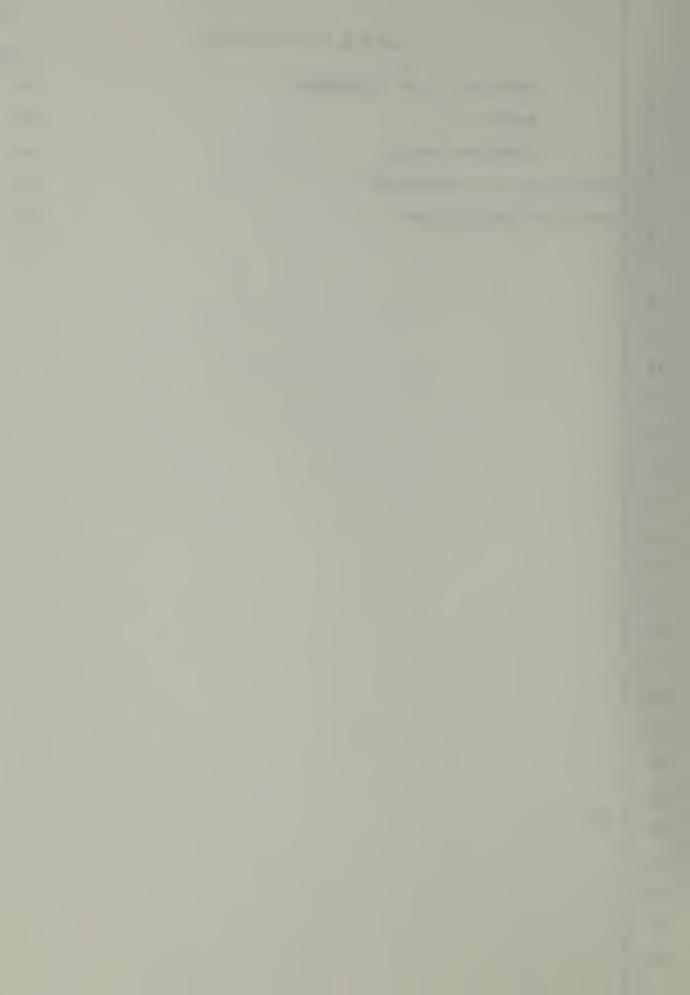
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## PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Governor's Appointees, Paul Cane, Director of the California Exposition and State Fair.

MR. CANE: Yes, sir. My name is Paul Cane. I'm here for confirmation of my appointment.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: We'll ask you what we ask all the Governor's Appointees, and that is why you feel yourself qualified to take on this responsibility?

MR. CANE: I think mainly because of the experience that I've had in management and communications, and in addition to that, for a number of years I have raced, and in turn we breed thoroughbreds. So, on those three grounds, Senator, I think I'm qualified.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Is there any discussion or debate? Is there any opposition?

I'd like you to know that Senator Greene wanted to be here to register his support.

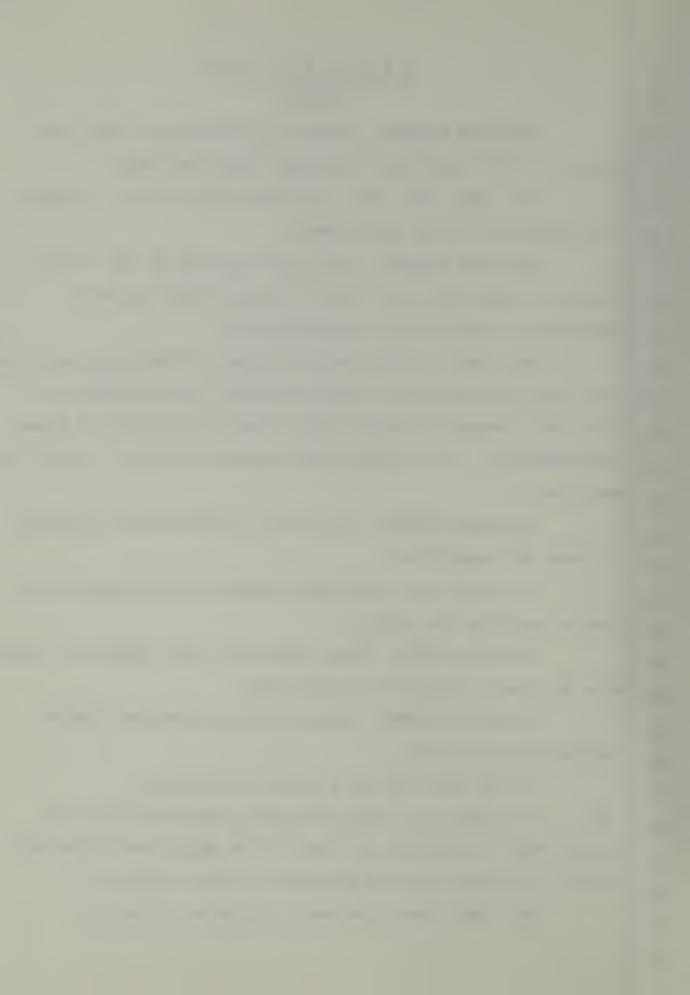
SENATOR CRAVEN: There being none, Mr. Chairman, I would move Mr. Cane's nomination to the Floor.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Craven moves Mr. Cane's nomination to the Floor.

Let me just ask you a couple of questions.

Cal Expo is a losing financial proposition for the What I generally ask most of the Appointees to the Fair Board, or in your case the Director, is what do we do --

MR. CANE: What has been, I'm aware of that.



CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: -- to turn things around?

MR. CANE: My understanding is that in recent times, the reliance of the Cal Expo operation on State funds has diminished, has decreased, and I think that since the management of Cal Expo has changed over the last year, and I think for the better, and several Directors have come on board, I think that the organization impresses me as moving in the right direction. I think it's a pretty strong operation.

In addition to that, substantial emphasis is being placed on what we call interim events.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Increment rents?

MR. CANE: Interim events.

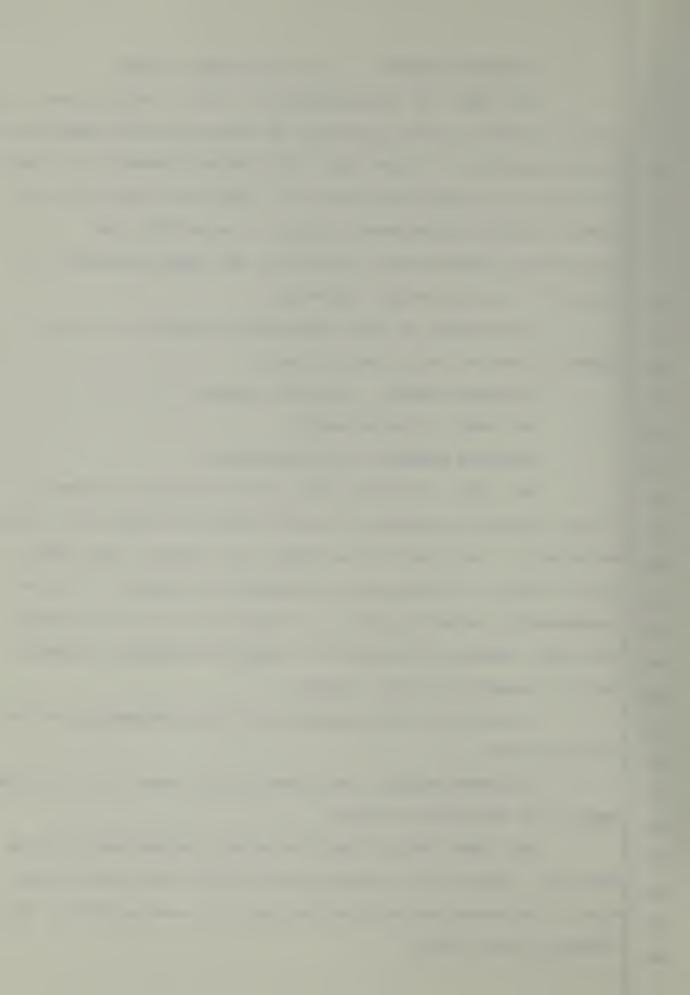
CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Interim events?

MR. CANE: Interim events, in an attempt to bring in revenue during the period of the year when the State Fair is not being held. The intertrack wagering, for example, with which you're familiar, is bringing in substantial revenue. A lot of consideration is being given on a longer term basis to leasing some small amounts of property for whatever purposes, perhaps hotel or something of that nature.

I think that the prospects are for a decreasing reliance on State funds.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: What exactly are some of the interim events that have been planned?

MR. CANE: They're working with a recreational vehicle show now. There is flea market activity that was experimented with. The intertrack wagering has been the most successful one, things of that nature.



We're making an effort through stepped up marketing activity to generate broader awareness of the availability of the facilities, space, and so forth, to attract additional things throughout the year -- throughout the years, I should say.

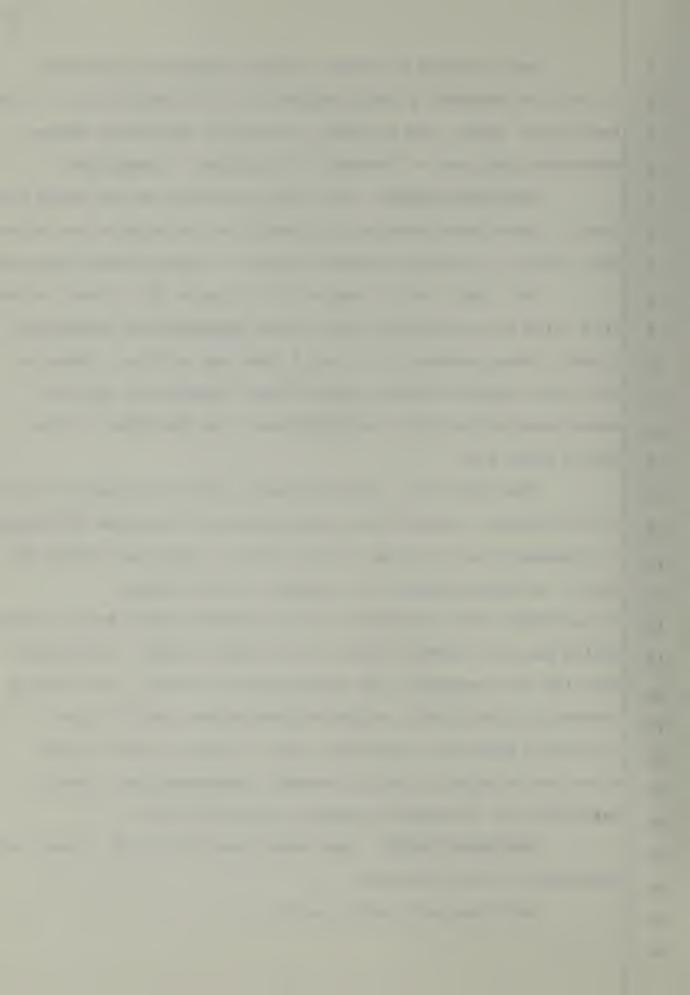
CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: What about the days of the State Fair itself? Have there been any proposals for the days of the State Fair itself to increase either revenues or public participation?

MR. CANE: Well, what we're trying to do, I don't think it's going to be something that can be accomplished immediately, I have a keen interest in it and I know two or three others on the Board, Senator Greene himself does, recognizing that the preeminence of the State of California, the fact that it does have a State Fair.

The State Fair, while properly, legally oriented heavily to agriculture, should have a representation that more thoroughly or adequately depicts some of the leading activities within the State: motion pictures, for example. We're making a concentrated effort currently to do something about having heavy motion picture identification at this year's Fair. Television, the high tech industry, the thoroughbred industry, the breeding industry in California, things of that nature, so that the California State Fair, we hope, will be able to move in the direction of being a pretty thorough representation of what California is in terms of industry and agriculture.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any other questions of Mr. Cane? Any opposition in the audience?

Secretary will call the roll.



SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle. Senator Mello.

SENATOR MELLO: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris. Senator Craven.

SENATOR CRAVEN: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye.

The Chair notes that Senator Greene is here in support of Mr. Cane's confirmation.

The vote is three to zero; confirmation is recommended to the Floor.

Congratulations.

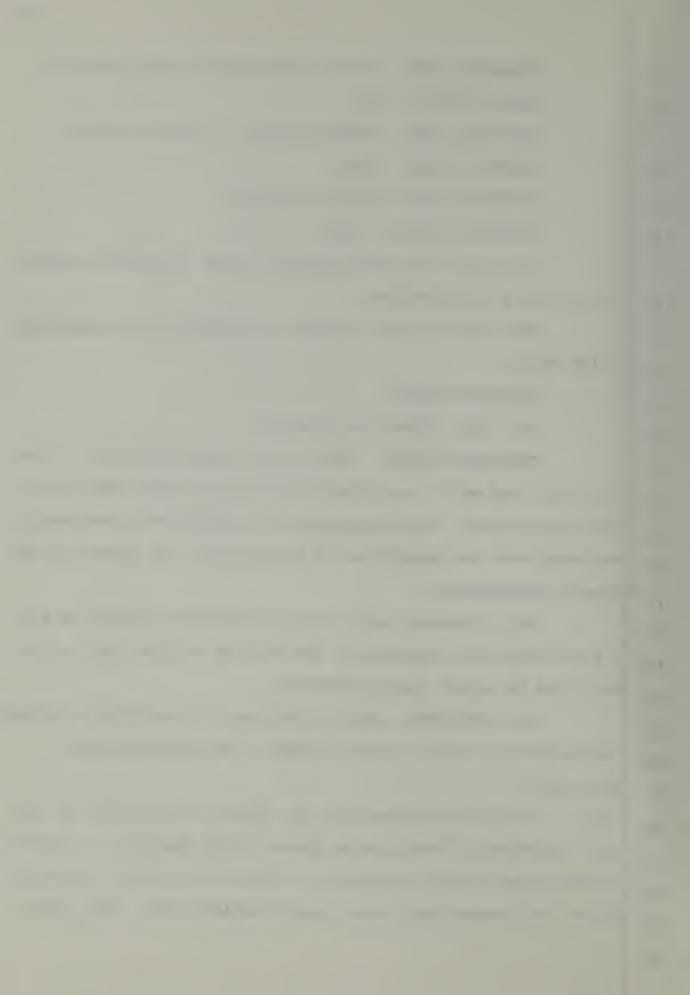
MR. CANE: Thank you, Senator.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Next is Ms. Annie Alexander for two positions, and we'll hear both of them at the same time since they are related: Superintendent of the California Institution for Women with the Department of Corrections; and Member of the Board of Corrections.

Ms. Alexander, we'll ask you the same question we ask all the Governor's Appointees, and that is why you feel you're qualified to assume these positions?

MS. ALEXANDER: Well, I believe I'm qualified to assume the positions, first of all, because of my background and experience.

I began my career with the State of California in 1960 as a psychiatric technician at Patton State Hospital. I worked in that capacity for six years, or until 1966, when I became an L.V.N. and worked both those classifications until 1970, when I



completed my Bachelor of Arts degree at Cal State San Bernardino.

And at that time I began to work as a group supervisor for San

Bernardino County Juvenile Department.

I came to the Department of Corrections in 1972 as what was then determined as a WCS I, a Women's Correctional

Supervisor I. I worked at the California Institution for Women for approximately two years before I transferred to the California Rehabilitation center as a correctional officer.

I went from correctional officer at the Men's Unit to correctional sergeant in the Women's Unit, and then to Correctional Counselor I at the California Institution for Men, and back to the Women's Unit as a correctional lieutenant.

After working as a correctional lieutenant and a correctional supervising counselor at the California Institution for Women, I transferred to CTF Soledad as a program administrator. I worked there as a program administrator and correctional administrator until I was appointed to the current position of Superintendent.

Having worked in line positions, management positions, and administrative positions, I think I have a working knowledge of the institutional setting.

Further, I like working with people. I believe that people are an integral part of the organization. I have come from an institution that has some of the not only departmental problems, but problems that are unique to CIW.

When I got there, I had a chance to take a look at all the areas, do an audit of all of the areas in the institution.

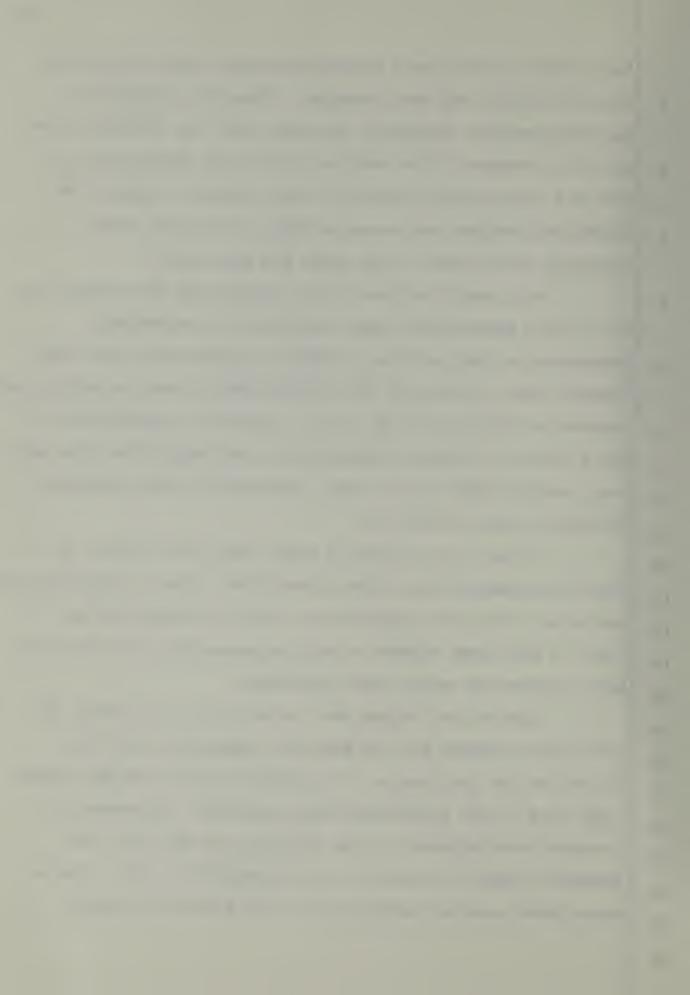


And I found two that were quite significant, those being the medical concerns and over crowding. Those two issues are currently pending litigation, but they were top priority to me, partially because of the need to operate the institution in a safe and secure manner, and the other because of some of the questions, problems and concerns that were brought to my attention on the part of the women and the staff.

As a result of some of the issues that were brought to me, I had a departmental audit conducted on the Medical Department to find out from a different perspective what those concerns were. Primarily the concerns were a need for additional training on the part of the staff, a need for redistribution of staff duties to enhance communications and redistribute the work load, and the other was to take a good look at the operational concerns of the institution.

We had also received a study from Prison Match, so I took the recommendations from Prison Match, from the departmental review and from staff observations, and we incorporated all of those to make some changes in what we perceived as the need for better operations within that department.

Some of the things that we have done as a result is currently we screen all the women for pregnancy upon their arrival to the institution. We provide training for the nurses in OB care at San Bernardino County Hospital. We house the pregnant women adjacent to the infirmary so that they have immediate access to emergency or availability to care. We've established ongoing communications with Riverside General



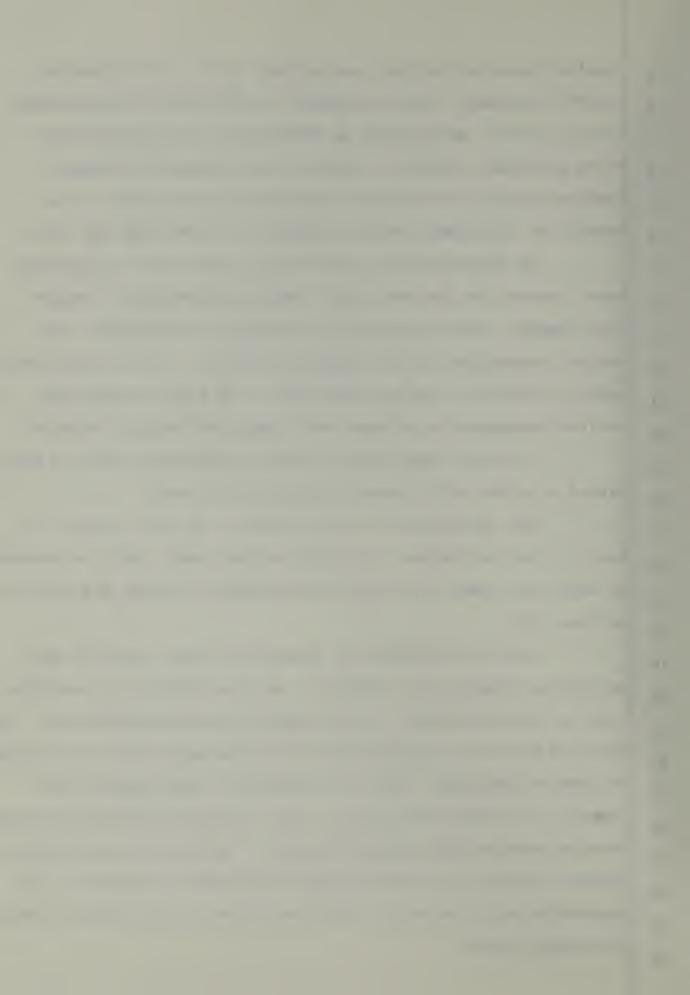
Hospital where we contract our medical care. We've hired an OB/GYN consultant. We've provided training for our supervisory nursing staff. We've hired an additional staff psychiatrist. We've provided a method of communication through the Women's Advisory Council, the Medical Department and my office as a vehicle to help women resolve whatever concerns they may have.

We provide weekly educational classes for the pregnant women through the San Bernardino County Maternal/Child Health Care Program. We've changed the delivery of medication, the medical scheduling for the inmate population. We've established medical protocols, and we review the -- we have reviewed the revised procedures to enhance the ongoing delivery of service.

I believe that the policies and procedures that we have placed in effect will insure ongoing quality care.

The institution is over crowded. We have, since I've been at the institution, initiated another camp. We have planned an additional camp. The first camp houses 80 women; the next is to house 120.

We have increased our capacity to house women at the California Rehabilitation Center. We have doubled all available beds in the institution. We've opened three new dormitories. We have had activation approved for the conversion of the auditorium to 100-bed dormitory. We have planned for conversion of the choral, the library and the mail room. We have plans for 100-bed Security Housing Unit, and we've also -- we're also continuously looking at what we can do to handle the ongoing increase in the population while we provide and operate the institution in a safe and secure manner.



When I left CTF, we were over crowded there. We are running CIW now at a capacity of between 208-213 percent capacity. We are attempting to find different ways to deal with that, and this is an extension of what I had to do at the Correctional Facility at Soledad.

So, for all of those reasons, I believe that I'm qualified to do the job.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Thank you very much, Ms. Alexander. What is the current capacity of CIW?

MS. ALEXANDER: Capacity?

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Yes.

MS. ALEXANDER: It's 213 percent. Design capacity is 926, but we're running it at 213.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: So you're running almost at 2,000?

MS. ALEXANDER: Right.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: How do you accommodate the overage?

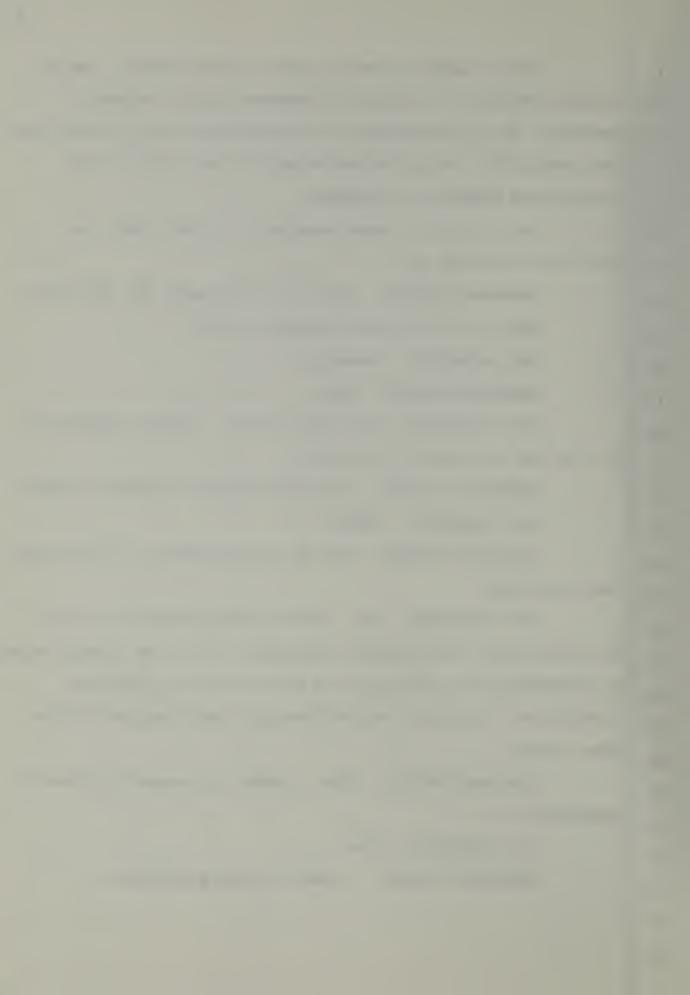
Double celling?

MS. ALEXANDER: Yes. We've double-celled all of the available beds in the general population and in the lockup units to accommodate the increase, and that's why we opened the dormitories, and that's why we have the contingencies for the other areas.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: When a woman is tested and found to be pregnant --

MS. ALEXANDER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: -- what is the procedure?



MS. ALEXANDER: When she's tested and found to be pregnant, she is seen initially by a doctor. If she is tested and found to be pregnant, then she's referred to the nurse practitioner. The nurse practitioner reviews here and then refers her case to the OB/GYN specialist that we have hired about six weeks ago.

The OB/GYN specialist will see the woman on an interim basis. After the initial visit he sees her on the third month, the fifth month, the seventh month, unless she's determined to be high risk, and then he schedules her appoints accordingly.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: In what I would take as a normal non-high risk situation, she is regularly visited or visits --

MS. ALEXANDER: Once a month.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: -- the obstetrician?

MS. ALEXANDER: No.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: The nurse practitioner?

MS. ALEXANDER: Right, and sporadically by the OB/GYN.

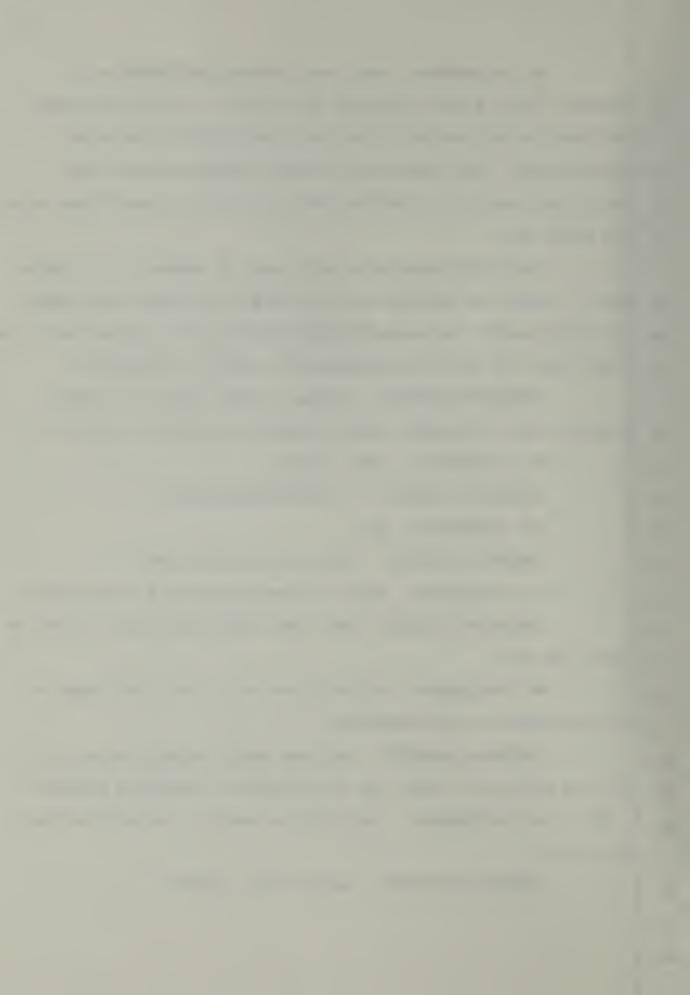
CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: How often, would you say, the OB/GYN would see her?

MS. ALEXANDER: He would see her -- well, he comes to the institution every Wednesday.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: How many women, roughly speaking, at any one particular time, say like right now, would be pregnant?

MS. ALEXANDER: Currently we have 27, and we have had a many as 45.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: How are they celled?



MS. ALEXANDER: They are celled in the general population until such time as there's a need to move them adjacent to the dormitories by the infirmary. We have established two dormitories for pregnant women that are immediately adjacent to the infirmary.

If they have a particular problem, they are housed in that dormitory or, if they are almost to term, we usually house them there at about seven months, or if they have a particular problem.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: When the baby is born, what is the normal procedure?

MS. ALEXANDER: After the baby is born?

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Right. I take it she goes to whatever you call this medical facility.

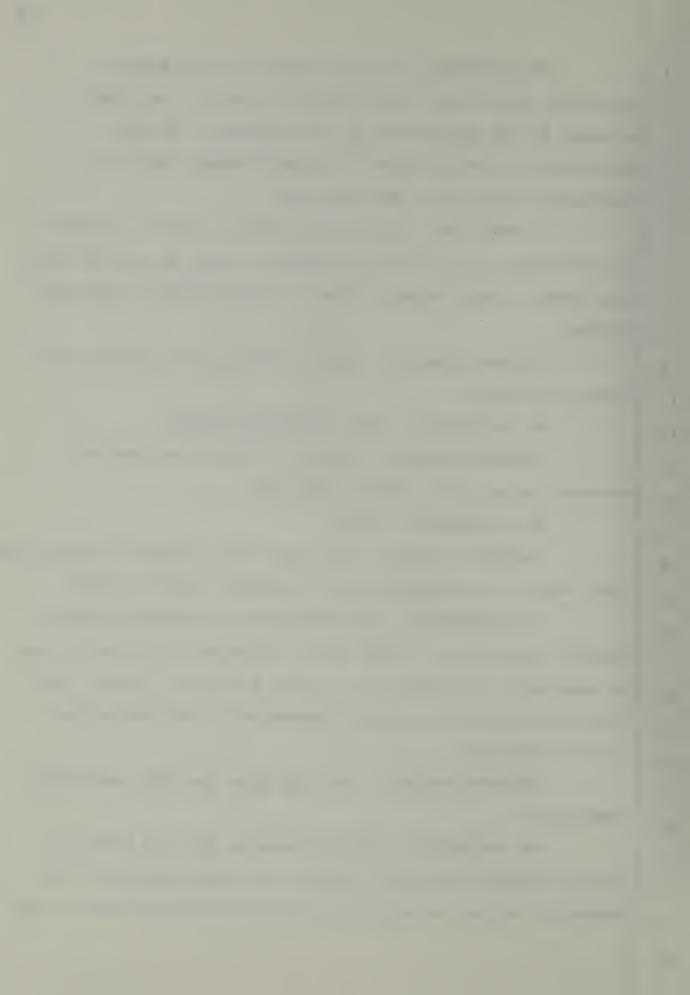
MS. ALEXANDER: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Then, after the standard recuperation time, what is the procedure with the mother and the child?

MS. ALEXANDER: The woman goes to Riverside General Hospital for delivery. Once she is released by the doctor, she is returned to the hospital -- to our infirmary, rather. She stays there until the doctor releases her, then back to the general population.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: How long does the baby remain with the mother?

MS. ALEXANDER: The baby remains with the mother at Riverside General Hospital, just as any other patient in the community, unless for whatever reason the woman has made -- she



has made arrangements before she leaves the institution about what happens with the baby, whether that baby is placed for adoption, or whether it goes to her family, or whether she's been approved, for instance, for the program where she takes the baby with her.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: How many are in that program, out of 27?

MS. ALEXANDER: Out of --

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Out of, say, 27-45 women at any given time who would be pregnant -- I guess we're talking about post-delivery, though. For post-delivery, how many would be on your special program where she can take the baby with her?

MS. ALEXANDER: I don't know. It all depends. We don't have any who's on the program and at the institution.

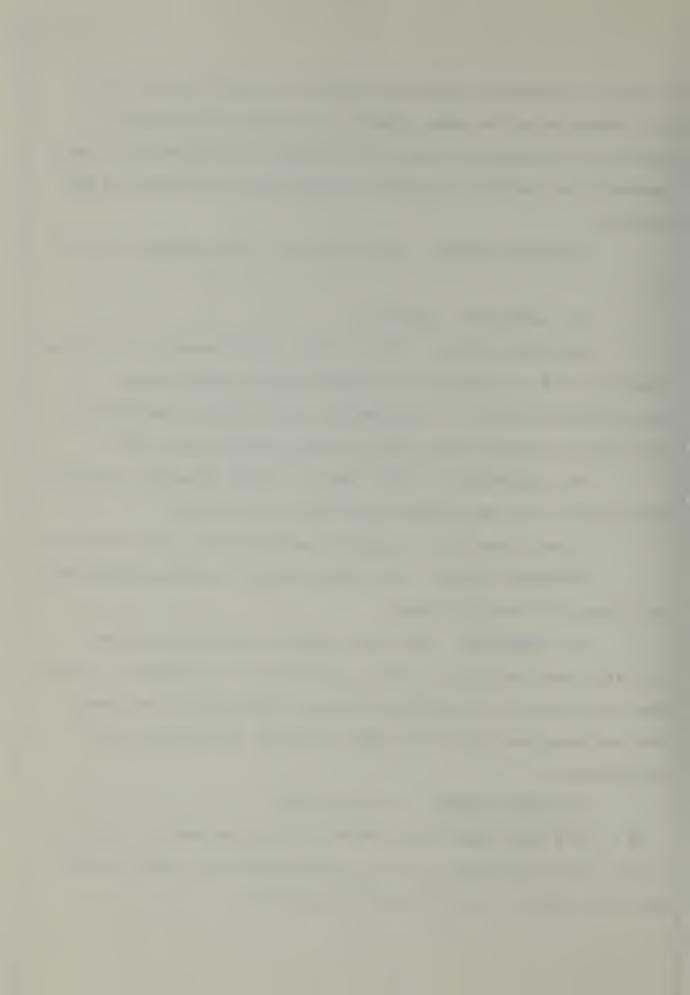
I don't know if I'm exactly understanding your question.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: You said you had a program where she could take the baby with here.

MS. ALEXANDER: The woman applies for that program initially when she comes to the institution, for example. At the time that she goes to Riverside General Hospital and delivers, then the baby goes with her rather than her returning to the institution.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: I understand.

How many women would be on the program out of, say, the 27-45? How many would you sign up and approve for that program when they come to the institution pregnant?



MS. ALEXANDER: I don't have that exact count on how many would apply. It all depends on whether or not they would want to apply.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: You don't have a number?

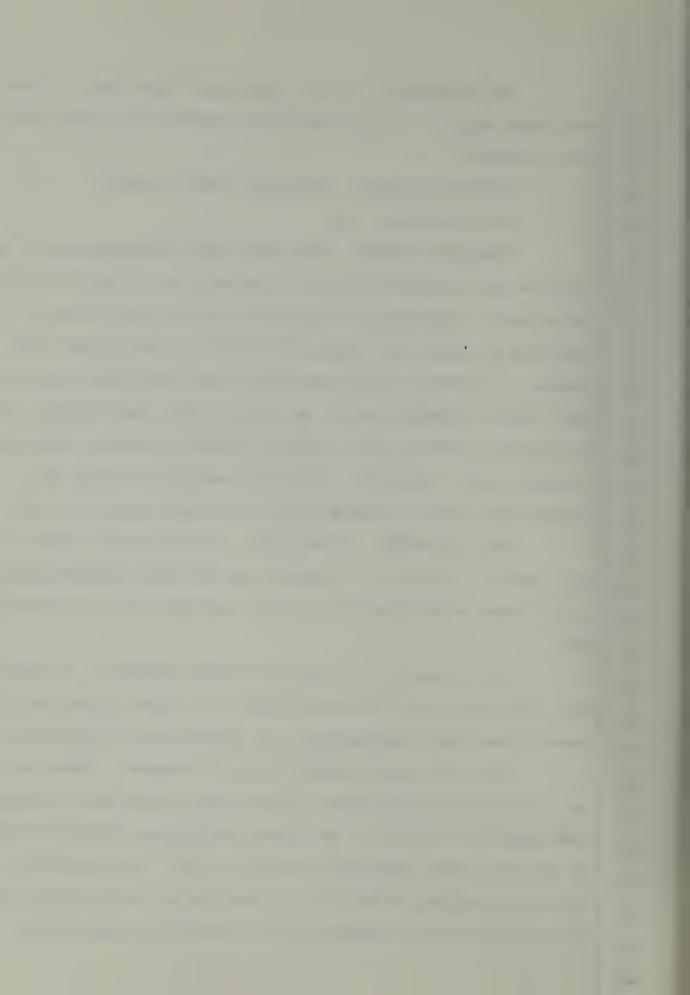
MS. ALEXANDER: No.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: What were your recommendations? Do you have any recommendations to alleviate over crowding within the prison? I understand the construction of new prisons is obviously in order, but within the prison, have you made any changes, or have you pretty much felt that the status quo was the best avenue to pursue as far as dealing with over crowding, and specifically when you have special problem situations such as pregnant women? Have you instituted anything, or have you decided that the best thing to do is to keep the status quo?

MS. ALEXANDER: We've made a lot of changes since I've gone there. I think -- I believe that the over crowding impacts on all areas within the institution, not just any one particular area.

For instance, it impacts on the cafeteria. It impacts on -- it takes longer for us to feed. It takes longer for the women to get their medications. It takes more of everything.

So, we've made several kinds of changes. There was more acts of violence on the part of the women, so we had to institute some methods of control. We opened the Village Cafeteria earlier so that the women could get to work earlier. We changed the medication methods of delivery of service so that now we have the nurses going to the housing units to screen the women, for



instance, for sick call. We changed the physicians' schedule of time so that they would have an opportunity to see the women when they are not at work. We've initiated some additional work crews with Cal Trans and the gun range crew at Prado.

There's ongoing changes due to the impact of over crowding. If you're asking if I'm making any recommendations rather than -- rather than the interim requirements, I believe is what you're asking?

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Yes.

MS. ALEXANDER: No, I haven't to this point, no. I've just been to date attempting to deal with the over crowding problem.

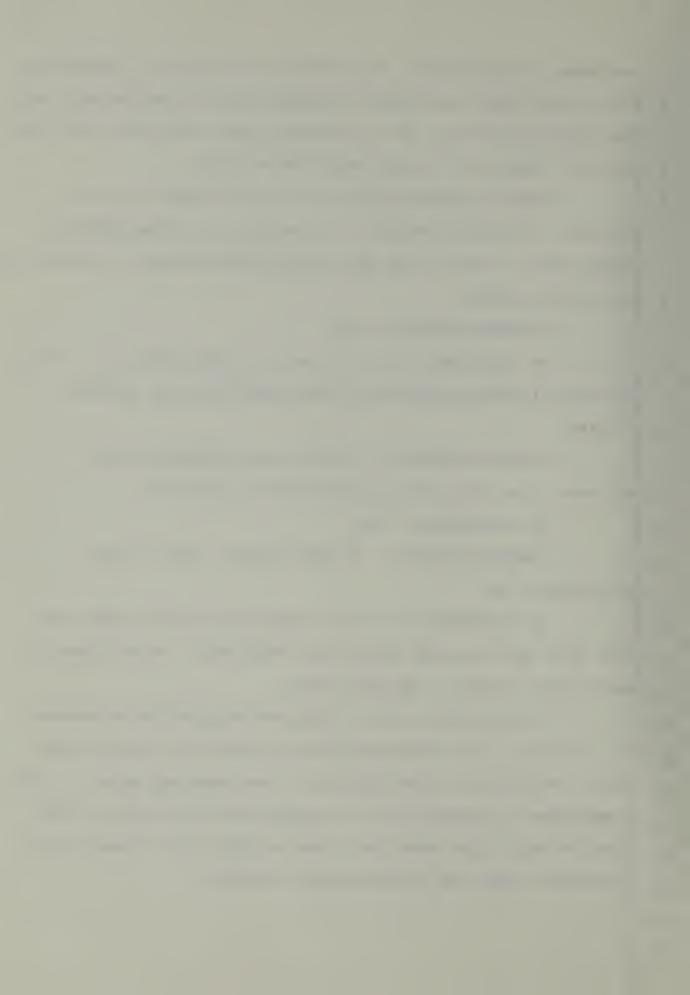
CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: You mentioned something about violence. Has there been an increase of violence?

MS. ALEXANDER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: To what degree? What do you attribute it to?

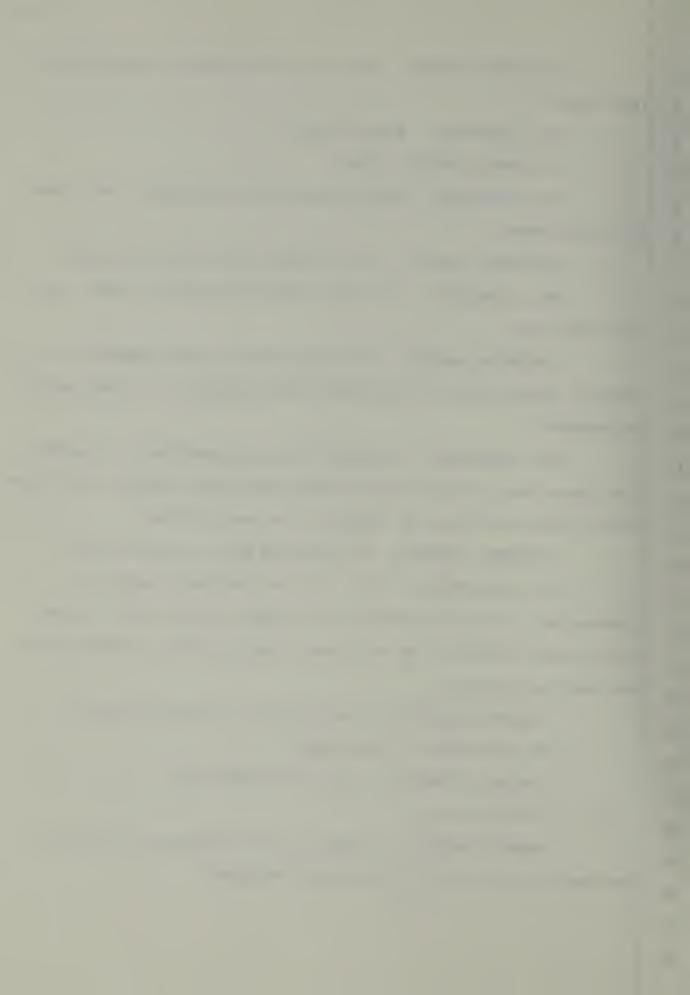
MS. ALEXANDER: We had complaints from the women that they were getting items stolen from them more. We had pressure groups that existed. We more fights.

So, we took a look at that and changed the procedures, for instance, for visiting and for the staff to supervise the areas. We did not allow visiting in the rooms any more, or from one cottage to another, and we require the staff to go up and down the halls like every half hour so they could visually look inside the rooms and find out what's going on.



CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Have you had lockups or something of 1 that order? 2 MS. ALEXANDER: Have I had --3 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Yes. 4 MS. ALEXANDER: We've locked the institution once since 5 I've been there. CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: You've been there for how long? 7 MS. ALEXANDER: I've been there since May of last year. 8 For three days. 9 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: How regularly is there generally a 10 lockup? Once a year? You've had one since May. Is that normal 11 or abnormal? 12 MS. ALEXANDER: I suppose that was abnormal. I gather 13 that there had not been one at least five years before, and there 14 hasn't been one since, so I gather that was abnormal. 15 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: To what did you attribute that? 16 MS. ALEXANDER: Well, that was because a group of 17 inmates were fighting outside of the dorm, and we didn't know 18 exactly what caused it so we locked them up until we could find 19 out what was going on. 20 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: How long of a period was this? 21 MS. ALEXANDER: Three days. 22 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any other questions? 23 Senator Mello. 24 SENATOR MELLO: I wanted to ask whether or not you're 25 implementing the Arts in Correction Program? 26 27

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MS. ALEXANDER: Yes, we have one arts facilitator. She is assisted by three inmate assistants, or three of the women, one who works with the Support Care Unit, and one who works in the general population. We also have a person who comes 20 hours a week -- well, she works 10 hours for us and 10 hours for CIM. She works through the collaborative part funded by Cal State out of Los Angeles.

We have a 15-woman crew who works in the general population and in the community. They are the ones that do the murals and what have you.

We also have four women who have applied for grants.

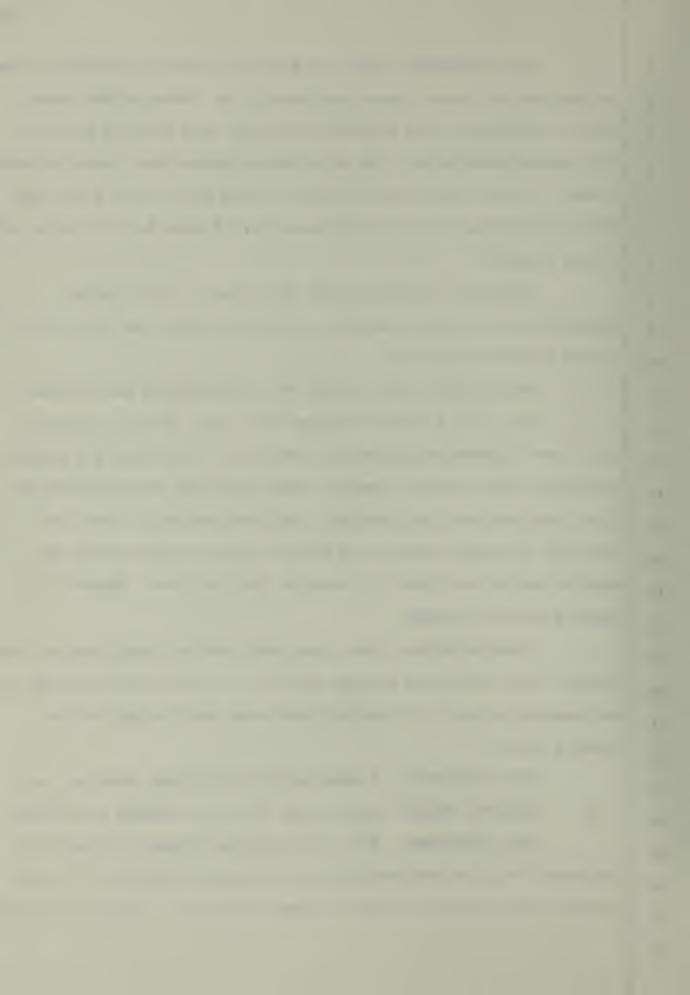
So, it's a viable program thus far. We have pending right now classes for basketry, portraits, and there's a couple of others that I don't remember right now, but we have four or five programs that are pending. And the ones that they are involved in right now are the murals that are prepared on an ongoing basis, and that's a regular job for them. There's 15 women involved in that.

SENATOR MELLO: Have you been able to track some of the inmates that have gone through the Arts in Correction Program to see whether or not it's helped them once they've got out in finding jobs?

MS. ALEXANDER: I have not tracked them, Senator, no.

SENATOR MELLO: How do you know the program's working?

MS. ALEXANDER: Well it's working because I know that
the women who are involved in it, they have painted all of the
murals, for instance, in our Village Cafeteria, they are working



in the Child Center, and they also have a pending program for the Visiting Center.

They prepare all of the paintings for the institution, and they go on some jobs in the community.

SENATOR MELLO: Do you think that's the reason for the program, is to use it for in-house types of painting, or do you think it has value for helping change the behavior of those who are incarcerated that would hopefully gain them marketable skills so they might land vocational jobs on the outside?

MS. ALEXANDER: I think it certainly could prepare them for a job on the outside. I think that's probably the reason why we have the four who have applied for the grants to continue.

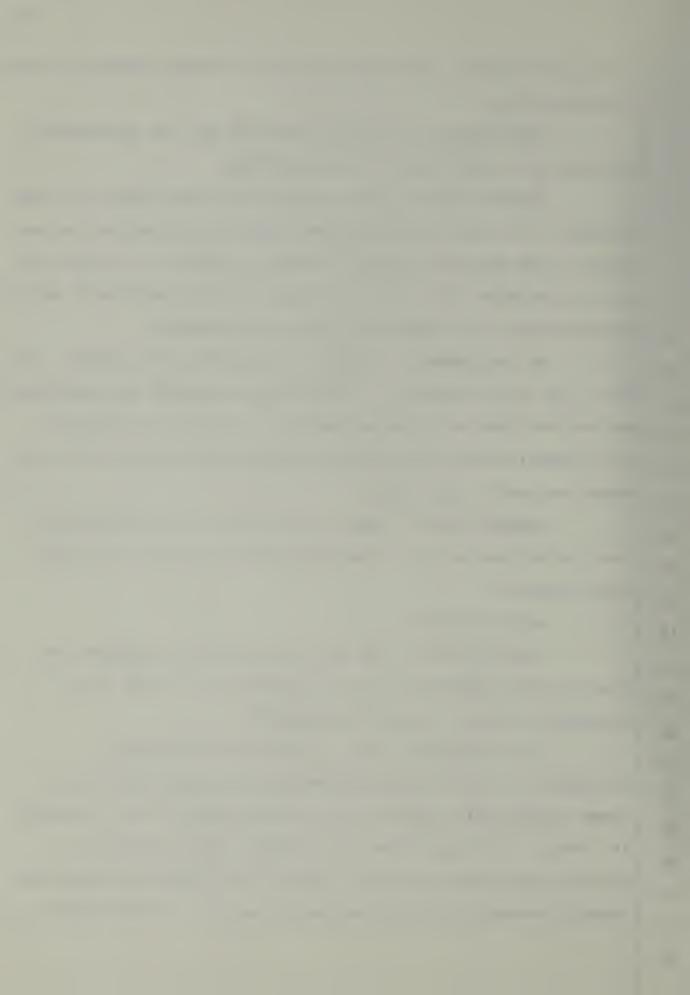
And I know the three that we have who are assistants, those are women who teach other women.

SENATOR MELLO: Have you had any of these persons who were in the program return back to your institution once they were released?

MS. ALEXANDER: No.

SENATOR MELLO: How would you grade the program just from your own experience? Is it worthwhile? Should it be expanded? Should it be cut or dropped?

MS. ALEXANDER: Well, I think it's definitely worthwhile. I think possibly with the additional funding it would probably give an incentive for more women to be a part of it. They -- the women look for jobs that they can see, I believe, the immediate benefit, and if -- if they could get the funding whereby they could see where they could expend their



training, like the programs we're talking about that we have coming on line.

SENATOR MELLO: Have you asked for this additional funding yourself or not?

MS. ALEXANDER: No, I haven't asked. It's already been put in for the budget and that's supposed to be reviewed in April.

SENATOR MELLO: Is there a shortage of funding? Could you implement more persons if you had additional funding? Do you have a waiting list of people wanting to get into the program?

MS. ALEXANDER: I don't know whether we have a waiting list or not. I haven't checked it.

SENATOR MELLO: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further questions?

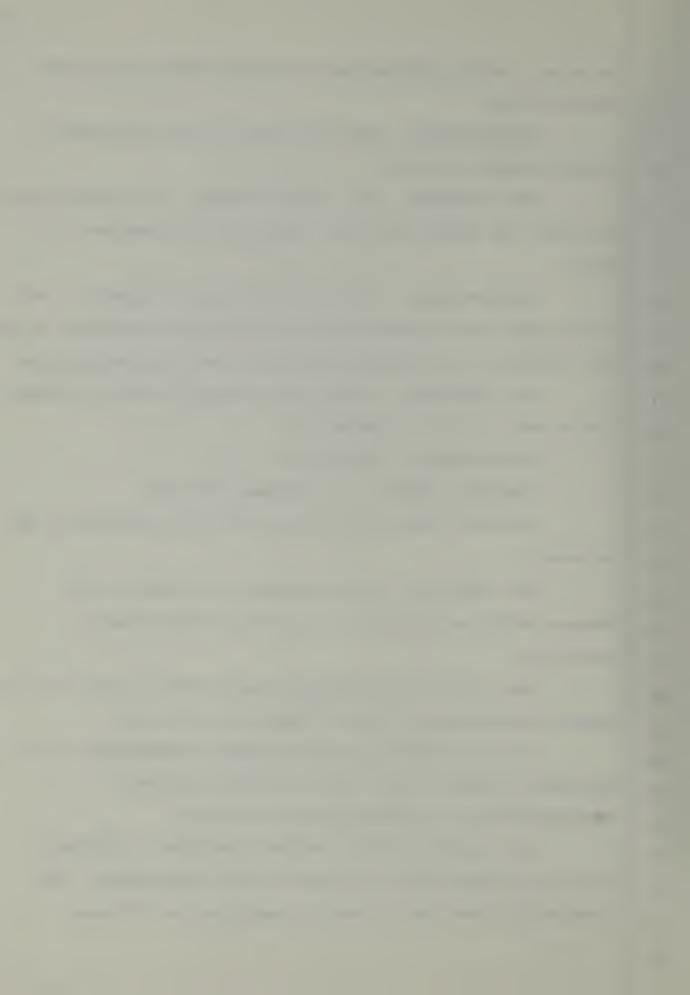
Is there anyone who wants to testify in support in the audience?

MR. THOMPSON: Senator Roberti and Members, Jeff
Thompson with the California Correctional Peace Officers
Association.

Last time you considered an appointment to CIW, we were opposed for purposes of lack of experience and so on.

In this situation we are extremely supportive of the Appointee in front of you. We'd urge your favorable consideration and a recommendation to confirm.

The reasons for that are Ms. Alexander's experience. Her relationships with line staff has been exceptional. The kinds of problems that we used to experience at CIW have



evaporated, and we are strongly in favor of Ms. Alexander's appointment.

A couple of things that she may not have mentioned to you out of modesty, but I was reviewing the budget as you were asking certain questions about the operation at CIW this year. I think you also have to look at the fact that she's proposed two additional family visiting units to be placed at CIW. In fact, on the point I'd like to ask your help so the Leg Analyst doesn't cut this out. They do want to do that.

And she's also trying to initiate a horticulture program, and has money in the budget to improve the water system to allow that program.

She's doing good things as far as the inmate programs there are concerned, and my feedback from the chapter, the line staff there, is extremely favorable.

This is 100 percent improvement as far as we're concerned in the management there, and we're very pleased to recommend to you our recommendation for confirmation.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Thank you very much.

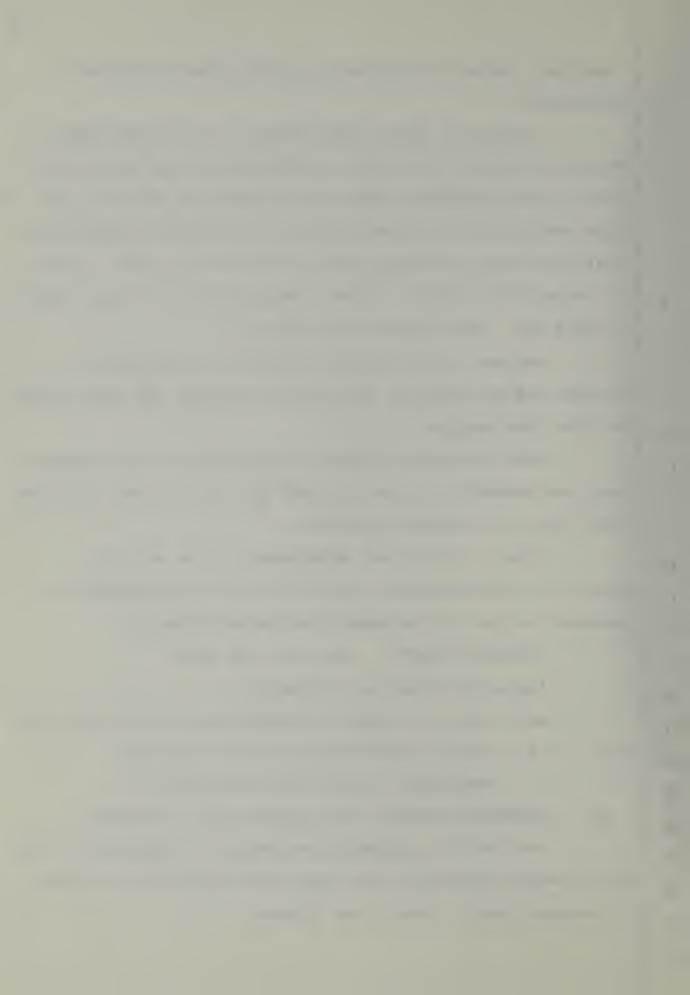
Any other witnesses in support?

We'll take the opposition witnesses, but we're going to break for five minutes and then take other witnesses.

(Thereupon a brief recess was taken.)

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: The Committee will reconvene.

Are there any witnesses now either in opposition or who are in neither opposition nor support but would like to comment on the appointment, please come forward.



MS. JURADO: Good afternoon. My name is Rebecca Jurado.

I am a Staff Attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union in

Southern California.

For the past two years I have been an attorney who deals with the rights of women in prison, specifically the California Institution for Women.

I want to make clear to the Members of the Committee and to Ms. Alexander that the ACLU takes no position in terms of the confirmation. We are not here in opposition or in support of.

What we are here to do is to talk about what is going to happen at CIW. What we're going to do about the 213 percent capacity which is going to be increased to 255 percent.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Craven.

SENATOR CRAVEN: Yes, sir.

If I may, dear, I understand your statements thus far.

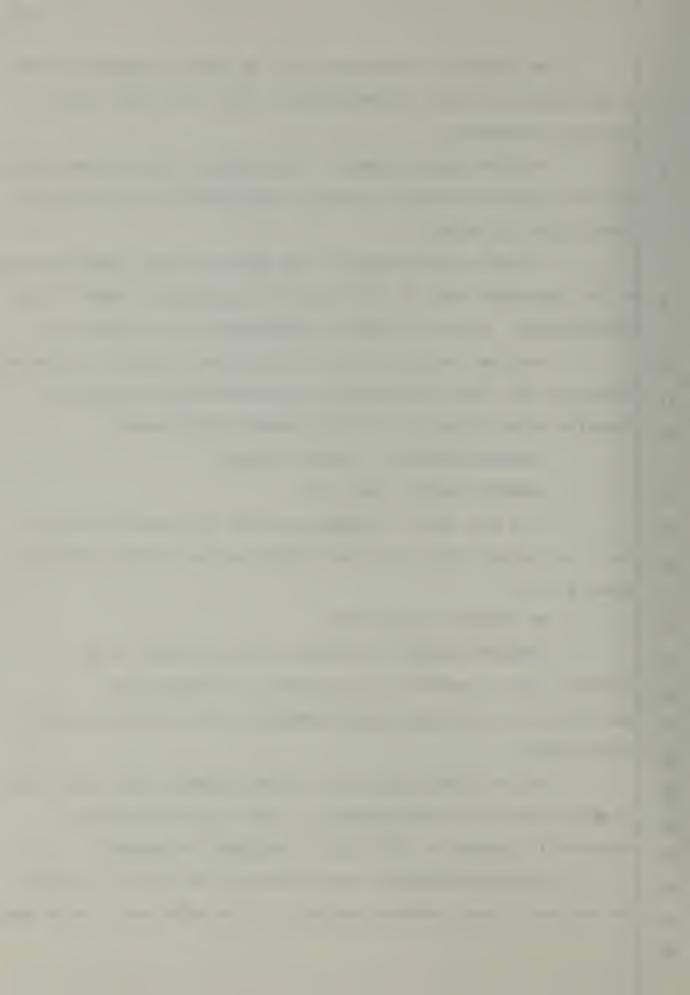
And I was going to ask, did you testify before Senator Presley's group at all?

MS. JURADO: Yes, I did.

SENATOR CRAVEN: We really are here today, in my judgment and I'm subject to correction, to discuss the qualifications and those qualifications as they relate to this appointment.

All of those things that you're going to talk about, all of which are very, very important, I don't know that that's necessarily germane to this lady's confirmation hearing.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Well, why don't we hear Ms. Jurado out and see if her comments are going to be addressed to what she



feels Ms. Alexander will do to respond or not respond to the issues that she thinks are present in the prison.

If the testimony gets too far afield from the role of Ms. Alexander, then we'll call you on it.

MS. JURADO: Specifically what we're going to be dealing with is what Ms. Alexander described earlier, the provision of services to the inmates incarcerated at CIW, her ability to deal with staff, deal with violence, deal with feeding these women, deal with providing them educational programs and work programs so that they can meet their requirements while they're in prison.

As the Committee, I'm sure, is aware, inmates incarcerated in California are required to either work or go to school in order to get privileges.

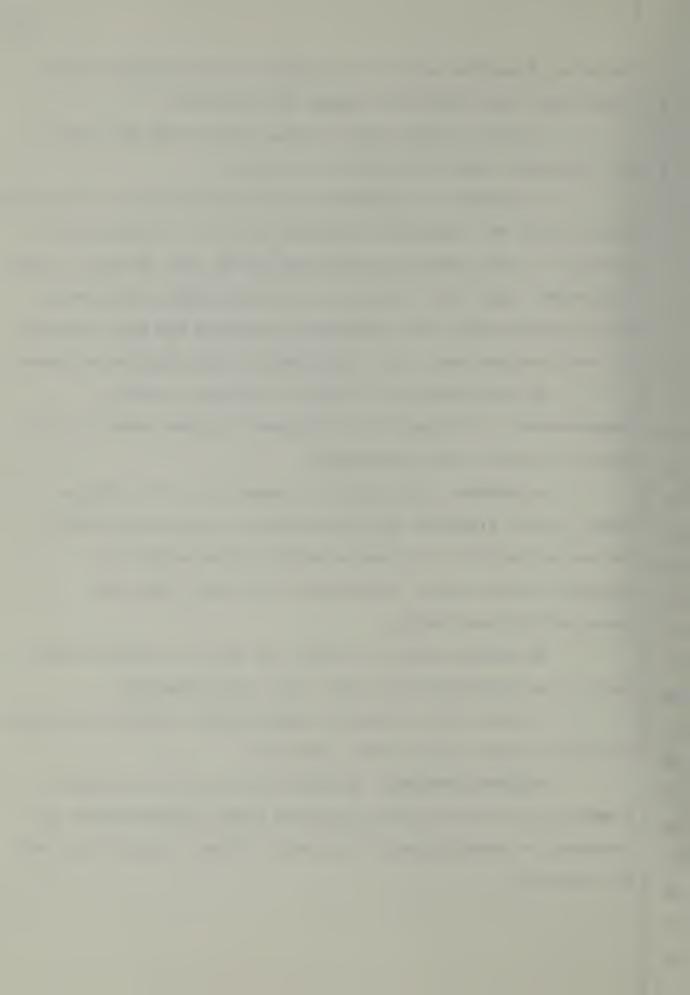
At present, 213 percent of capacity, we're talking about, as Ms. Alexander mentioned earlier, conversion of the recreation facility, conversion of the choral which is a religious service area, conversion of the mail room and conversion of the library.

My question and my concern is, how are these services going to be provided after these areas are converted?

I would like to have an understanding from Ms. Alexander how these things will be taken care of.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Through the Chair let me ask Ms.

Alexander, how do you plan to provide these services which are customary at institutions in our state if the area is converted for housing?



MS. ALEXANDER: At the time that we made the contingency plans, we requested modules to replace the existing programs. For instance, currently where we have the mail room, we'd place that program in a module.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Is that a prefabricated structure?

MS. ALEXANDER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: I take it the module will be in operation until such time as we can reduce the prison capacity?

MS. ALEXANDER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: The module size is roughly the same as the size --

MS. ALEXANDER: The size would not be -- the size of the building would not be exactly the same because of the physical structure. The module is just one long building, for instance, that we would make into office space.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Where would the module be sited again? What space will the module be placed in?

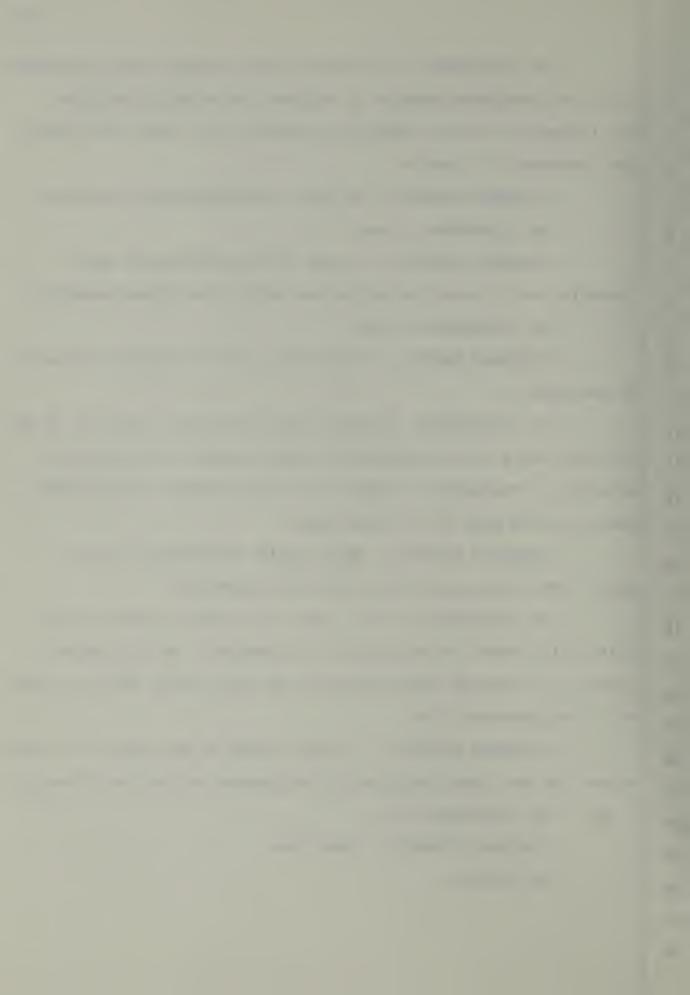
MS. ALEXANDER: Well, there are several areas in the institution where we could place the modules. We're looking right no at placing them behind one of the housing units out next to the maintenance area.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Is that taking up any space that used either for the administration of the prison or for the prisoners?

MS. ALEXANDER: No.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Thank you.

Ms. Jurado.



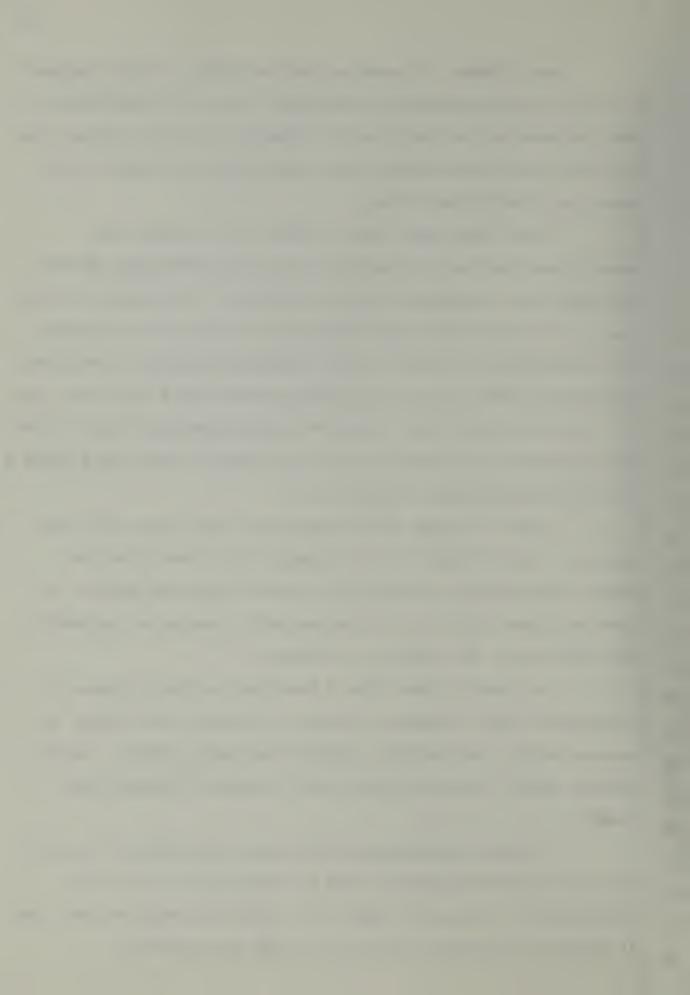
MS. JURADO: If modules can be placed, I would suggest, I guess, that the existing facilities, such as the auditorium, be kept and modules be placed on the grounds in order to house women in a more appropriate manner than the auditorium which was not meant for housing facilities.

Along that same line, in 1981, \$1.7 million was appropriated for the construction of a 50-bed Security Housing Unit which Ms. Alexander mentioned earlier. In December of this year or last year, the Deputy Director of Corrections proposed and recommended that that plan be abandoned because it was cost prohibitive since none of the funds had been used since 1981 and it's now five years later, that it be abandoned and that instead, they proposed legislation to get more funds so they could build a 100-bed administrative security unit.

Again in terms of the recreation facilities and other service areas available to the inmates, my concern would be whether that Security Housing Unit would better be used as an open dormitory facility for a nonsecurity housing as opposed to the auditorium, the choral, or library.

And again, plans that I have been seeing in terms of contingency plans include no plans to increase such things as showers within the facility, within the housing units. We are talking about a ratio of about 40-1 in terms of showers per inmate.

If the current plans were to go into effect, I believe that they would be permanent and not temporary so that any elimination of education, work, or recreation would be that, and it would an elimination and not an interim resolution.



I would ask that specific recommendation or specific plans be made so that these services can in fact be given to the women, and so that the idleness and the tension that is caused by over crowding does not lead to violence.

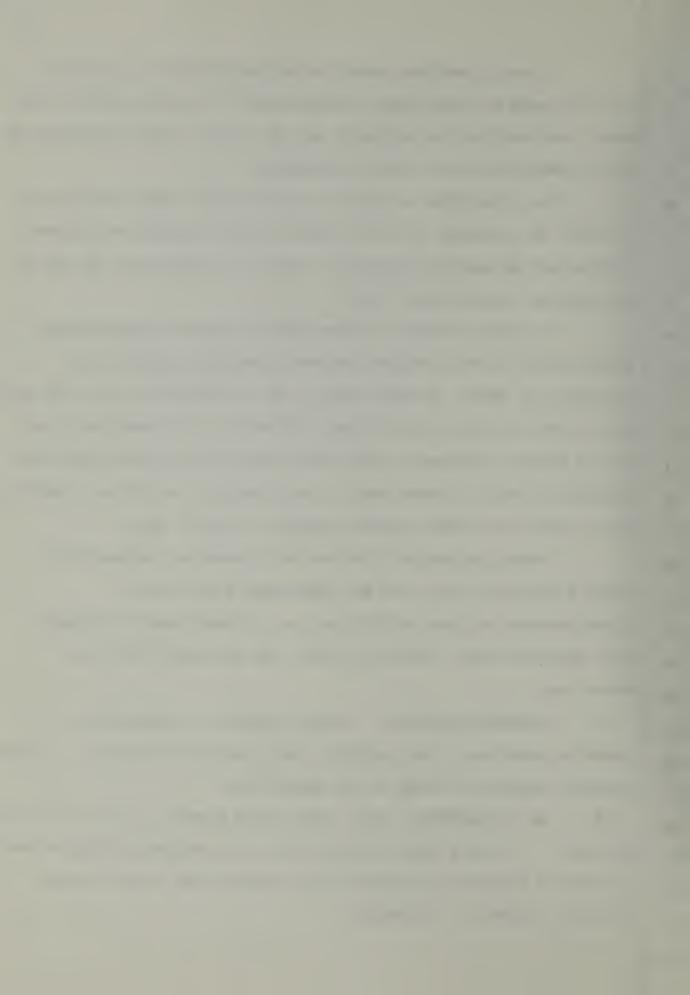
Ms. Alexander alluded to earlier that there has been an increase in violence, and as a result there has been a lockdown, lock-unlock procedure wherein an inmate is locked into or out of her room 40 minutes every hour.

My other concern is that with increase in population, inmates have to make choices between the different services available to them. If they want to go to the mail room, they may not be able to eat in the Village Cafeteria. If they don't eat in the Village Cafeteria, then they have to get their food from someplace else. If they want to go to medical services, they may not be able to do that without missing a day of work.

These are administrative and managerial issues that I think definitely fall into Ms. Alexander's purview as Superintendent of the institution, and I would again recommend that specific plans, definite plans, be provided for these questions.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: I would suggest, if there's no specific question of Ms. Jurado, that you, Ms. Alexander, in your rebuttal respond to some of the questions.

MS. ALEXANDER: Well, she raised several, and if I'm not mistaken -- I don't know if you want me to respond to this or not -- some of them are, I believe Ms. Jurado, some of the issues that are raised in litigation.



Some of those I believe I have addressed in terms of the scheduling of services, the scheduling we have for the Medical Department, the late night clinic scheduling for the physicians where the women can see the doctor when they're off work or on their own time.

The issue of the toilets, the renovation that's happening right now in the gymnasium, on the one side there's 10 additional showers, on the other side I believe there's 6 additional toilets.

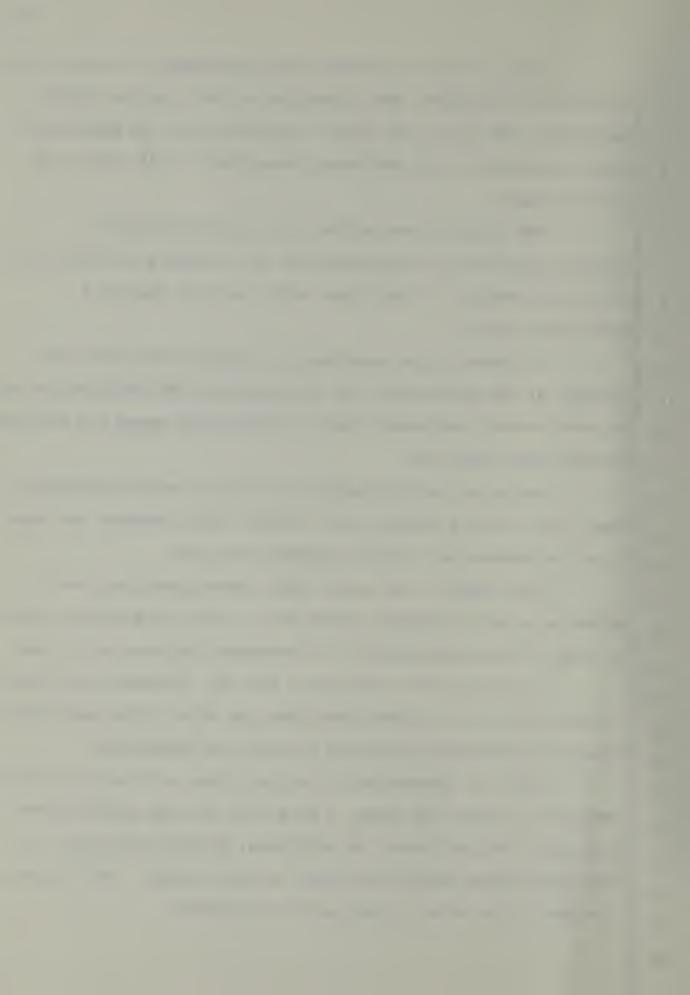
In terms of the services, we recognize that with the increase in the population that it impacts on the services and we are continuously reviewing those to insure that women are getting services that they need.

We do not provide mandatory kinds of services whereby a women has to make a choice, for instance, about whether she goes to eat or whether she receives medical services.

MS. JURADO: The reason that I mentioned that, and I talked to several different women who -- it's not mandatory, but in terms of time constraints it's necessary for them to do that.

In terms of the facilities that Ms. Alexander mentioned for the auditorium, I understand they are going to be facilities, showers and sanitary facilities put into the auditorium.

What I'm addressing is the fact that on a unit that has 120 cells, we have 240 women, a dorm with 16, and another dorm going into the card room. No additional toilet facilities, no additional shower facilities exist in those units. And that is, I believe, five units in the general population.



There is also a dormitory in what is called the psychiatric treatment special custody unit, and the Reception Center at this point is also at over 200 percent of capacity.

Those are the concerns that I have. New construction, their concern there is the elimination of any kind of recreational facilities for the women. Their outside recreation facilities consist of a -- what was described by someone at the institution as dirt, weeds, an ungraded track, and a baseball field that a home run can be hit at 75 feet.

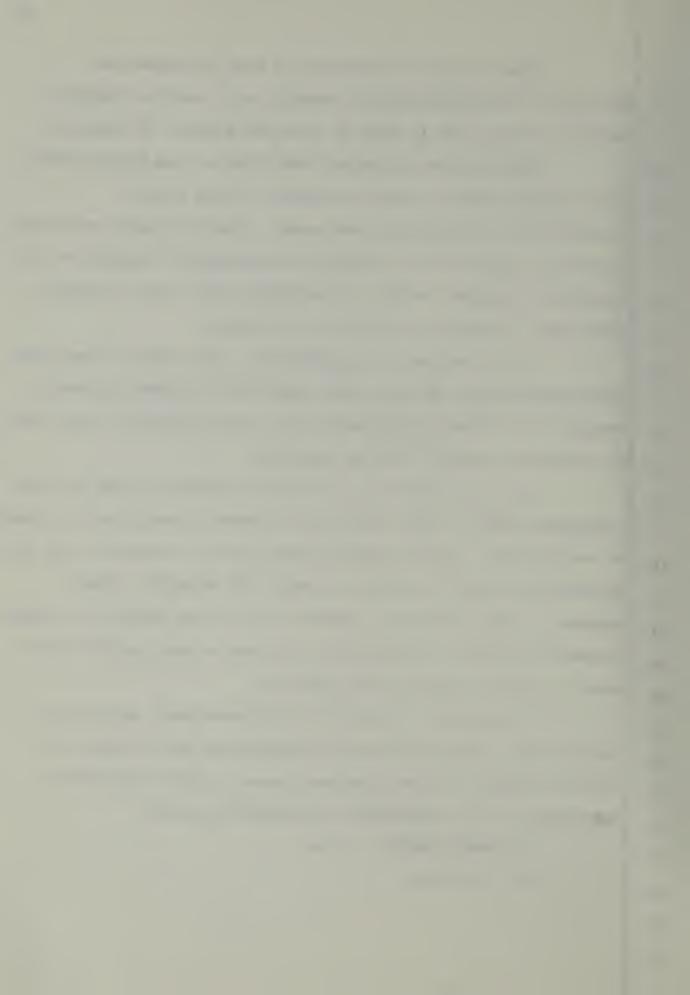
If we take away the auditorium, these type of services, these recreations, which is very important to women who are -- anybody who's being incarcerated for a long period of time, will be eliminated and will not be replaced.

My other concern is -- and it's unique to CIW, is that everybody there, or the whole entire women's population is housed in one facility. We're talking about Level I, which is very low security, to Level IV, which is very high security. That happens, I don't believe, anywhere else in the California prison system for the men. San Quentin may have a camp outside that's Level I and the inside being Level IV.

I think that in looking at alternatives, we have to realize that there may be more alternatives for the women in terms of camps and other programs based on their nonviolent commitment and low security risk classifications.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Fine.

Ms. Alexander.



MS. ALEXANDER: I think I mentioned earlier that an additional camp had already been planned. We have, through the classification process, already identified an additional 193 women who are prepared and ready for camp. The camp that we're looking at right now is between Batista and San Gabriel.

The other issue that she mentioned was the recreational field. We have just be allotted additional funds, and it's in the process of renovating the recreational fields whereby we are now refurbishing the tennis court. There's basketball, volleyball, a couple of other areas that we're -- where we're renovating that whole area.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Do you have anything else, Ms. Jurado?

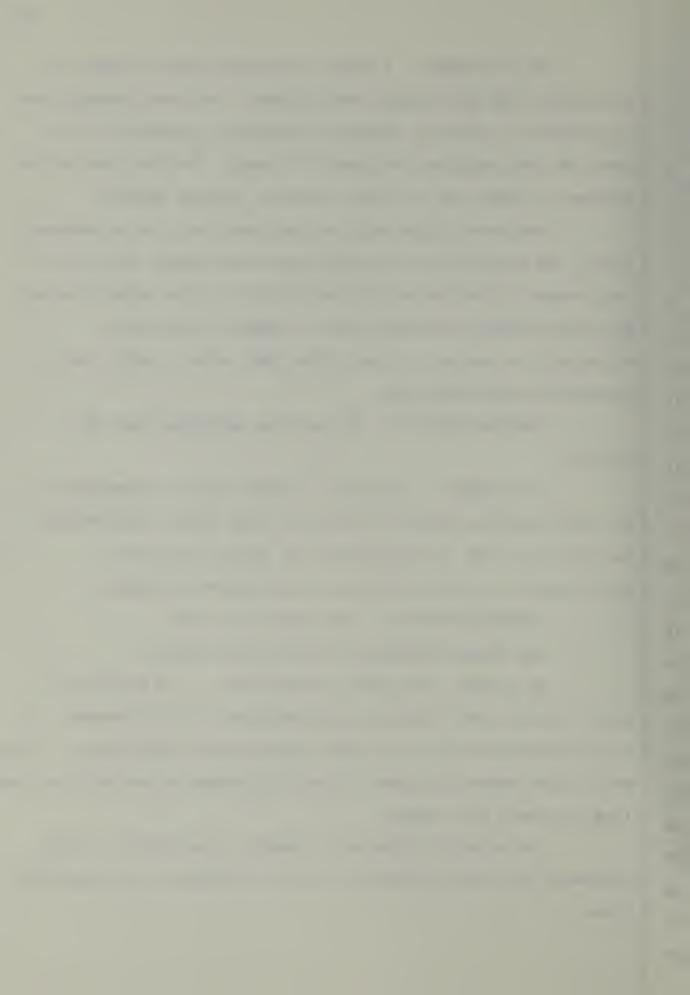
MS. JURADO: Just again I would urge the Committee to get some definite answers to some of these very, very serious questions that Ms. Alexander will be facing during her administration at the California Institution for Women.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Thank you very much.

Any other witnesses, please come forward.

MS. BARRY: My name is Ellen Barry. I'm Director of Legal Services for Prisoners with Children in San Francisco. I have been Director of the project for the last eight years. I've worked with women in prison in California and in New York for the last ten and a half years.

I'm going to address my comments, because Ms. Jurado addressed the overall question of over crowding, to two specific areas.



Ms. Alexander did mention that -- her concerns about medical care. I will talk specifically about prenatal care.

Secondly, the alternative programs for mothers and children was a subject that was raised earlier, and I will talk about that.

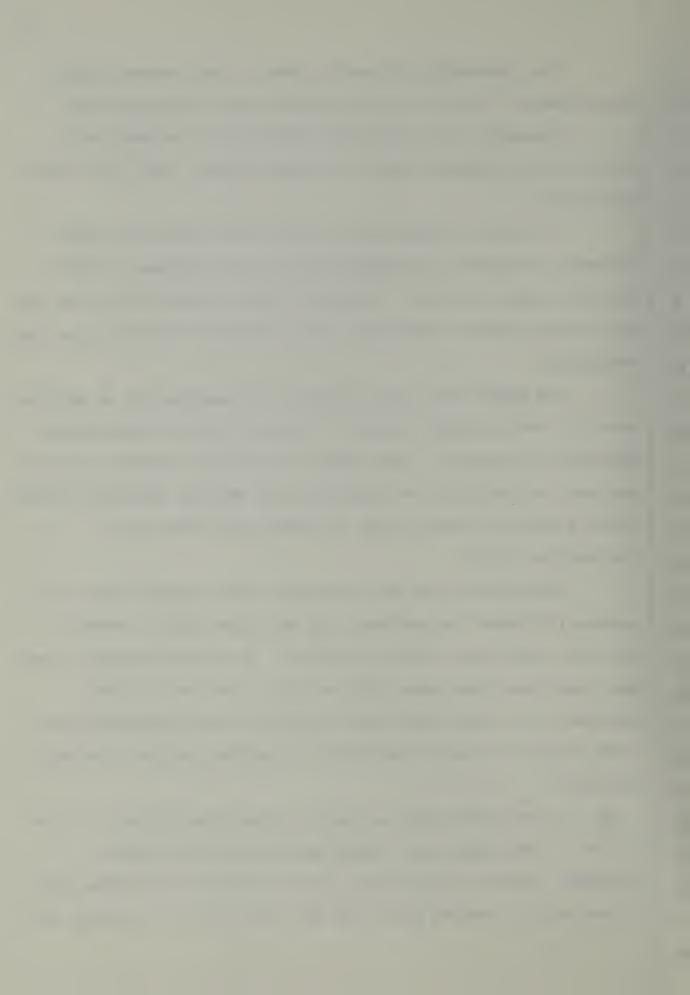
I think it goes without saying that there have been extremely critically seriously medical care problems at CIW in the last number of years. Certainly the problems did not by any means start with Ms. Alexander, and we wouldn't want to give that impression.

We appear here today before the Committee in an advisory capacity, not to either support or take a position opposing Ms.

Alexander's nomination, but rather to point out several critical problems that we hope the Committee will monitor and will satisfy itself progress is being made in these areas before the confirmation occurs.

Specifically we are concerned about prenatal care, not necessarily about the problems that may have existed several years ago, but about current problems. We are encouraged to see that there have been some efforts made on the part of the Department, and this past March we did see the contracting with an OB at CIW. We hope that that's an indication that that will continue.

At the time that our agency interviewed clients at CIW in June of this past year, there were critically serious problems. We had one woman who lost her baby at 5½ months with no treatment; a second woman who lost her baby at 7½ months and



also had a hysterectomy; a third woman who gained 120 pounds during pregnancy with to no treatment for toxemia; a fourth woman who suffered a uterine prolapse and with no treatment ended up with a hysterectomy.

We could go on. It's not confined to a handful of women.

Unfortunately I would like to say that at the time of the filing of the law suit in September of this past year those problems ceased. I would like to say that, except that we have several other instances where women have lost their babies at late term, have suffered miscarriages, and we feel did not receive appropriate emergency treatment.

We see several specific problems still existing at CIW. CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: How frequent is that?

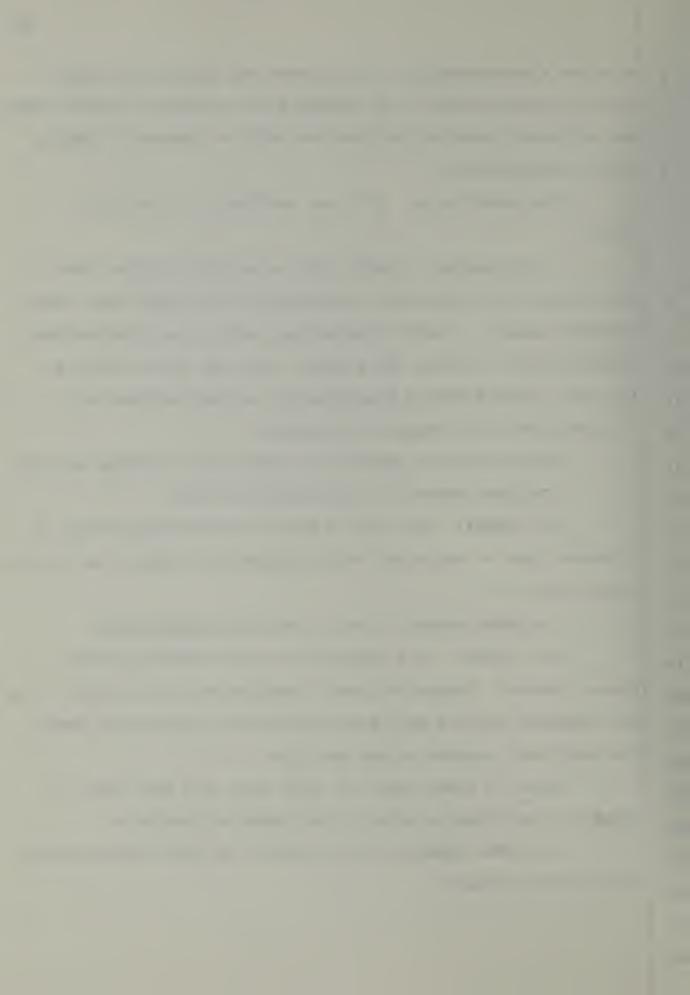
MS. BARRY: There was a very late term miscarriage in September; two -- one other that occurred in November, as well as a women who --

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Out of how many pregnancies?

MS. BARRY: It's difficult to get a handle on that figure, Senator, because we have a population that's in flux. As Ms. Alexander pointed out, there have been as many as 47 women who have been pregnant at any one time.

Most of these women are high risk, and that leads to additional problems in terms of the needs to provide --

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Why is that? Do they have something like a drug problem?



 MS. BARRY: That's one of only a large number of factors. High risk pregnancies are defined as those where women have suffered miscarriages previously, or abortion histories, or where they've had histories of diabetes, epilepsy, high blood pressure, heart disease, and because of the poor health histories of a lot of these women, they are classified as high risk.

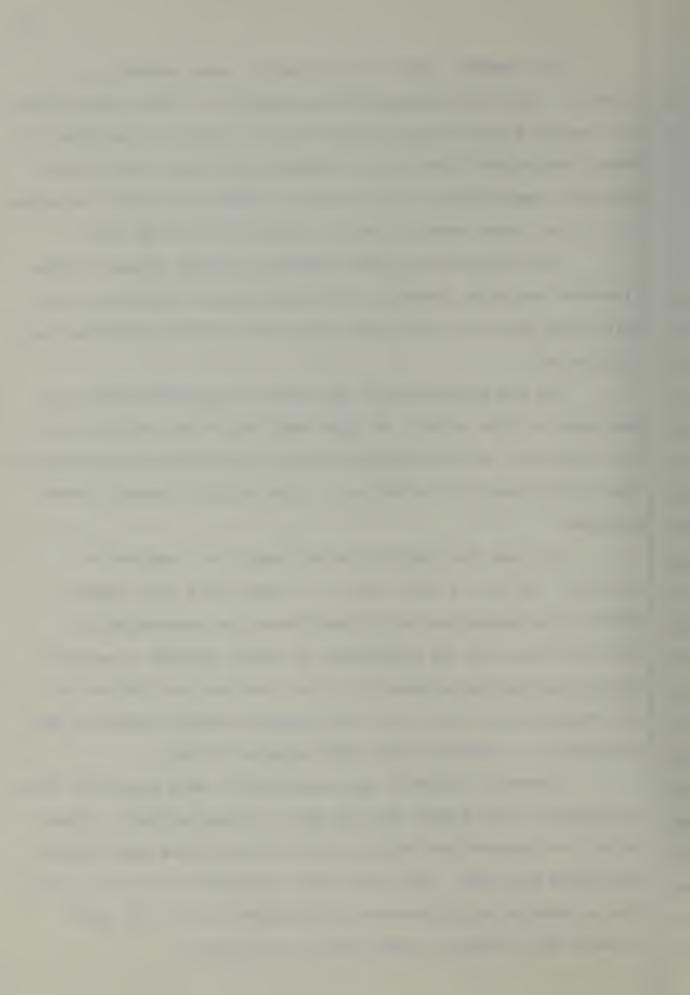
Our concerns are that specifically with respect to Ms.

Alexander and with respect to the Legislature, because we can
talk about details, and I don't think that that's productive at
this point.

We are encouraged by the amount of progress that has been made at this point. We hope that that's an indication by the Department of Corrections that they are serious in working to come up with specific solutions to the critical prenatal care problems.

We urge the Legislature to remain in a monitoring function. We have a bill pending -- there is a bill pending before this Legislature which would have the Maternal/Child Health Division of the Department of Health perform a certain monitoring function within the prison, and we see that as an encouraging move, but we see there being a greater role for the Legislature to watchdog this very important crisis.

Secondly, Senator, you specifically were concerned about what happens with babies who are born to these mothers. These babies are removed from their mothers within 24-48 hours after the babies are born. There has been significant research in the area of maternal-child bonding that suggests that this is a shocking and traumatic experience for the infant.



There is a solution which is not being fully utilized, and that is the Mother/Infant Care Program. The Superintendent did mention that those beds are being filled, those beds that exist. There are only 27 bed spaces throughout the state for those placements.

Our concern is that those bed spaces be expanded so that, one, they reduce the over crowding at CIW; and two, they solve the problem of infants being removed from mothers who have very short-term, very light, low security sentences.

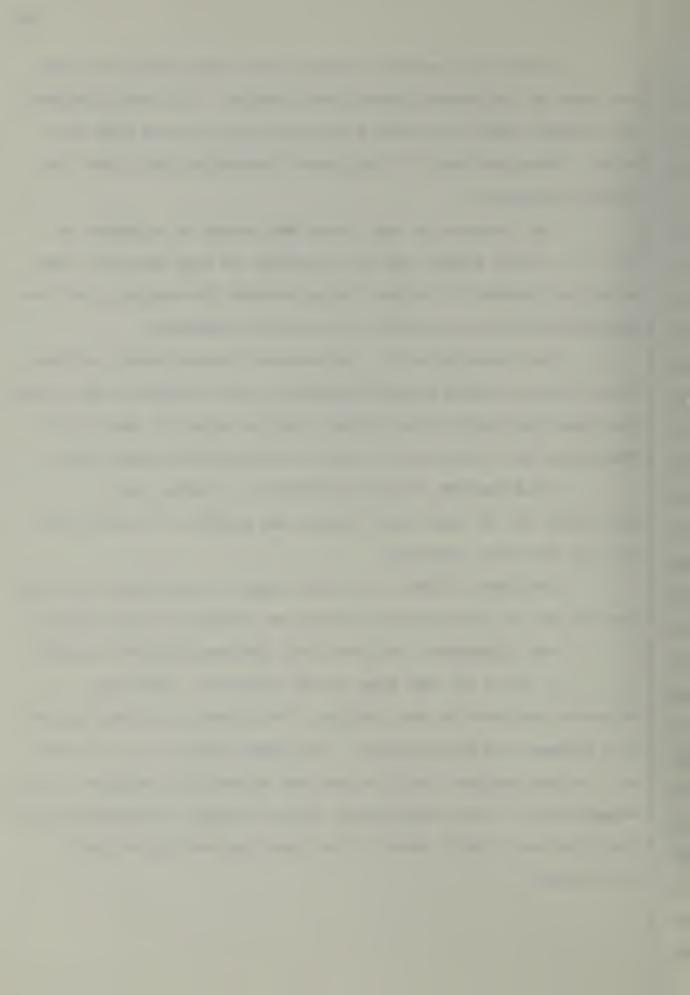
Our expectation is that several hundred women and then their children could be accommodated in that program, and we hope that the Department takes strides, and we expect to work that through so that there are at least several hundred more beds.

This program is cost effective. It also, as I mentioned, can at least move toward the problem of alleviating some of that over crowding.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: On this issue, do you have any plans, are are you in the process of trying to implement this program?

MS. ALEXANDER: We have been implementing the program.

I think for the sake of the Committee, CIW only maintains one part of the program. The focus is on CIW, but we only process the applications. The woman comes to us; we give her the application. We give her the orientation package for the expectations in the institution, which includes the Mother/Infant Care Program. That's given to her upon her arrival to the institution.



Then, if she wants to be a part of that program, she files an application. We have the orientation package prepared both in Spanish and in English; we have the application prepared both in Spanish and in English. Every woman must go through the classification process. As a part of the classification process, the program is also explained to her and that is so documented.

If the woman applies for the program when she applies to her counselor, then it goes to the Correctional Counselor II who keeps all the records of that and insures that the contact is made with the community as to whether or not she's a fit or unfit mother. Then that goes to the field. That's under the jurisdiction of parole.

They then make a determination about whether or not the woman is eligible for the program and send it back to us.

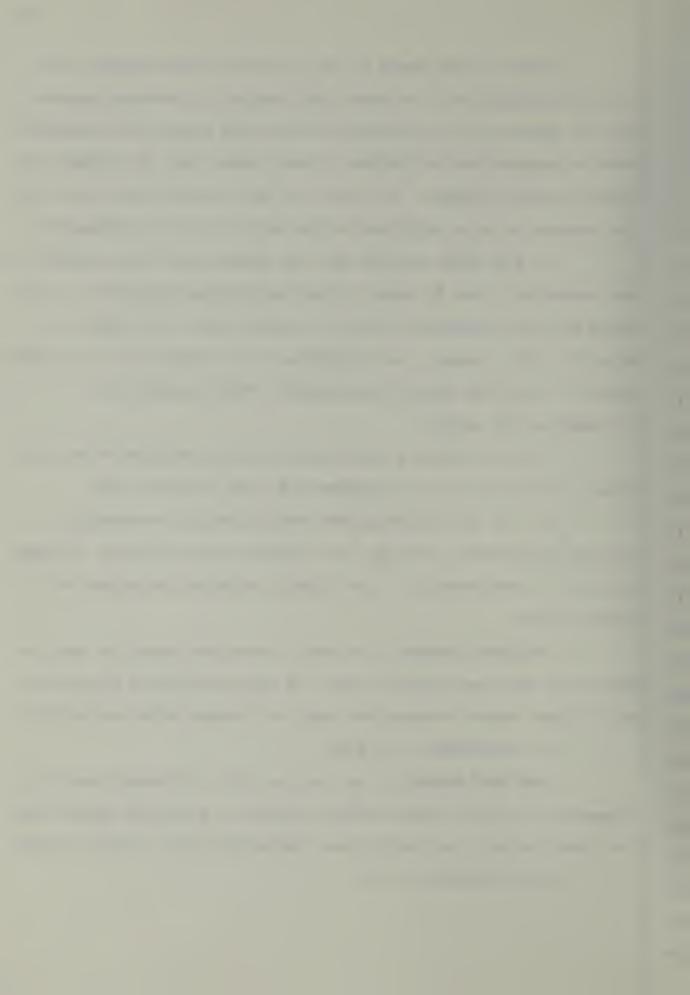
So, we are notifying the woman through orientation, through application, through the classification process, through referral to the community, and through referral to parole in a timely manner.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: So for a woman who would be, say, a short-term and low security risk, is there currently in process at CIW some system whereby the baby can remain with its mother?

MS. ALEXANDER: At CIW?

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: No, not at CIW. For women who have entered CIW and then they deliver, there is a program where they can have the baby, as the witness indicated, for a shorter term?

MS. ALEXANDER: Yes.



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CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Lesser risk woman --

MS. ALEXANDER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: -- for a longer period of time?

MS. ALEXANDER: Yes.

MR. VEIT: Chairman Roberti, I'm Ed Veit. I'm Deputy
Director of the Parole Division.

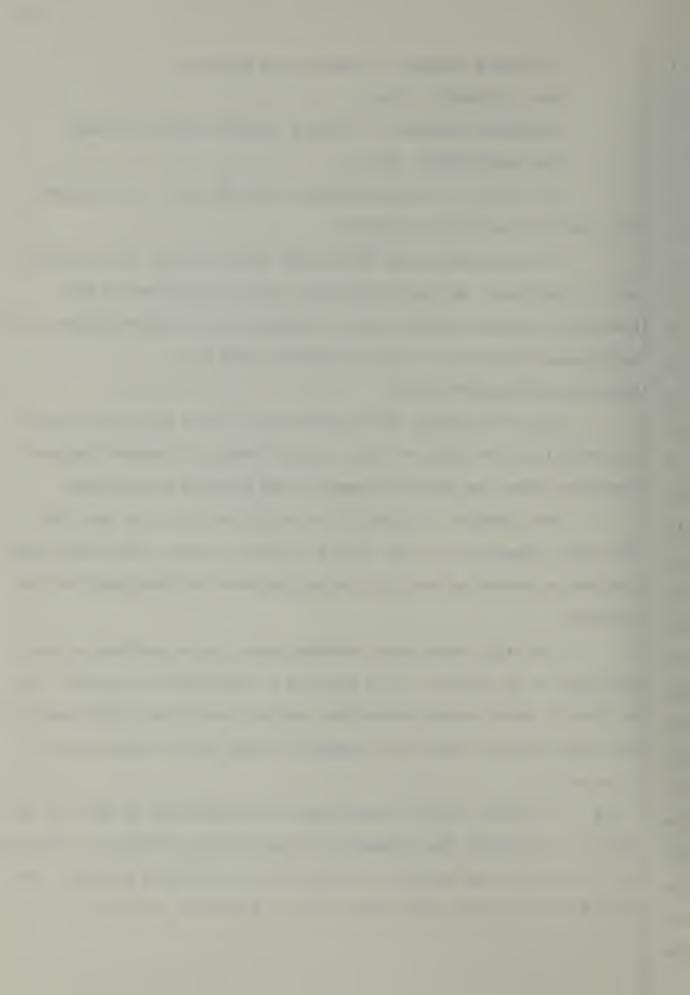
We currently have facilities in San Diego, Los Angeles and in San Jose. We are looking for some facilities in San Francisco, Alameda County, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley, and additional beds also in the Los Angeles and San Bernardino-Riverside area.

We are hopeful that by the end of this year we'll have approximately 100 beds on line. As of today, I checked before I came over here, we have 29 women in the program as of today.

MS. BARRY: I think it is definitely fair to say that the CIW, subsequent to the filing of the law suit, has made great strides to clean up the application process and the notification process.

We still have some problems with the screening process, and that is in process. But there's a limitation of course. If we have 29 beds spaces statewide, and we have over 2,000 women at the institution, there is an upper ceiling on the Department at this point.

We would like to encourage this Committee to use its own means to encourage the expansion of bed spaces because in fact we can all agree that we have a critical over crowding problem. We also have a program which has a lot of benefits, and it's



certainly a complex program. The Department of Corrections is not by any means the only actor in that program because we also have the community services involved, and we also have, of course, the Department of Parole and Probation. The entire network has to be working.

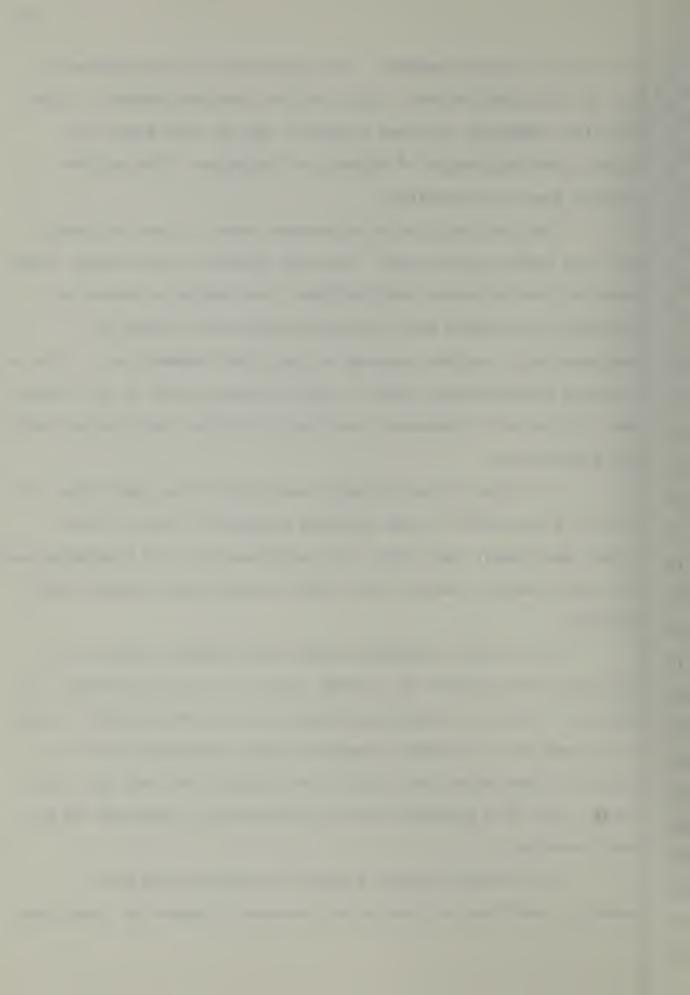
But our position as witnesses today is that we should use this unique opportunity. We have gotten -- our agency, Legal Services for Prisoners with Children, has gotten a number of inquiries nationwide from legislators who are looking at implementing a similar program in their own communities. This is a unique program which doesn't exist anywhere else in the county. And I think it is incumbent upon us to utilize that program fully and effectively.

I'd like to very briefly say there's one last issue I'd like to raise which is the visiting question at CIW that Ms.

Jurado mentioned, that there were problems with the expansion and the overcrowding, and the fact that the visiting room was quite limited.

We are very concerned about that because numbers of visitors have reported to us that there's a cap on visiting. I believe -- I'm not exactly sure what it is at this point; it may be 200 per day. But that because of that, visitors come 800 miles to 1,000 miles for visits, and visits have been cut short. Again, this is a problem that is intrinsically connected to the over crowding.

The second concern I have is actually much more pressing, and that is that we've received a number of complaints



in the last six months about children being strip searched, and I would like to ask this Committee to make an inquiry into that area and to request that the Department of Corrections --

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: What is the policy on strip searching?

MS. ALEXANDER: We do not routinely strip search anyone, but if there's probable cause, we may search anyone, and that includes children.

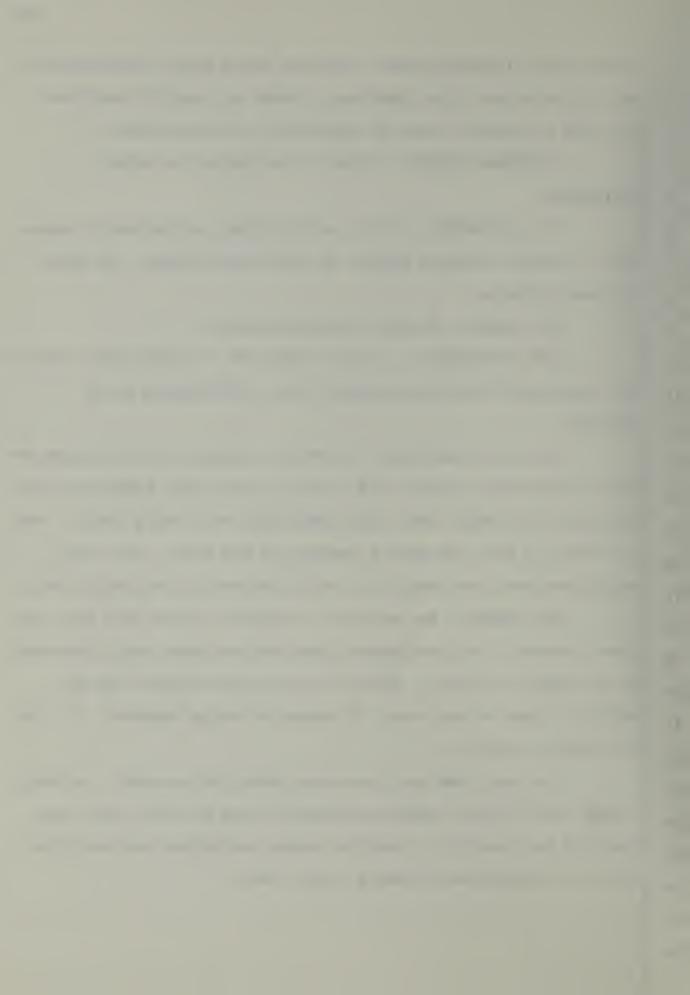
MS. BARRY: We had a case reported --

MS. ALEXANDER: I am not aware of -- I have not received any complaint from anyone relative to a child being strip searched.

As I said earlier, I do have a vehicle, both through the Women's Advisory Council, and I have an open door policy for the staff and the women, and I get complaints on a daily basis. And I believe if this had been a concern of the women, that that would some how have come to my attention and it has not to date.

MS. BARRY: We received a complaint about four days ago from a mother of a five-year-old boy who had been strip searched by two female officers. And it's our understanding that the policy is that in any case, if anyone is strip searched, it's by the same sex officer.

We have some real concerns about the necessity to strip a five-year-old boy, and particularly given the fact that this case did not involve a situation where the mother was convicted of or even suspected of being a drug user.



In summary, what I'd like to request that the Committee do is to take under advisement these three areas, and if you would, satisfy yourselves that sufficient progress has been made in the areas of prenatal care, of implementation of the Mother/Infant Care Program, and of specific problems around visitation.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Thank you very much.

Would you like to conclude, Ms. Alexander?

MS. ALEXANDER: Yes, on the area of visiting, we have a process whereby when the Visiting Room become unduly crowded, that the person who's been in the longest is the first person to have to be terminated if the Visiting Room gets that full.

We've also made contingency plans to put the Visiting Room on a double shift if the visiting continues to escalate at the rate that it's going.

Overall I believe that in terms of the Mother/Infant

Care Program, I have records sent to me now on a monthly basis

from the counselor who is responsible for keeping the

applications. I check on a monthly basis to see that the

applications are filed in a timely manner, and that they're

getting out in a timely manner.

As I said before, it's part of litigation; however, we are not -- we are not bound to encourage women to participate in that program, and I'm not aware of any woman who has filed who has a child six years or under. It's available for women who are pregnant or who have children six years or under. All the women that I'm aware of who filed are those who either came in pregnant or -- came into the institution pregnant.



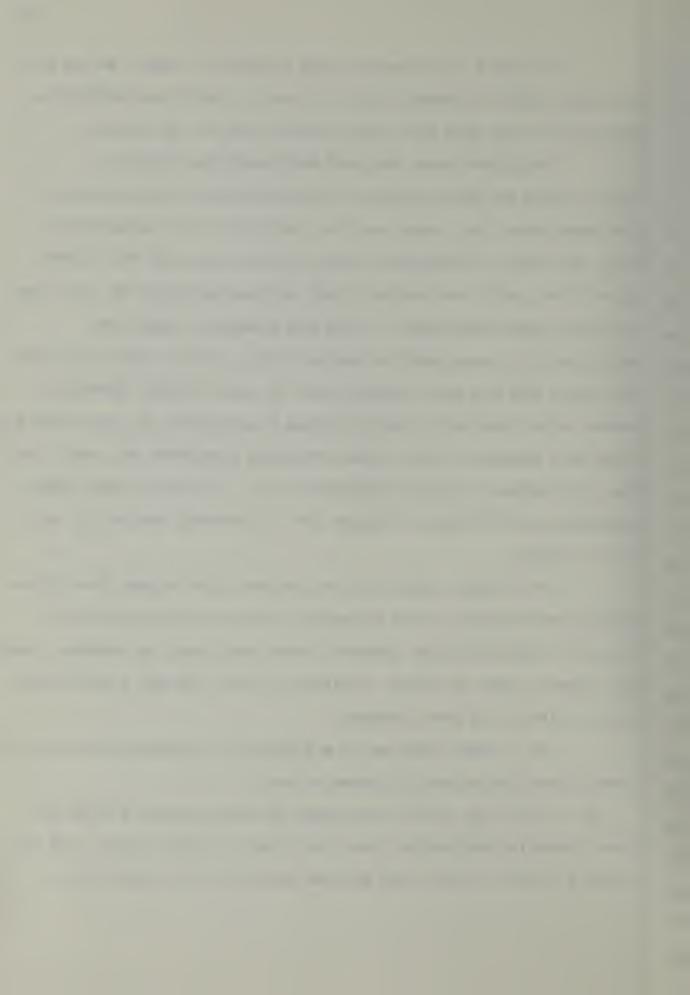
We don't -- we explain the program to them. We do not encourage them to become a part of that. That's not within our jurisdiction at this time with the way the law is written.

The other area that she mentioned was prenatal. I believe that we have systems in place now with the screening of the women when they come into the institution for pregnancies, with the visits through the nurse practitioner and the OB/GYN specialist, with the contract that we have with our GH, with the visiting nurse who comes in from the community, with the additional training that we are providing for all nurses so that any nurse who may see a woman might be aware of her specific needs, with insuring -- with putting a procedure in place step by step what happens to that woman form the time that she comes into the institution through postpartum care. I believe that these procedures will insure a system for the ongoing quality of care of the women.

MS. BARRY: With all due respect, the report that those changes were based on was released just prior to the Senator Presley's hearings that Senator Craven mentioned in December, and Dr. Roberts came on staff, I believe, about two and a half weeks ago, a little bit more perhaps.

So I think that we're a little bit premature in terms of knowing how the system is going to work.

As I say, we're encouraged by the changes, but we see that there is substantial room for change at this point, and our concern today is that that process continue to be monitored.



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CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: I agree that it should be monitored both within the Legislature and internally within the institution.

Senator Petris has a question.

SENATOR PETRIS: I was interested in the conversion of the library. I didn't catch in your programs that you said are upcoming how that's going to be replaced.

MS. ALEXANDER: We have contingency plans in an attempt to prepare for the ongoing increase in the population.

SENATOR PETRIS: Is there any library use at all now?

MS. ALEXANDER: Oh, yes. The library is in existence

now. It hasn't been renovated. That's a plan for the library,

the mail room and the choral.

SENATOR PETRIS: What did you mean by conversion? I thought you said there was --

MS. ALEXANDER: We have made contingency plans for the conversion of those three programs, that program space.

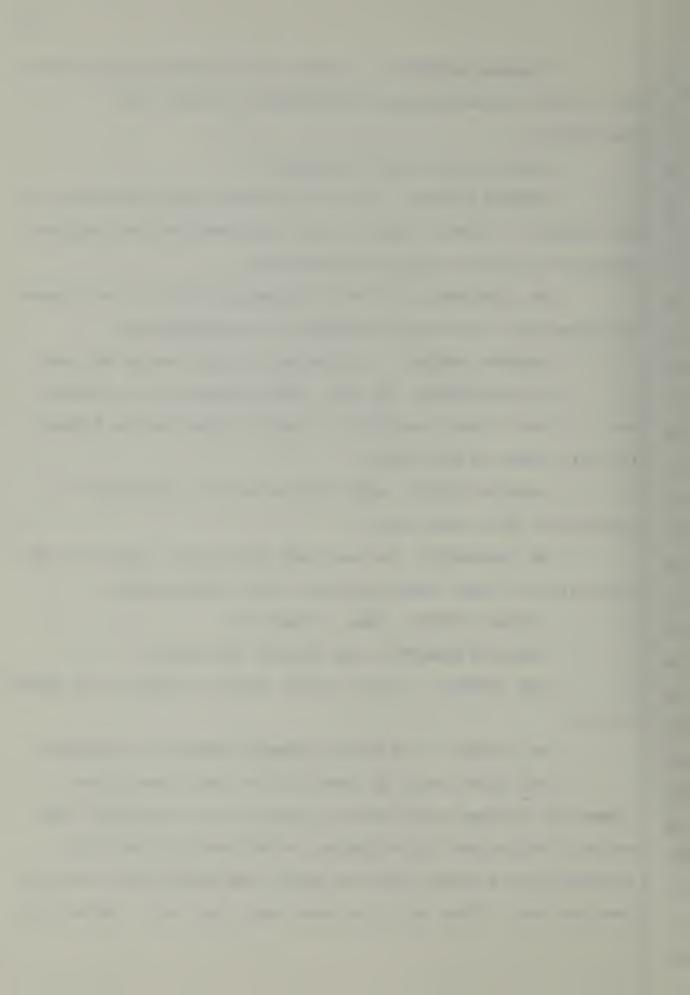
SENATOR PETRIS: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further witnesses?

MRS. BUNNEY: I'm Mrs. Paula Bunney, mother of an inmate at CIW.

MR. BUNNEY: I'm Robert Bunney, father of a daughter.

The noise level is unreal in the units down there, especially evening hours when all inmates are in the unit and active. Radios and t.v.s blaring, staff does nothing about enforcing rules about excessive noise, and people who have jobs need the rest. They don't get much sleep that way. There have



been occasions where at midnight, they've been cleaning and waxing the floors in the halls, clattering all that noise with people trying to sleep.

There's a serious shortage of cleaning and laundry supplies. No toilet bowl cleaner or disinfectant based cleaner, only Ajax cleanser, weak liquid soap, a small amount of laundry soap.

MRS. BUNNEY: There's a serious inadequate supply of feminine hygiene products, especially tampons. And the only showers they have are the original number of showers they had when they built that for 900 people, and with 2,000 you can imagine there are not enough showers for the double population, not enough hot water, limited time slots for showers, meaning that you may get in line to get a shower, and either the hot water will be gone or it's time for you to go back and get locked in again.

MR. BUNNEY: The cafeteria is filthy and roach infested.

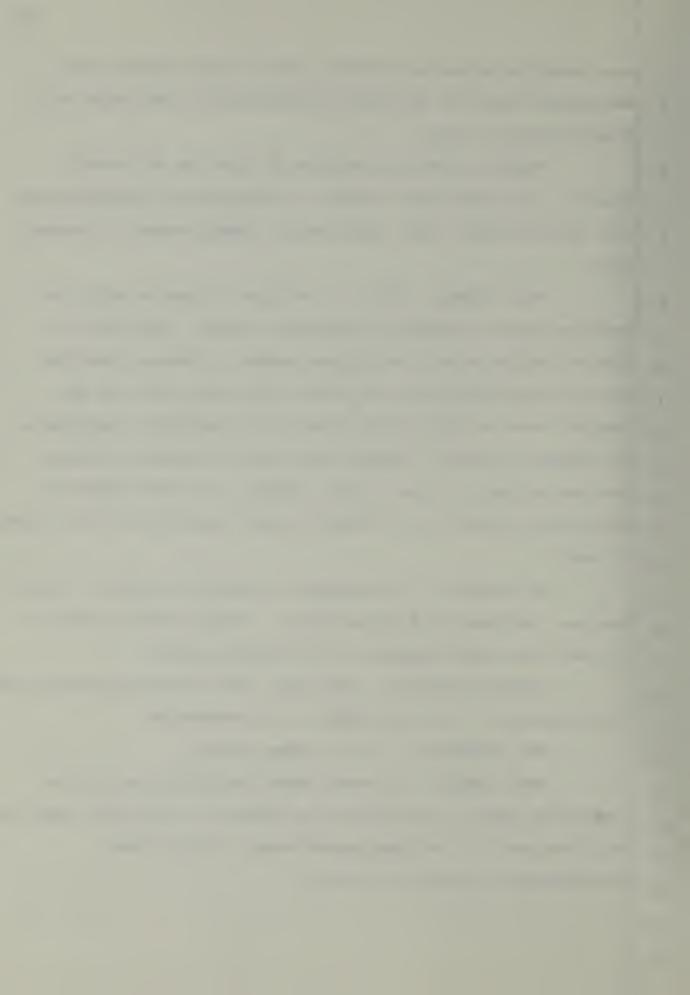
Frequent incidence of food poisoning. Inmates have to rely on

canteen foods which results in an inadequate diet.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Have there been frequent instances of food poisoning to your knowledge at the cafeteria?

MS. ALEXANDER: I'm not aware of any.

MRS. BUNNEY: We wonder about the priorities at the institution when we see planting of beautiful full grown trees in the front yard and well-manicured lawns, and yet these deficiencies are going on inside.



The recreation room was recently taken over for office space. The card room was taken over -- even more recently the card room was taken over for bunking.

Women are now sleeping on the floor, in halls, the Admissions Center.

MR. BUNNEY: Because of this over crowding, we're very concerned about the safety of the inmates down there. Last summer it almost boiled over, and this summer it's much more crowded. I don't know, it's liable to really boil over.

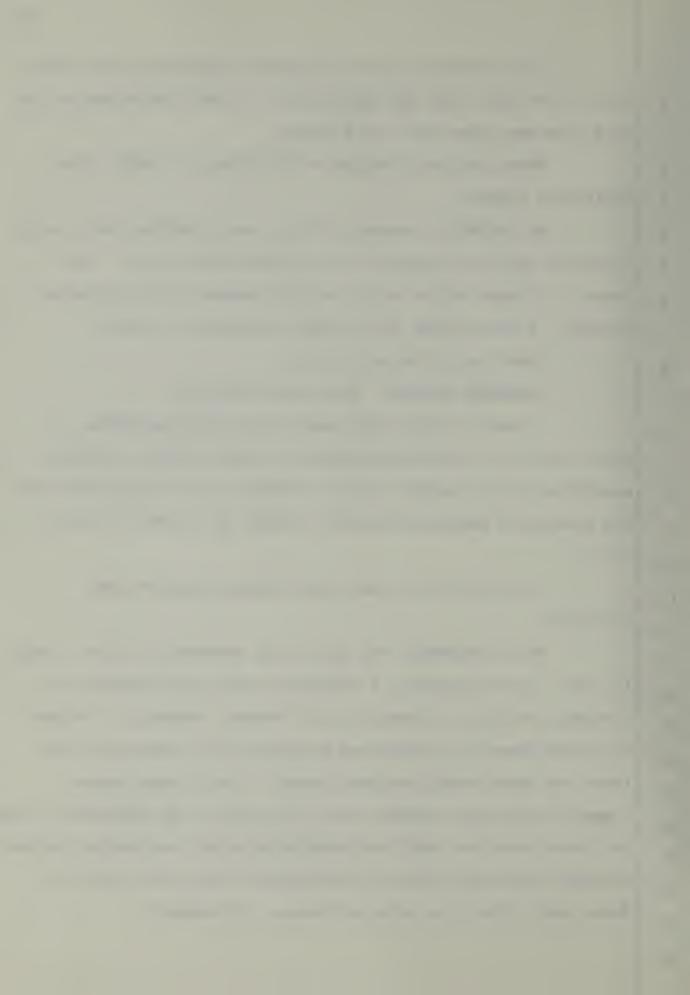
That's all I've got to say.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Thank you very much.

I tend to think that there are several problems. I think they're all directly related to over crowding, which is something which I suspect is our problem in the Legislature and the Governor's problem every bit as much if not more so than yours.

If you'd like to make any further comments, Ms. Alexander?

MS. ALEXANDER: The only other comment I'd like to make is that I've said before, I recognize that over crowding is a problem, and that it impacts in all areas. However, I am also concerned about the safety and security of the women who are there and about staff who work there. I care about those concerns and those problems, and I'm going to do everything I can to insure that the staff are working in a safe and secure manner, and that the people who are incarcerated there are capable of doing their time in a safe and secure environment.



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CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Thank you very much.

Further questions, Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: Yes, on over crowding.

How long has the over crowding been a problem? I know you're up to 2,013, whatever it is.

MS. ALEXANDER: I'm not sure exactly.

SENATOR PETRIS: How long have you been over capacity?

MS. ALEXANDER: Well, it was over capacity when I when there, which was May of last year.

SENATOR PETRIS: Prior to that, do you know what it was before?

MS. ALEXANDER: When it was built?

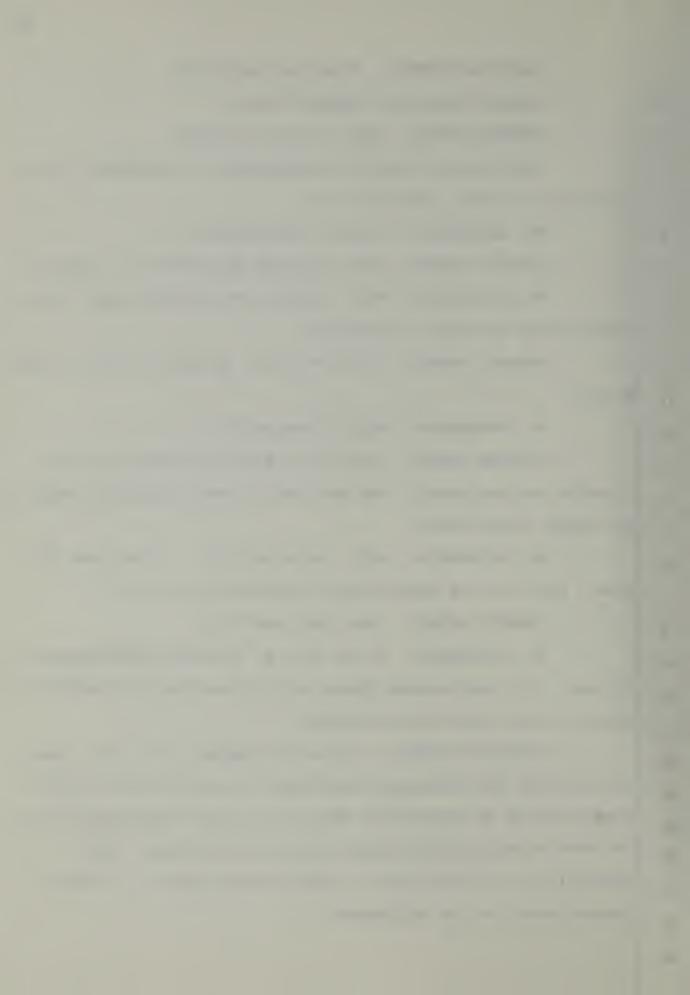
SENATOR PETRIS: No, do you know how long that over crowding has continued? How long has it been beyond the capacity for which it was built?

MS. ALEXANDER: Well, for some time. It was over 926 when I was there as Correctional Counselor II, so --

SENATOR PETRIS: What year was that?

MS. ALEXANDER: It was '80, so it's been continuously rising. It's just reached these proportions that I'm aware of, I guess, in the last couple of years.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: The over crowding, by a chart that I have here by the California Department of Corrections, is that over crowding of the women's facilities is far more severe than the over crowding problem with the men's facilities. And especially that is the case in the last two years. It really demands some kind of adjustment.



MS. ALEXANDER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: The men's facilities in the last four years, there has been a slight increase on an up-and-down kind of basis, but for the women's facilities, the over crowding has doubled the capacity, from 110 percent to 190 percent in the same period of time the men's was going from 130 percent to 155. So, the impact upon the women's facilities is tremendously great and one that demands our attention and Ms. Alexander's attention.

Any further testimony, please come forward, and then Senator Mello.

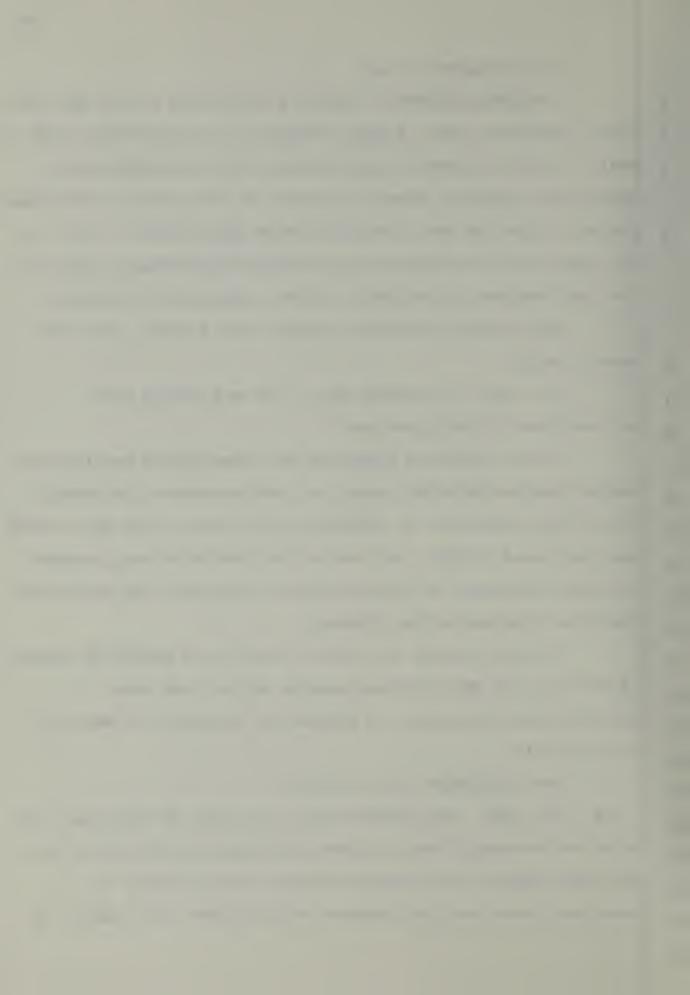
MS. LEE: I'm Monika Lee. I'm an attorney with Heller-Ehrman in San Francisco.

For a number of years now the attorneys in my firm have worked together with the lawyers at the Employment Law Center, also in San Francisco, in addressing the problem that has already been mentioned tonight, and that's the discriminatory treatment of female prisoners in the provision of education and vocational education programs at the prisons.

In May of 1982, we filed a law suit on behalf of inmates of both CIW and CRC for Women seeking relief from this discriminatory treatment. I believe Ms. Alexander is aware of this law suit.

MS. ALEXANDER: One of many.

MS. LEE: The problems that we raised at that time, and which unfortunately have not been alleviated at all by now, are that male inmates have proportionately greater access to vocational work training programs and placement than women. No



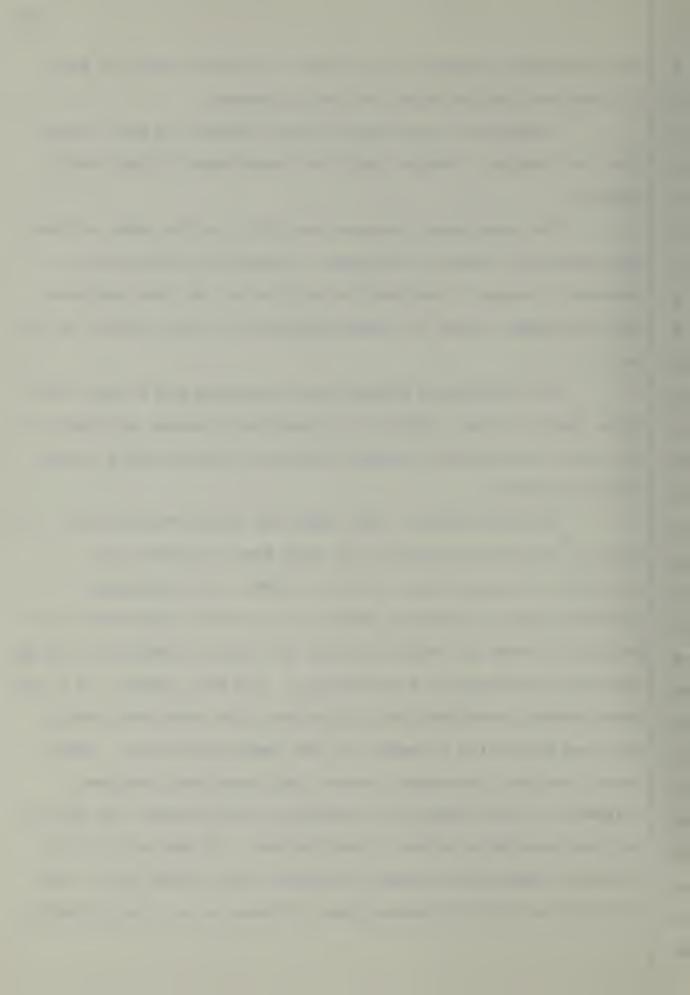
apprenticeship programs are available to women, while 15 such programs are available for the male prisoners.

Industrial experience for male inmates is more varied than for females. Females only have experience in the sewing industry.

The vocational programs available to the women enforce and perpetuate female stereotypes. Occasional work training programs in women's institutions utilize out of date equipment and techniques, which is unlike programs that are offered to the men.

The California system better prepares men to take jobs after their release. There are counseling programs available to them and job placement programs which are not available to the female prisoners.

It's been almost four years now since this suit was brought, and hardly anything has been done to better the situation. Two years ago, in May of 1984, an independent research group in Berkeley, which is called Tam Associates, has prepared a study for Wanda Briscoe, the Chief of Education of the California Department of Corrections. And this report, to a very large degree, confirmed the allegations that have been made in this law suit filed on behalf of the female prisoners. Among other findings, the report stated that vocational programs available to CIW inmates are inferior in both number and variety to those available at men's institutions. Of the more than 50 different programs available throughout the system, only 7 are available to the CIW inmates, and of those, 4 are traditionally



all female or office occupations. Sewing is still the only industrial experience available for CDC women.

In general, CDC women inmates still have very limited access to training in the higher paying skilled trades. This is the report done by an independent study group on behalf of Wanda Briscoe.

So, the system has been aware of these problems for many years now, but very little has been done. Two programs have been added, as we have learned, but three programs have been eliminated for the women so the situation has gotten no better on balance.

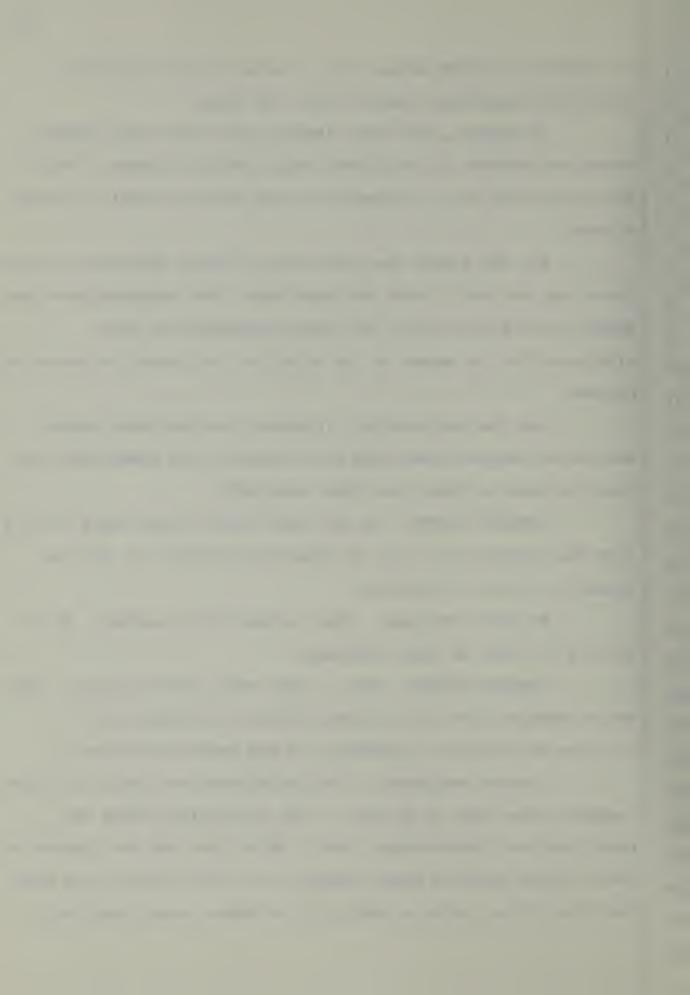
And the overcrowding, it seems, has only made things much worse because women need to get spaces, and spaces have not been increased so there are fewer available.

SENATOR CRAVEN: Do you think there's ever going to be a time when conditions in one of these institutions is, in your judgment, correct or perfect?

MS. LEE: We hope. That is what we're seeking. We're seeking at least an equal treatment.

SENATOR CRAVEN: Well, I know what you're seeking. What you're seeking takes time, takes millions of dollars, and millions of dollars in staffing, and any number of things.

I think everybody in the Legislature and people at large feel that they want to do what is the appropriate thing for people who are incarcerated. But I think that the very nature of their locale probably bodes, perhaps, not too favorably for them, that they're not going to enjoy all of those things that they



would like to have, or you in your professional approach and rather altruistic attitudes would like them to have.

It's not Cal Poly.

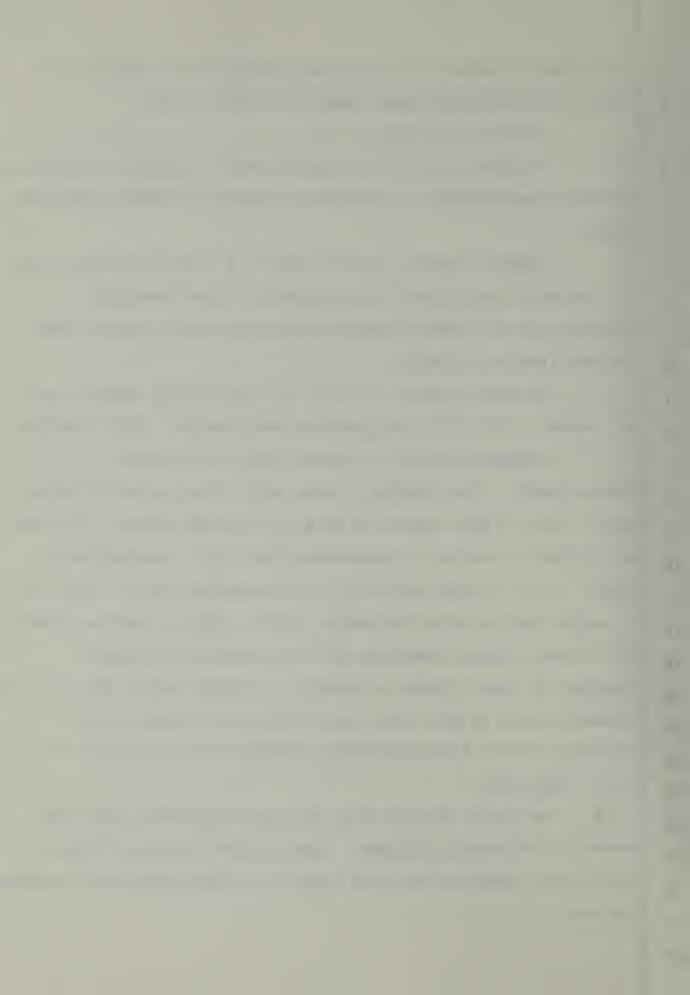
MS. LEE: All we're asking is that the women receive the resources we realize are available, be made available equally to women.

SENATOR CRAVEN: I'm for that. I think that there may be a certain limitation as it relates to either the male prisoners or the female prisoners from the stand point of what you may involve yourself.

In other words, as I say, it's not a voc. school, voc. ed. school. It's not a polytechnic institution. It's a prison.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: I agree with the witness
theoretically. The problem is when you're dealing with limited
funds, and I'm just surmising what the problem may be. It's not
a question of wanting to give women training in stereotypical
roles. It is trying to come up with something that is generally
-- maybe they're wrong and maybe they're right -- but the intent
is to come up with something that is generally considered
relevant to people based on numbers. And that being the case, an
argument could be made that the with limited funds, sewing
programs are not necessarily the programs that are going to be
least appealing.

MS. LEE: We know from the women that they would like access to different programs. They are very concerned they will be in many instances the only support of their families once they get out.



CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: I agree. I think diversity for anything is what is proper. And I hope we can approach it.

I think the concern is that our funds are so limited at this point. We're having problems with housing and whatever.

And I appreciate the point you're trying to make, and you are making it, and I think it's something we have to look into.

But I don't think that the intent is to, you know, throw out the sewing program and that's going to take care of women.

You're dealing with limited funds and the desire to have something that preoccupies and is relatively appealing to people based on their numbers at any given institution. It's tough coming up with that.

SENATOR CRAVEN: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask this lady, what particular pursuits would the women like to have they don't presently enjoy?

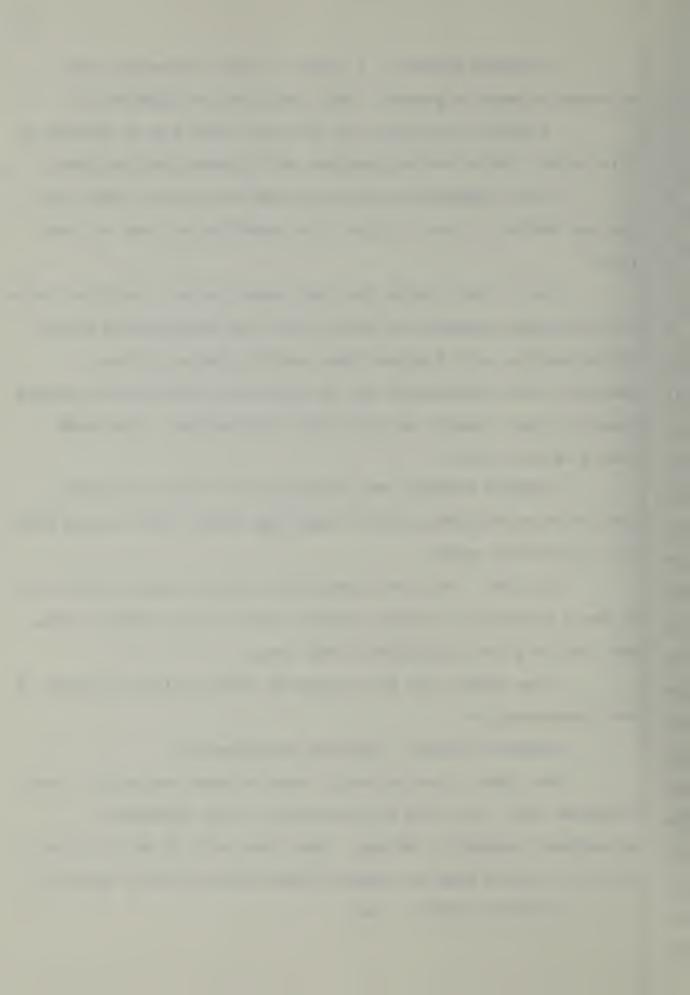
MS. LEE: We have learned that several women would like to see a paralegal training program, which is available to the men, and it's not available to the women.

They would like more advanced office skills in terms of word processing --

SENATOR CRAVEN: Clerical or computers?

MS. LEE: Clerical work, that is what they will do when they come out. It's not that they want to do something outlandish, unheard of things. They just want to have job skills that will enable them to support themselves and their families.

SENATOR CRAVEN: Yes.



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Well, I'm just presuming that the prison, for some of the reasons that I've mentioned, follows the more traditional aspects, and perhaps what you say I don't doubt that it's very, very important, and something that they can sort of point toward. But I think it's going to take some time to implement because of what I've said before.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Do you want to address this point, Ms. Alexander?

MS. ALEXANDER: I would just like to state the programs that we -- the vocational programs that we do have available.

We have graphic arts, vocational upholstery, word processing, data processing, vocational nursing, appliance repair, electronics, cosmetology, and a masonry program. That's what we currently have now.

> CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further questions? Have you concluded?

MS. LEE: I have, thank you.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Do I hear a motion.

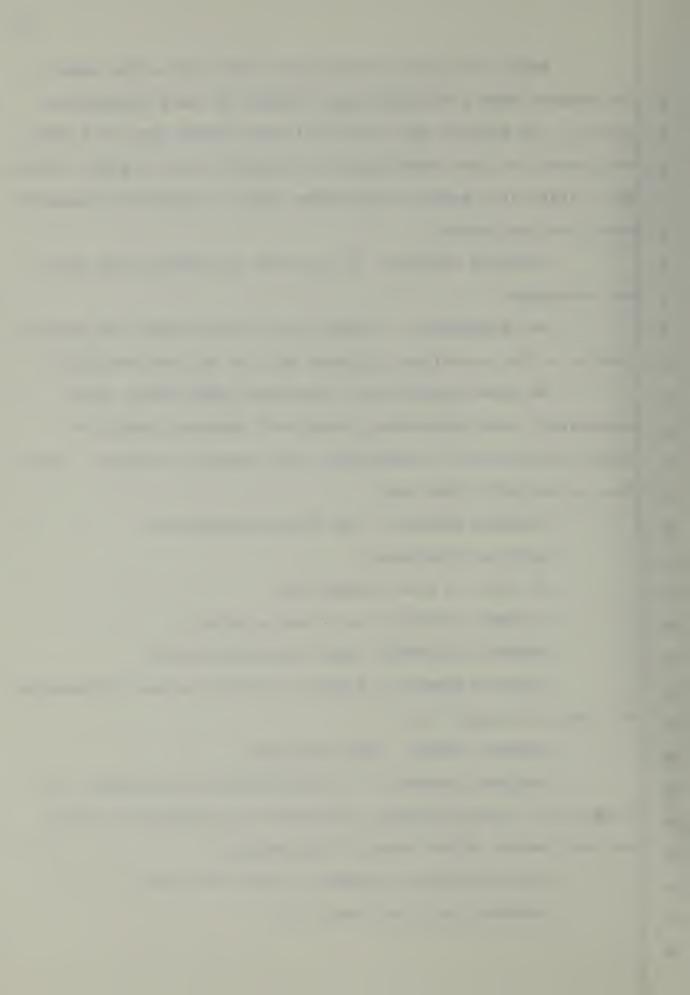
SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Move the confirmation.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Doolittle moves confirmation for Annie Alexander for --

SENATOR CRAVEN: Both positions.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: -- the positions of Department of Corrections, Superintendent, California Institution for Women, and also Member of the Board of Corrections.

> Both positions, one vote on both positions. Secretary will call the roll.



SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle.
SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello.

SENATOR MELLO: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven.

SENATOR CRAVEN: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye.

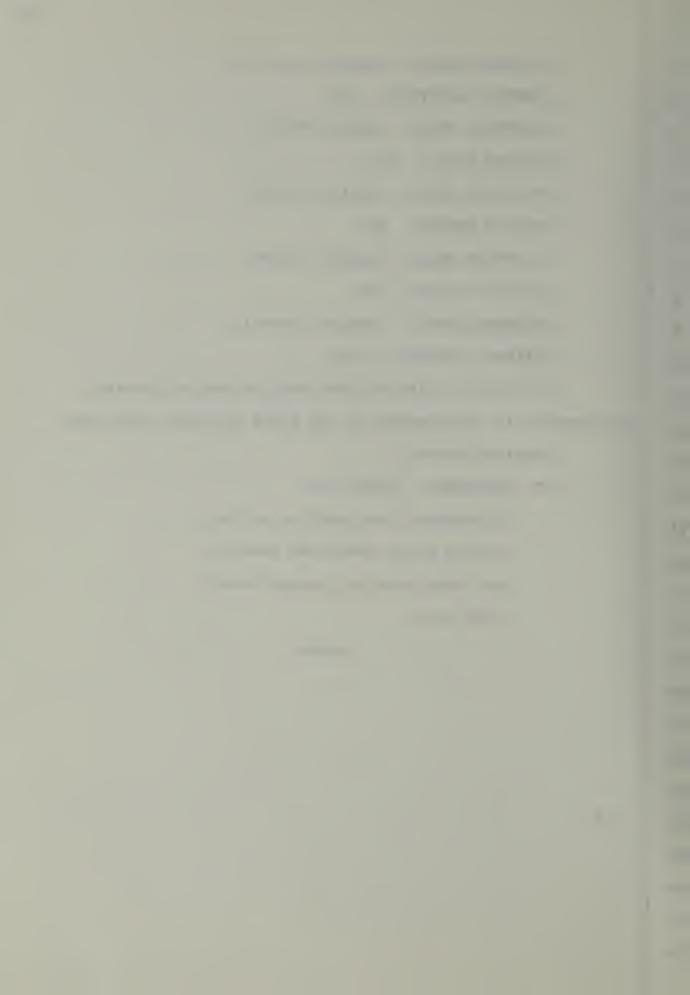
The vote is five to zero and the motion carries; confirmation is recommended to the Floor for both positions.

Congratulations.

MS. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

(Thereupon this portion of the
Senate Rules Committee hearing
was terminated at approximately
4:05 P.M.)

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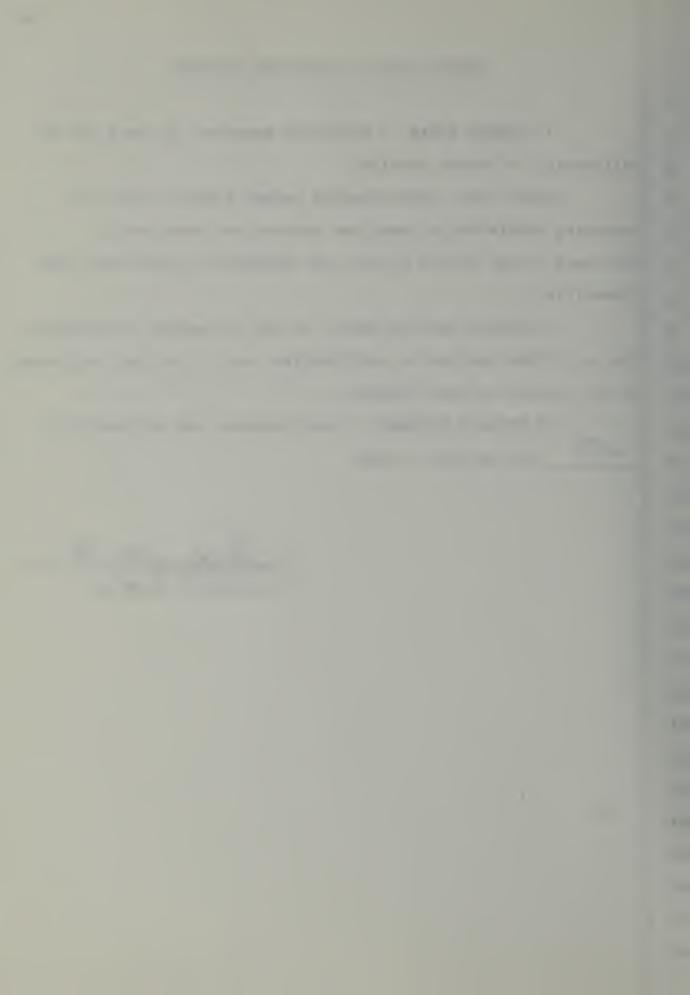
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That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing Senate Rules Committee hearing was reported in shorthand by me, Evelyn Mizak, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of April, 1986.

EVELYN MIZAK
Shorthand Reporter







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#### HEARING

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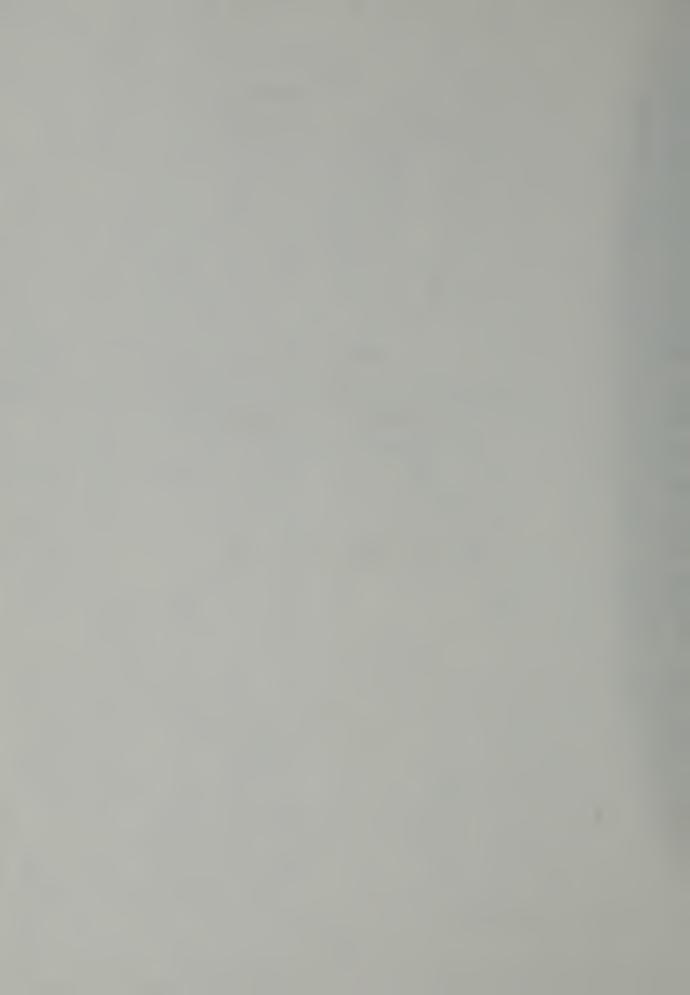
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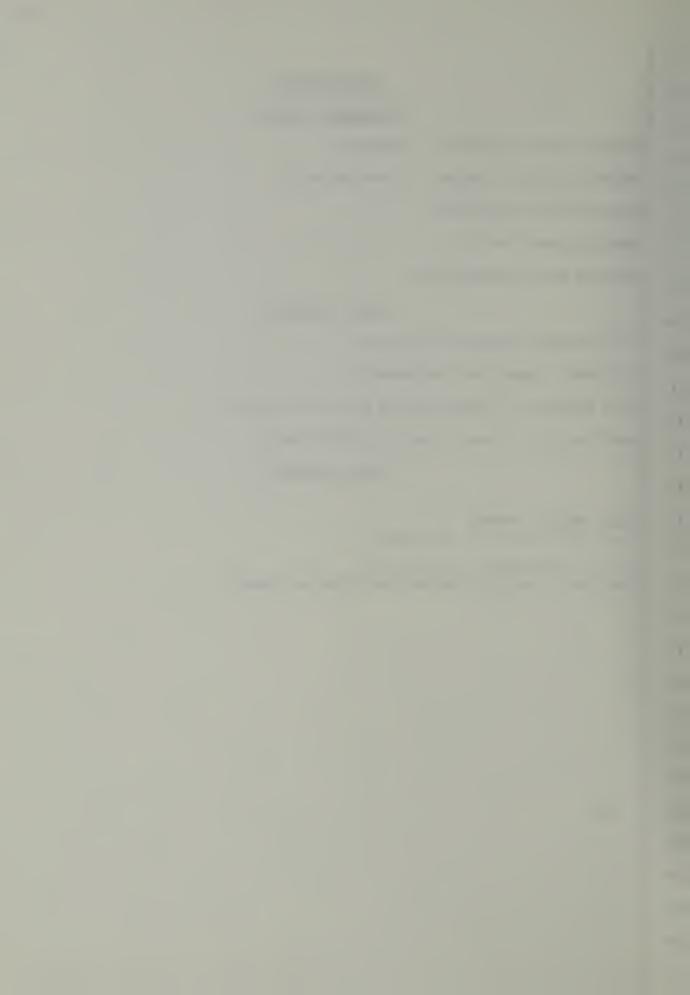
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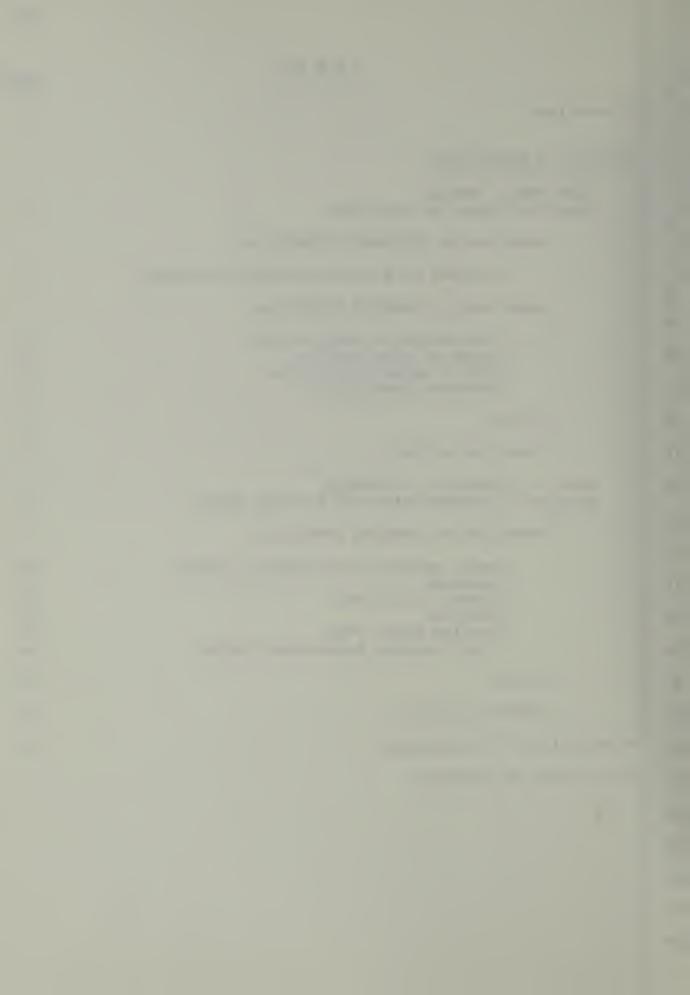
Evelyn Mizak Shorthand Reporter



1 **APPEARANCES** 2 MEMBERS PRESENT 3 SENATOR DAVID ROBERTI, Chairman SENATOR WILLIAM CRAVEN, Vice-Chairman 5 SENATOR JOHN DOOLITTLE 6 SENATOR HENRY MELLO SENATOR NICHOLAS PETRIS 8 STAFF PRESENT 9 CLIFF BERG, Executive Officer 10 PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary 11 RICK ROLLENS, Consultant on Bill Referrals 12 NANCY MICHEL, Consultant on Appointments 13 ALSO PRESENT 14 15 GLEE EWELL, Member State Bar Board of Governors 16 JOHN K. GEOGHEGAN, Secretary 17 Business, Transportation and Housing Agency 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28



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### PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Governor's Appointees appearing today, Ms. Glee Ewell, Member of the State Bar Board of Governors.

MS. EWELL: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee.

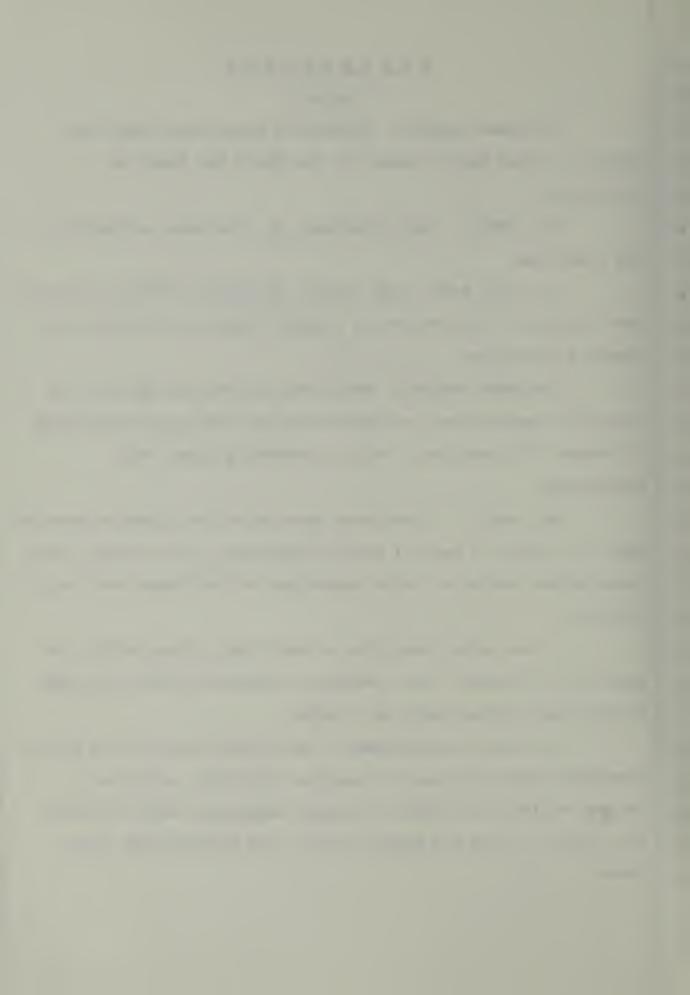
I'm Glee Ewell from Fresno, California, being considered here today for confirmation as a public member of the State Bar Board of Governors.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: We'll ask you what we ask all the Governor's Appointees, and that's why you feel you're qualified to assume this position. Tell us something about your background.

MS. EWELL: I have been serving on the district level of BMQA, the Board of Medical Quality Assurance, for two and a half years before coming on eight months ago to the State Bar Board of Governors.

I feel with discipline a very timely topic within the State Bar at present, that perhaps my experience with the BMOA disciplinary system could be of help.

I'm also the chairman of the Fresno County Civil Service Commission and very aware of dealing with MOUs, and this is another matter that's been of timely importance with the State Bar recently. And I'm hopeful that I can provide some input there.



CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Do you favor removing disciplinary practices from the State Bar?

MS. EWELL: I feel that that assessment would be premature right now on my part.

Since '83, the State Bar has been very concerned about discipline, and they have had this task force that's put in the new system, and I'm very hopeful of watching that go into effect.

It seems to me that already they've done some very good things. We just got some recent statistics that we have about three times the people resigning from the Bar than we did all of last year, of people being recommended for disbarment.

I just think our investigation procedure, the up front end is what's been slow, and we have a mandate from the Legislature in the last dues bill to cut that from a year to six months, and then we're down to about 18 months, hopeful to get to 14 months, from the Notice to File Cause to the complete disposition of the case. So, I'm hopeful by that '87 deadline we'll be in good shape.

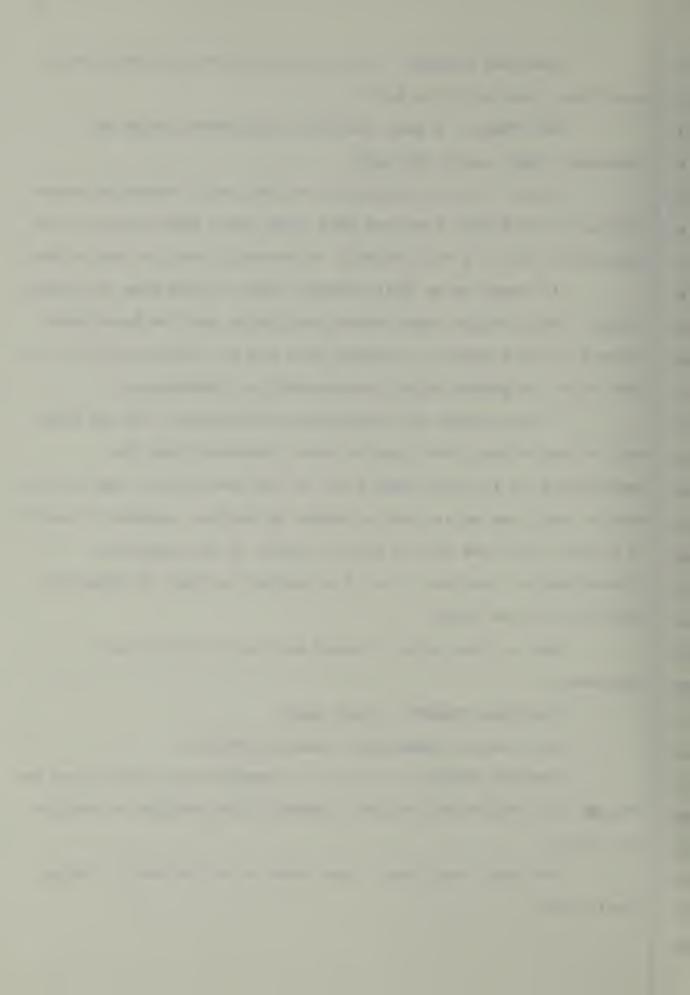
But at this point I would not want to make that assessment.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Very good.

Any further questions? Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: To use as a comparison, can you run us through out BMQA works and what number of percentage of actions are taken?

Are they very busy? Are there a lot of doctors being disciplined?



MS. EWELL: Yes, there's also, not pointing fingers, but when I was on that, we were always being concerned about the fact that we had a terrible backlog. You see, of course, the prosecution there is within the Attorney General's Office, and because of budget restrictions, their investigations were very slow. And the time was running like two and a half years on a case.

SENATOR PETRIS: What are the actions that the Board can take? Can they suspend a doctor from practice, or banish him permanently?

MS. EWELL: Well, and they have --

SENATOR PETRIS: What can they do?

MS. EWELL: -- various probation situations. Probation, for example, plus his going into a alcohol or drug abuse program, if that happened to be the nature of the problem. So, there are various types of restrictions of that kind.

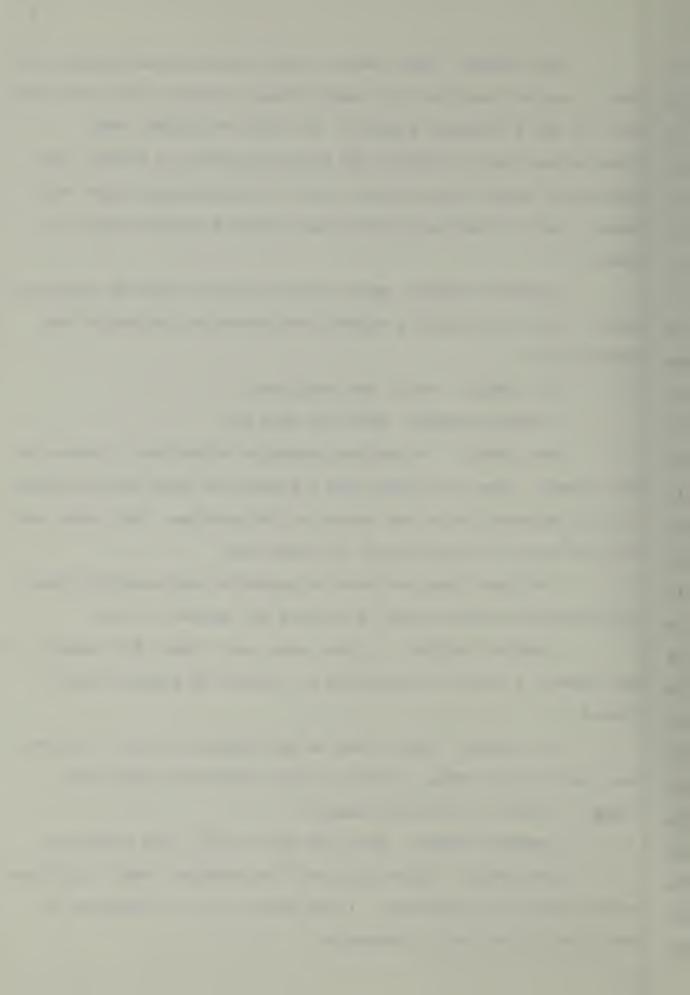
And then they put them on probation and reporting into continuing education types of courses for period of time.

SENATOR PETRIS: In your last year there, for example if you recall, how many revocations of license to practice were there?

MS. EWELL: Sir, I was on the district level, and that was just District Nine, which is only a district within the state. I wasn't on the big board.

SENATOR PETRIS: What did that cover, five counties?

MS. EWELL: About four or five counties, and I would say
we had maybe nine hearings. I did about 10 to 15 hearings to
petitions to get off of probation.



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Then, of course, all of our --

SENATOR PETRIS: Any expulsions at all during the year?

MS. EWELL: No.

SENATOR PETRIS: Just outright revocation of a license?

MS. EWELL: Outright, no. I think the three that I remember which cleared the last year were recommendations for suspension of privileges, and probation, and that kind of thing for that period of time.

SENATOR PETRIS: How about statewide, do you happen to know?

MS. EWELL: No, I don't. I'm all up on the statistics for the attorneys today.

#### (Laughter.)

SENATOR PETRIS: I was looking for a comparison.

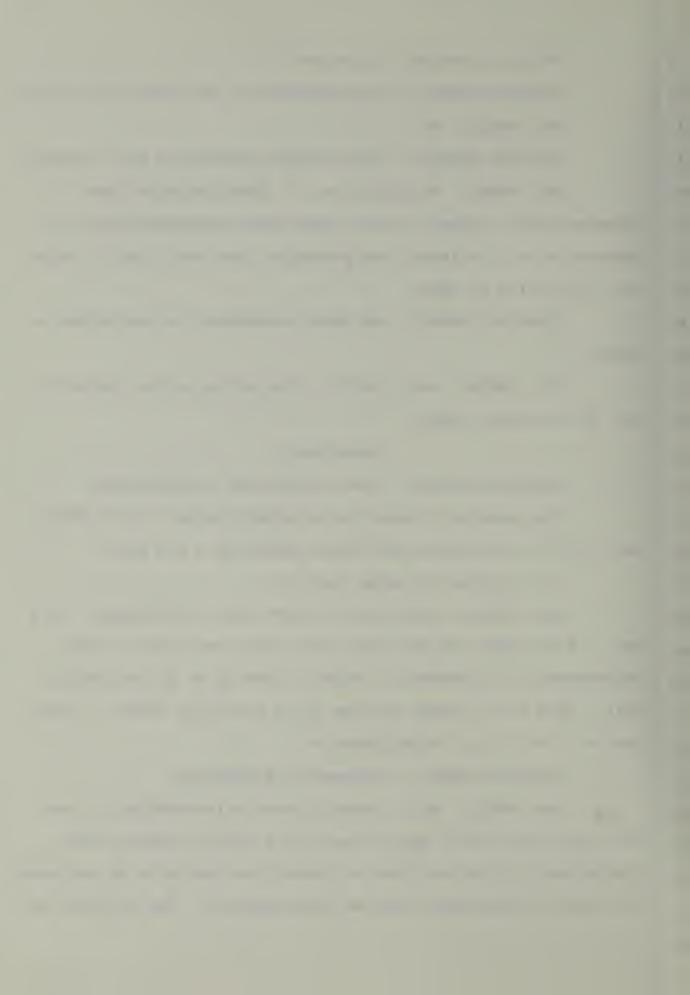
The complaint about the attorneys' side is that there are very few revocations and there should be a lot more.

I'm looking for some kind of --

MS. EWELL: Right, and I don't have the figures. As I say, I know right now that we've had, last year, we -- they recommended for disbarment I think it was 22 or 24 the entire year. This year already we have 25 in the first three -- first quarter. So it is a significant --

SENATOR PETRIS: Business is picking up.

MS. EWELL: Well, actually what's interesting is the fact that since 1973, when we went to a formal structure for discipline, all the way down to today, the statistic is the same: For every 10 attorneys, you get one complaint. But in 1973, we



had only 37,000 attorneys; today we have 101,000 inactive and active.

SENATOR PETRIS: The ratio figures the same.

MS. EWELL: So the ratio is very consistent, one for every ten. So, it's not that, you know, suddenly the attorneys have gone to pot.

SENATOR PETRIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further questions?

SENATOR CRAVEN: Move Ms. Ewell's confirmation to the Floor.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Craven moves Ms. Ewell's confirmation be recommended to the Floor.

Any opposition?

Seeing none, Secretary will call the roll.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello. Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven.

SENATOR CRAVEN: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye.

The vote is four to nothing; confirmation is recommended to the Floor.

Congratulations.

MS. EWELL: Thank you very much. I'll try to do a good job.

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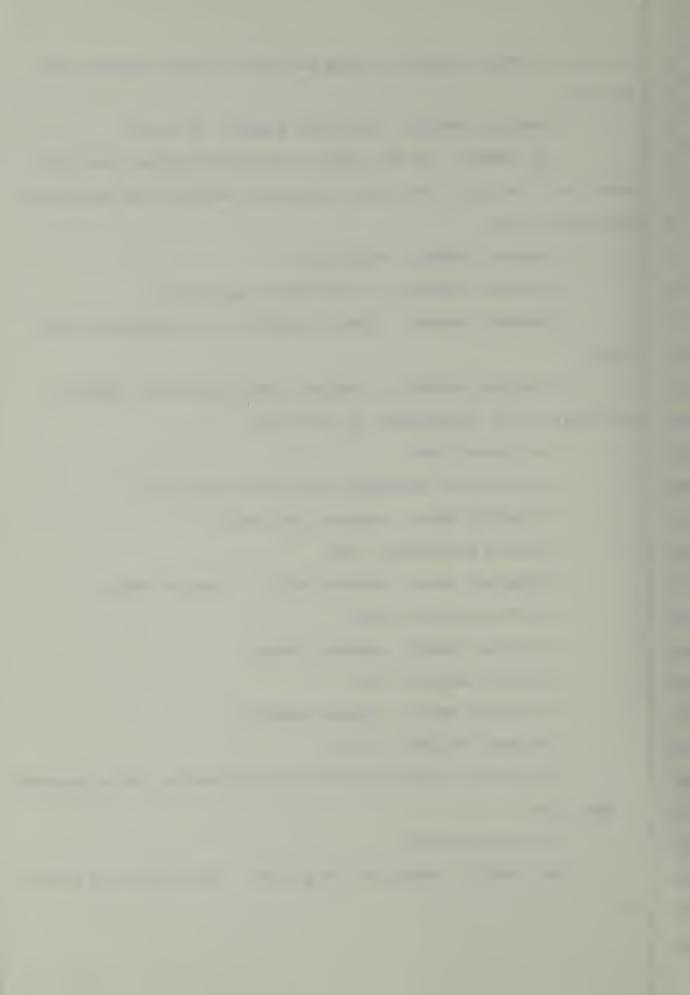
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CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Very good.

The next Appointment is Mr. John K. Geoghegan, Secretary of Business, Transportation and Housing.

MR. GEOGHEGAN: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: We'll ask you what we know already: Why do you feel you're qualified to assume this position?

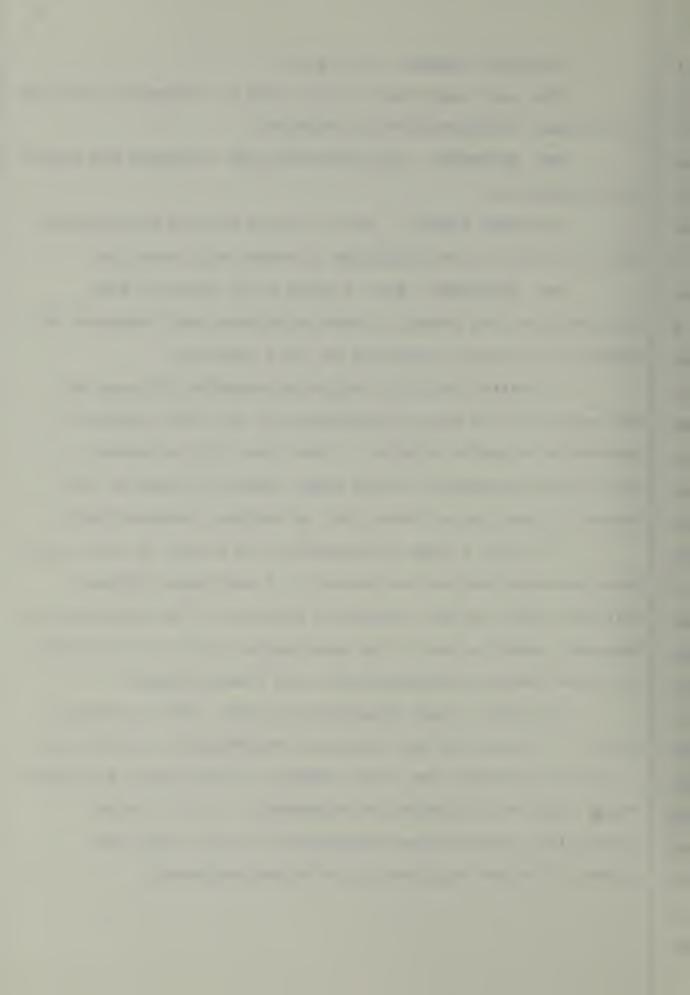
MR. GEOGHEGAN: Well I think my 25 years of work experience and the makeup of that experience best indicates why I believe I'm uniquely qualified for this position.

I started work in a full-time capacity 25 years ago.

That was after I'd done an internship in the Coro Foundation, internship in public affairs. I went into city management. I was in city management for ten years, seven of those as City Manager of the City of Union City in southern Alameda County.

In 1970, I came to Sacramento and worked for the Reagan Administration when he was Governor. I had three different positions, and the last one was as Director of the Department of Commerce, which is one of the departments that is in the agency — or the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency.

In 1975, I left government and went into the private sector. I worked for the California Manufacturers Association. I was Vice President and chief lobbyist of that group for eight years. And that organization represents -- it's a large organization representing manufacturers of all sizes with anywhere from two employees up to 70,000 employees.



I then, in 1983, went to work for Shell Oil Company and remained with them for two years, and then I was appointed to this position.

So, I think I have a unique background of, first of all, a strong grounding in the public sector and in the public policy area. That's actually where I started my career, and I've been 15 years in that area. And then balanced out with ten years in the private sector. So, I think I have a good understanding of both sides of the fence, you might say, and particularly in the job that I have as somewhat of a business advocate.

I think it's important that a business advocate also have a good understanding and healthy respect for how government works, and the role of government. And with that balance, I think I'm very well qualified for this particular position.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Very good.

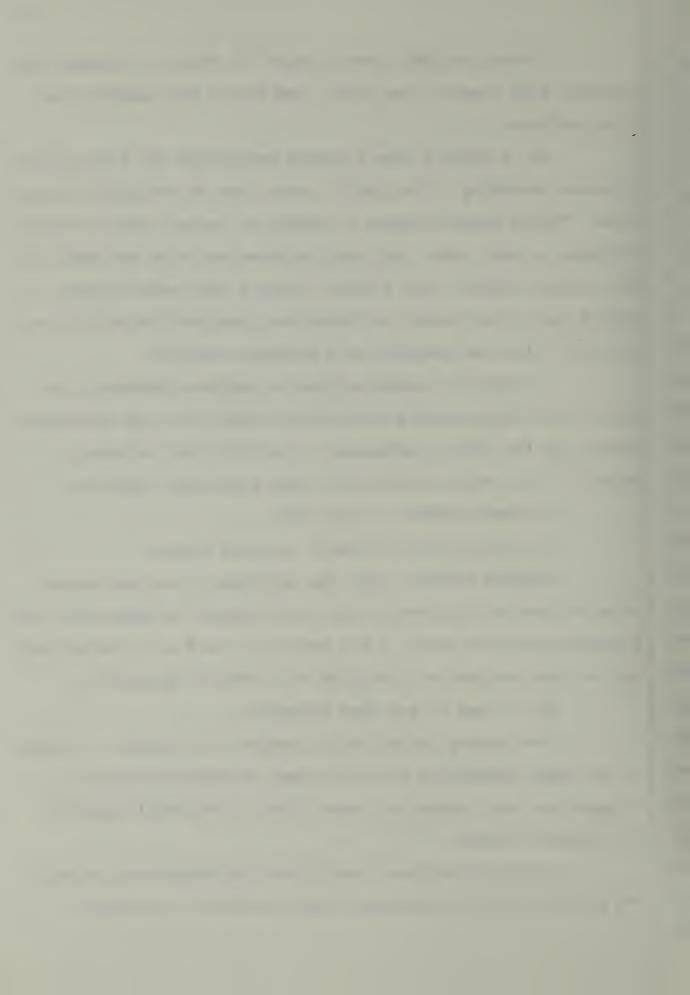
Any discussion or debate? Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: Yes, the applicant is an old friend, going to back to days when he was City Manager in Union City, and I represented that area. I was sorry to lose him to the private sector from the public. I'm glad he's back in the public.

But I need to ask some questions.

Your agency is big and it covers a lot things. I wanted to get some information on really what the Administration's policies are in a couple of areas. One is the Small Business Development Centers.

I've been working closely with the Department and with the private sector to encourage small business development



--

conferences. We had a very good one in Oakland, in my district, earlier this year. We're trying to make that an annual event.

Very high level of participation among the businesses.

I understand that the Centers are being cut back by the Administration. Can you enlighten us on that?

MR. GEOGHEGAN: Yes, Senator.

We support the Small Business Development Centers. The problem that we had was that the Small Business Administration did a report on our program. They found some fault with it.

They also laid out some criteria as to how they should operate that we thought was very difficult to live with. With their criteria, it would have been totally inconsistent with the one in your area, for example.

SENATOR PETRIS: We have a good one in Oakland, and that's one of the reasons --

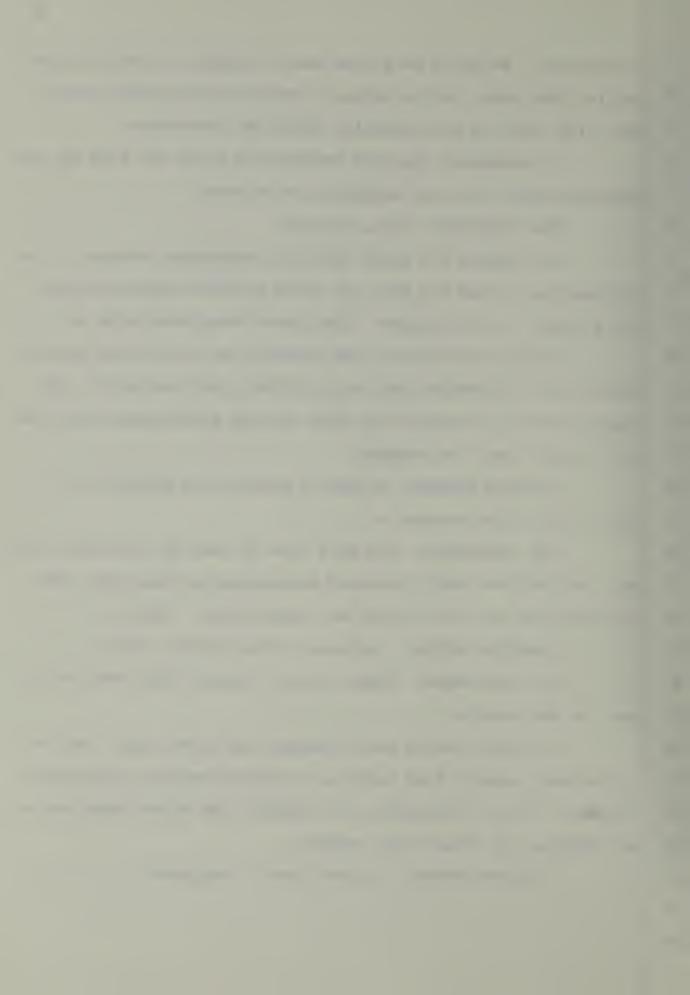
MR. GEOGHEGAN: And we'd like to keep it structured that way. We felt the Small Business Administration laid down some criteria that we didn't think was appropriate. And we --

SENATOR PETRIS: You mean at the federal level?

MR. GEOGHEGAN: Right, right, because they were funding part of the program.

So, they pulled back funding, and at the same time we pulled back General Fund funding for Small Business Development Centers. But we are working for funding, and we're committed to get funding for those three Centers.

SENATOR PETRIS: At what level? How much?



MR. GEOGHEGAN: At the same level that we had before but without the Small Business Administration money. So, we're looking at \$400,000. That, based on discussions that we've had with these three Centers, can carry them for another year. And then we can look at it as part of next year's budget process.

But we support the Centers, and we're trying to get them funded. But it'll be through some other type of program and not the General Fund. We're looking right now at the Job Training Partnership Act money. We have a good indication that we can get money to fund the Centers from that.

SENATOR PETRIS: When you finish with all that, how many Centers are you aiming for?

MR. GEOGHEGAN: Well, we'll have three Centers. Those are basically the three Centers that are in operation now, but we are looking at ways --

SENATOR PETRIS: That's down from eight?

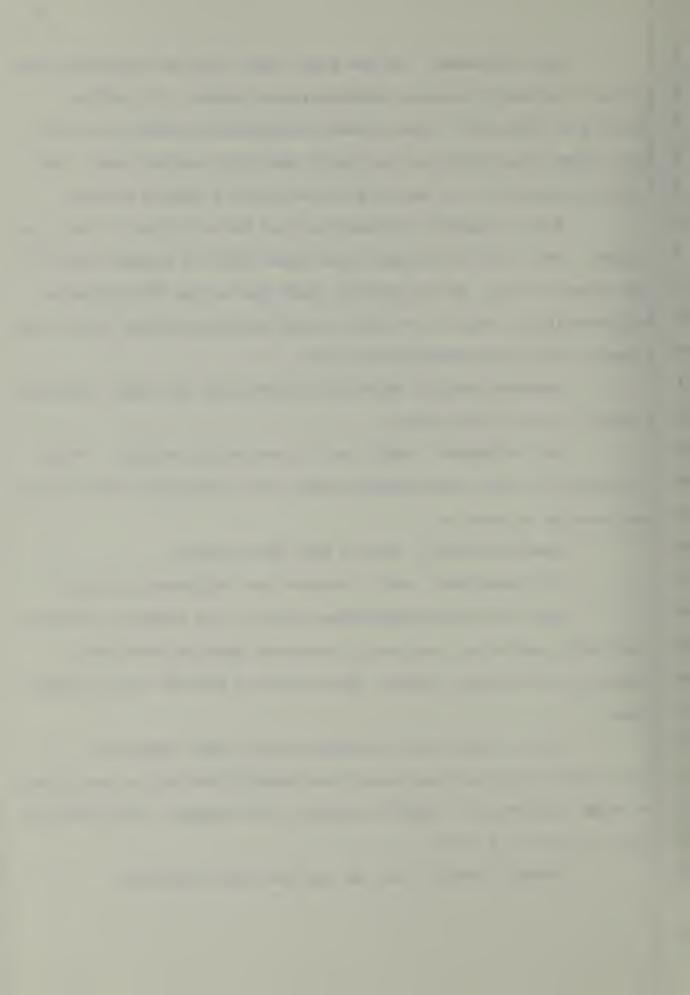
MR. GEOGHEGAN: Well, there's two different program.

Small Business Development Centers are basically Centers that help people get into small business, provide them with technical assistance, advice, steer them to people that can help them.

You, I think, are thinking of the Small Business

Development Corporations, which are actually set up to loan money
to small businesses. They're intact, and budgeted, and operating
fine, as far as I know.

SENATOR PETRIS: Let me ask you about tourism.



The Analyst kind of worked over the Department because it hadn't made a report of a particular kind that was due.

That's not uncommon. Some considerable number of agencies sometimes aren't able to bring in their report on time.

The question that I'm interested in is: They feel there's been no objective, reliable measurement of the effectiveness of the tourism industry progress in California. We all are aware of the tremendous push the Governor's given it, and we all applaud it. And we've seen the t.v. ads, and the bill boards: There were eight Californias. I personally think that it's a great idea.

I don't think our state has done enough over the years, since Pat Brown's time. He really pushed it, too.

Can you comment? You must have some kind of answer since the Analyst thing, and I'm not on the subcommittee so I don't know what happened there.

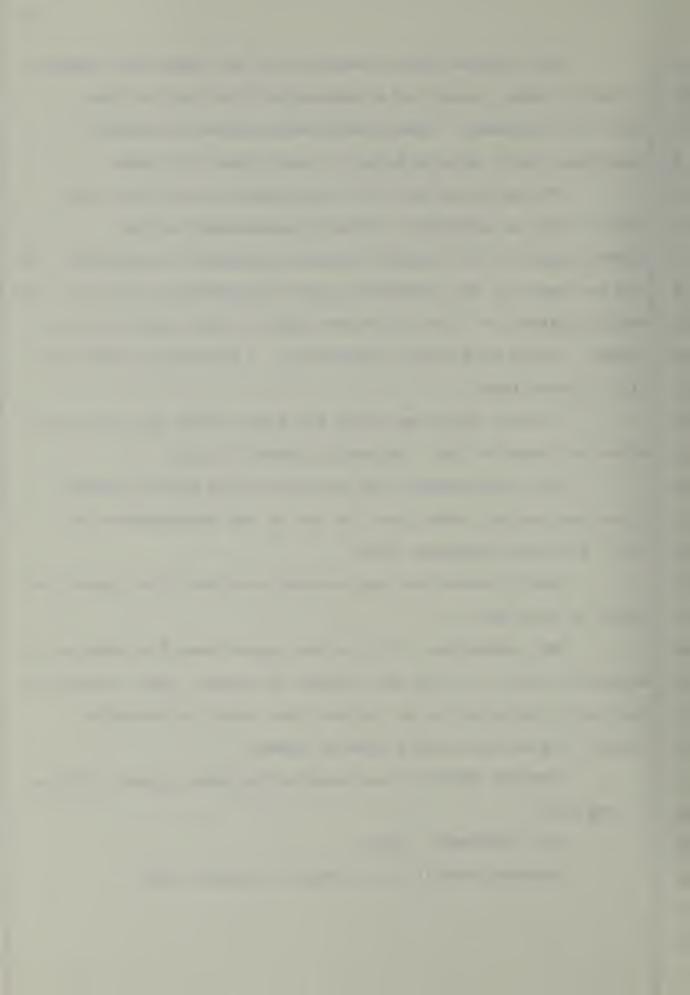
What's being done now to make sure that that report gets filed on time and --

MR. GEOGHEGAN: If it's the report that I'm thinking of, we should have it in the next couple of months. And I think the one you're referring to is the one that tried to determine whether our efforts really have an impact.

SENATOR PETRIS: Yes, whether the money spent is doing us any good.

MR. GEOGHEGAN: Right.

SENATOR PETRIS: Do we know the answer yet?



effort?

MR. GEOGHEGAN: Our preliminary indications are, based on the number of inquiries we get, that it is effective, tremendously so.

SENATOR PETRIS: Well, the Analyst says that's not a good measure by itself.

MR. GEOGHEGAN: Well, there are other angles that are being looked at. The main one that we have right now is the fact that we know when we get an inquiry -- and I don't know how because I haven't seen the methodology of the study -- but I'm told that we know when an inquiry results from our ads. And then we can follow through on that and determine whether that person or persons actually came to California.

And we're getting good information on that, and hopefully the report will be put together in a couple of months.

I think on the question of reports that I think reports ought to be received when the Legislature asks for them, and I'm going to push all of the departments in my agency to make sure that they're there when they're supposed to be.

SENATOR PETRIS: Yes, well, we all feel that way. But I understand why it can't be done sometimes. I'm not critical of that. I don't know what the circumstances are.

How much money do we spend out of state to attract tourism?

MR. GEOGHEGAN: I don't have that number.

SENATOR PETRIS: What percentage of the advertising



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MR. GEOGHEGAN: I don't have that number, but the total is 5 million. We have the state divided up into the 12 Californias.

SENATOR PETRIS: I thought it was eight.

MR. GEOGHEGAN: It's growing all the time.

And 5 million in this year's budget, 7 million proposed for next year's budget.

But the other good part about the program is that we've got the private sector in for about \$4 million. And a lot of the private sector money is done out of state. Like, we had a joint advertising program with PSA in Phoenix, Portland, Tucson. And we had another one with Frontier Airlines in Denver; United Airlines in Chicago and New York.

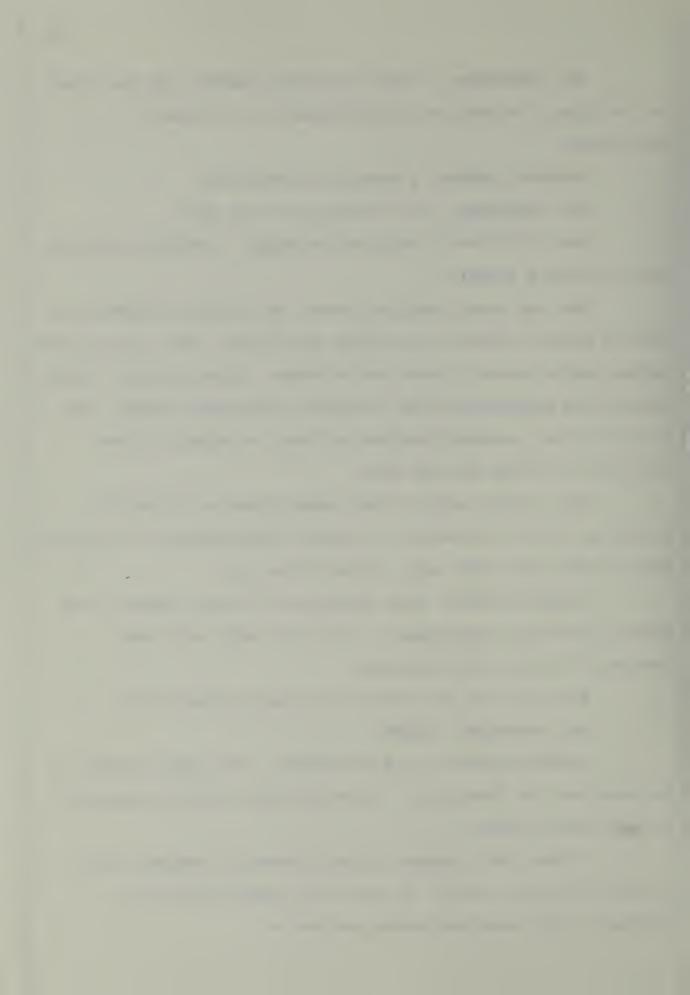
But I can't give you the exact number as to how it breaks up, but we are going -- a bigger percentage of it is going out of state than from, say, a year or two ago.

SENATOR PETRIS: Now, another one of your shops is the Housing and Urban Development. I've been very, very much interested in that over the years.

> First of all, my bill on the Housing Trust Fund. MR. GEOGHEGAN: Right.

SENATOR PETRIS: It's 20 million. I'm very grateful to the Governor for signing it. He vetoed most housing things, but he approved that one.

It was tied, because of the Governor's request, not to go into the General Fund. It was to be funded by the oil revenues, which everybody knows are now --



MR. GEOGHEGAN: Right.

SENATOR PETRIS: I haven't had any letter from the Department, but I've been told that that 20 million has either been diverted to other things or doesn't exist.

Do you have any information?

MR. GEOGHEGAN: The last information I had is, because of the tidelands oil money has been so drastically cut, I think it's been cut by 60 to 70 percent, that the 20 million is now 10 million, but we're trying to hold to that 10 million.

SENATOR PETRIS: Are you trying to hold to it for Housing?

MR. GEOGHEGAN: Yes, for what your --

SENATOR PETRIS: I'd like to go into that with you.

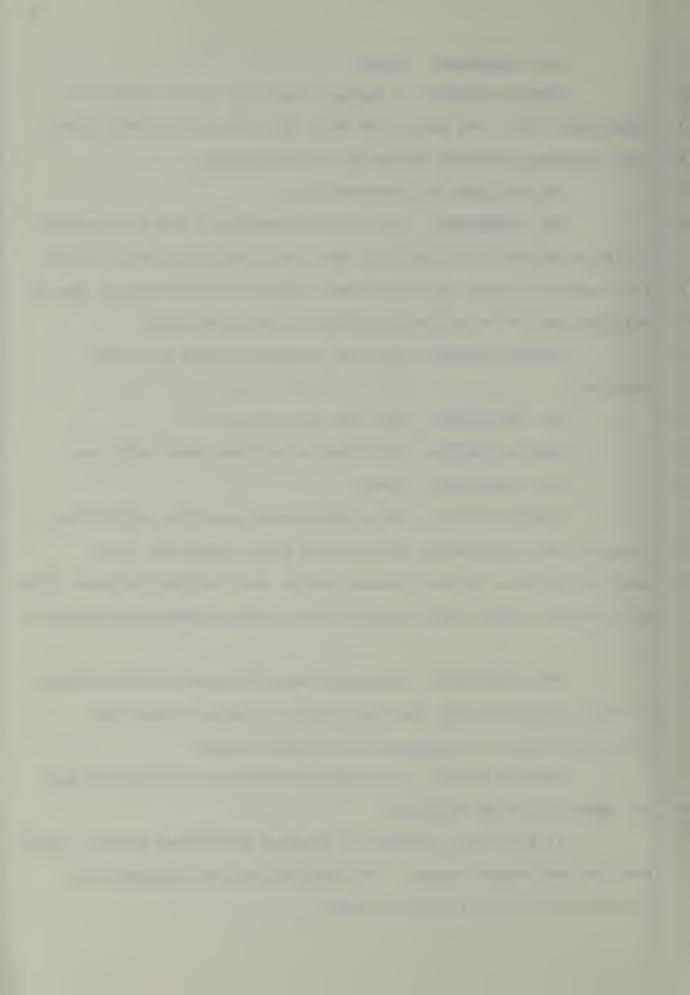
MR. GEOGHEGAN: Fine.

SENATOR PETRIS: At a convenient time for both of us, because there was such a scarcity of bills approved, that whatever we have is very meager and we can't afford to lose, from my viewpoint, what small amount that we have committed ourselves to.

MR. GEOGHEGAN: We pushed hard for that. We're trying to keep all we can for that in light of the fact that the tidelands money is dropping off so drastically.

SENATOR PETRIS: One other problem that I want to ask you about is in my district.

At Bolt Hall, there's a Housing Assistance Center, Legal Housing Assistance Center. It involves the law students and involves full-time lawyers as well.



That's been drastically cut back, and they're being either transferred out to somewhere else or, the letters I get from people at the campus are indicating that program's being totally demolished.

I don't know if you're on top of that. It's just one of many, many things that are under your roof.

I'm very concerned about the elimination of a very, very important service to people who need it, where there are eager persons who are trained and able to provide assistance.

MR. GEOGHEGAN: That -- I've been told that that program is actually in the Fair Employment and Housing Commission. And I'm a little bit familiar with that because I happened to be listening in on their budget hearing, and it was quite controversial. In fact, they even asked the Agency Secretary, Shirley Chilton, to come in and testify on it.

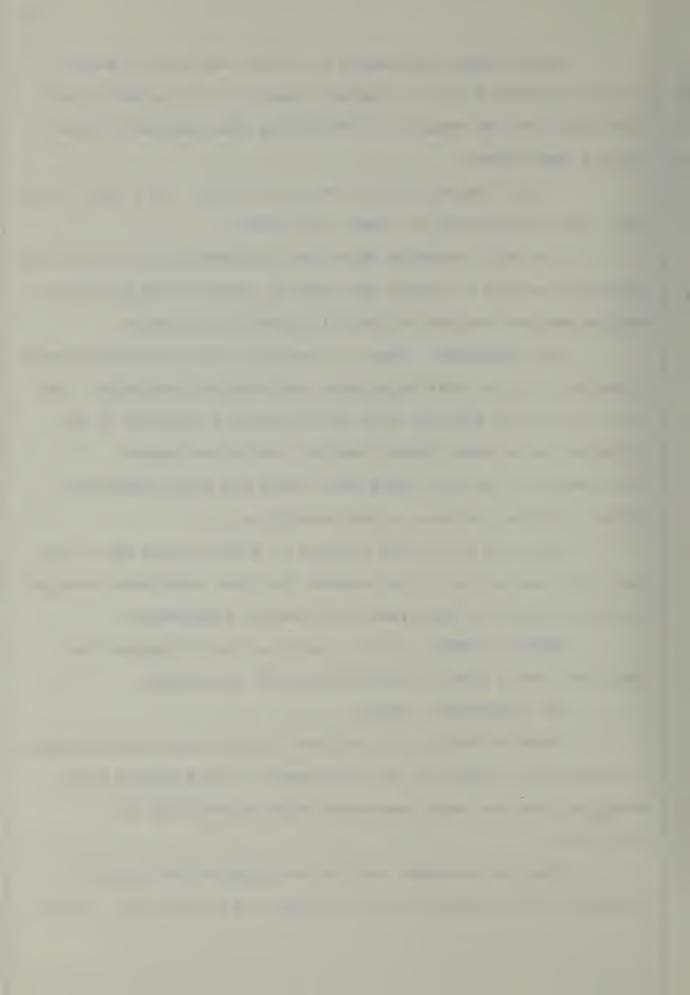
But that particular program -- I don't know why it has that title and is not in our agency, but that particular program is part of the Fair Employment and Housing Commission.

SENATOR PETRIS: Well, the thing that triggered the complaints was a move to consolidate with Sacramento.

MR. GEOGHEGAN: Right.

SENATOR PETRIS: So, whoever's down there working moves to Sacramento. That cuts out everybody in the Berkeley area among the poor who were previously being served with no substitute.

When you consider that in the light of the drastic cutbacks at the national level -- legal aid to the poor -- the



President, as you know, whether you agree with him or not, he declared war on poverty lawyers when he was Governor and he hasn't let up. So we don't see any relief coming from there.

Locally we're trying to do something at the state level, but there again, as in Housing, which has also been cutback tremendously and practically eliminated, there's no other place to go.

I'm trying to hang on to every single person who is doing X number of hours per week out there, providing a very valuable service.

Maybe that's another one I can follow up with you.

MR. GEOGHEGAN: I'll have Shirley Chilton call you, if you'd like.

SENATOR PETRIS: Yes, I would appreciate it.

I think that's enough for me.

I'd like to, when you're ready, have the privilege of making the motion.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Is there any opposition?
Then Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: I'd like to move a recommendation that the Appointment be approved, be confirmed.

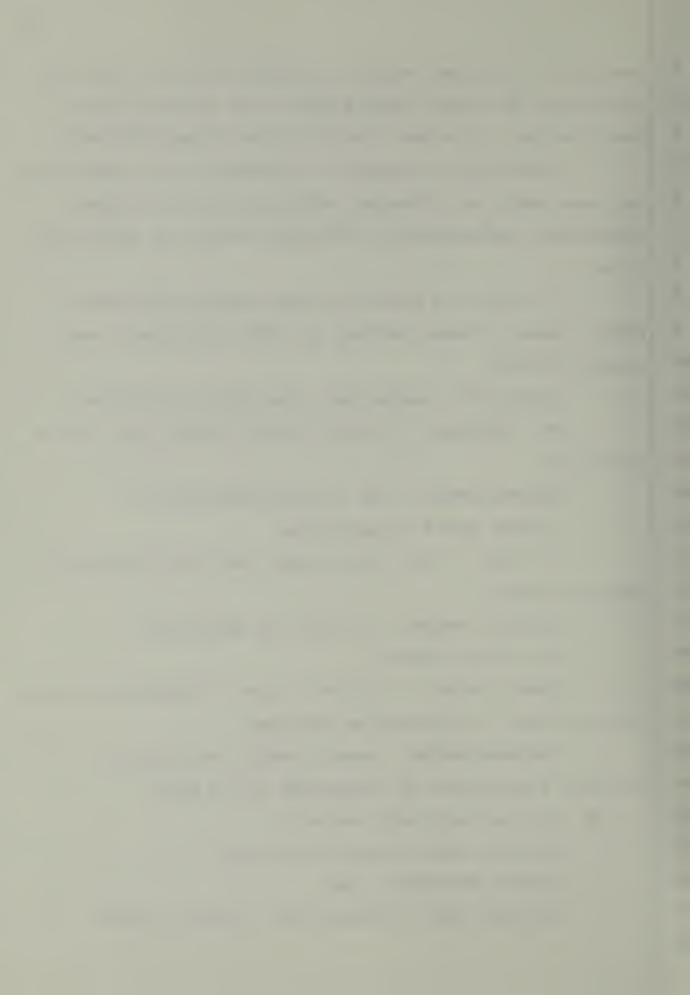
CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Petris has moved Mr. Geoghegan's Appointment be recommended to the Floor.

Secretary will call the roll.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello. Senator Petris.



SENATOR PETRIS: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven.

SENATOR CRAVEN: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye.

The vote is four to nothing; confirmation is recommended to the Floor.

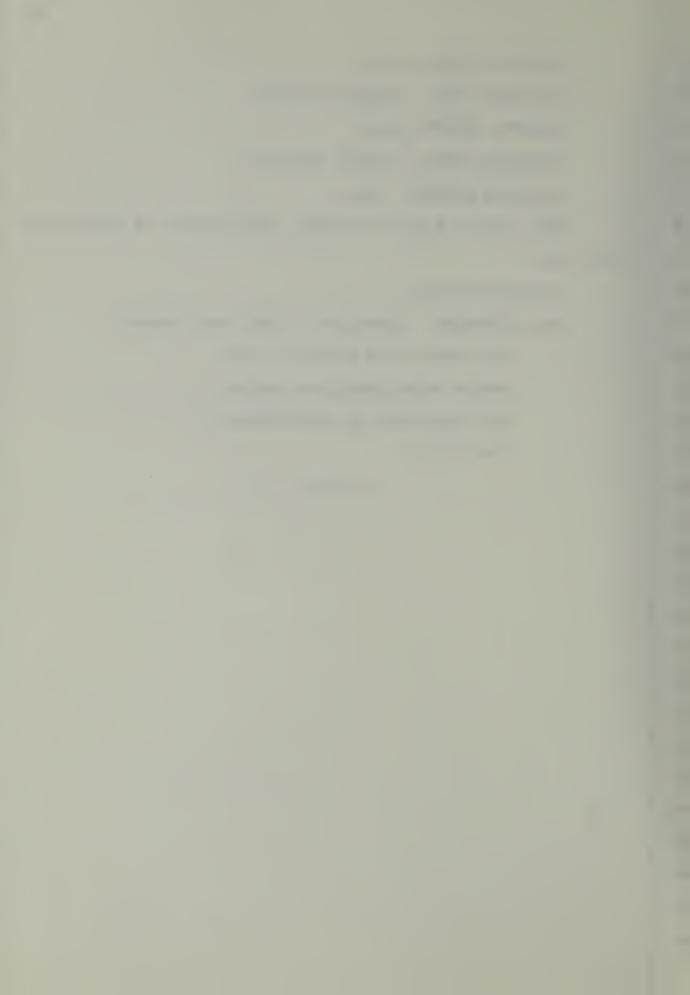
Congratulations.

MR. GEOGHEGAN: Thank you. Thank you, Senator.

(Thereupon this portion of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was terminated at approximately

3:00 P.M.)

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CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

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I, EVELYN MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

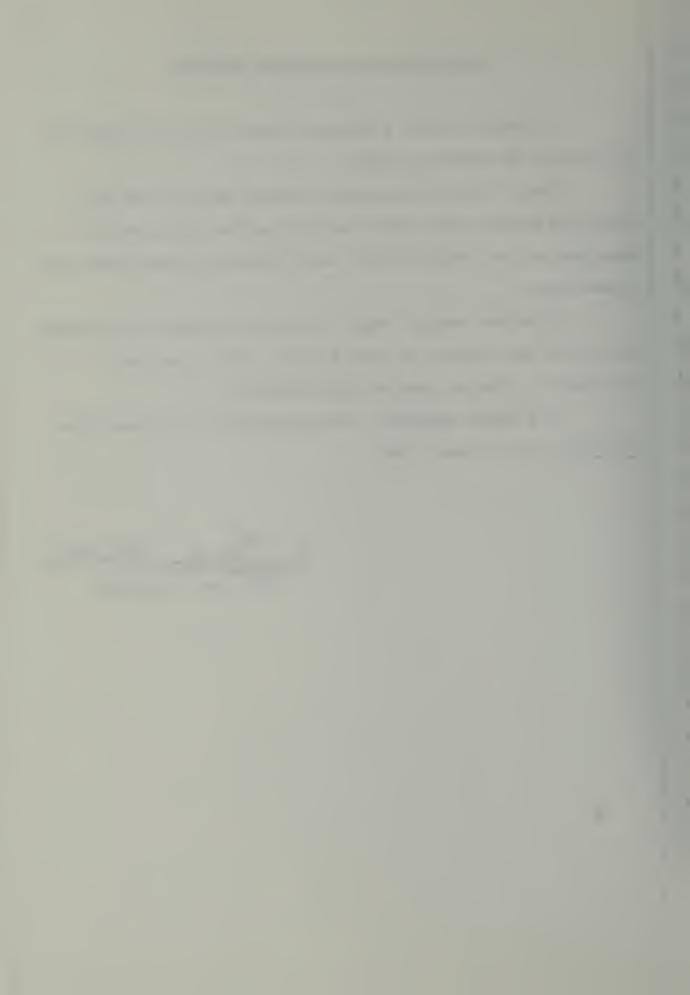
That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing Senate Rules Committee hearing was reported in shorthand by me, Evelyn Mizak, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 23.1 day of May, 1986.

EVELYN MIZAK

Shorthand Reporter







## HEARING SENATE RULES COMMITTEE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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## HEARING

## SENATE RULES COMMITTEE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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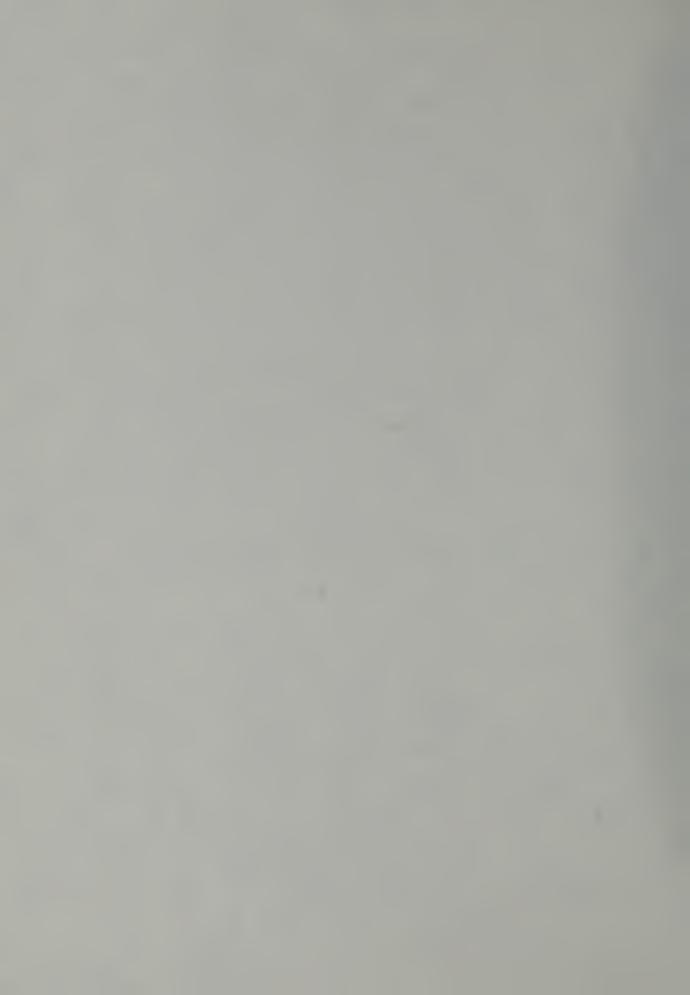
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1986 2:40 P.M.

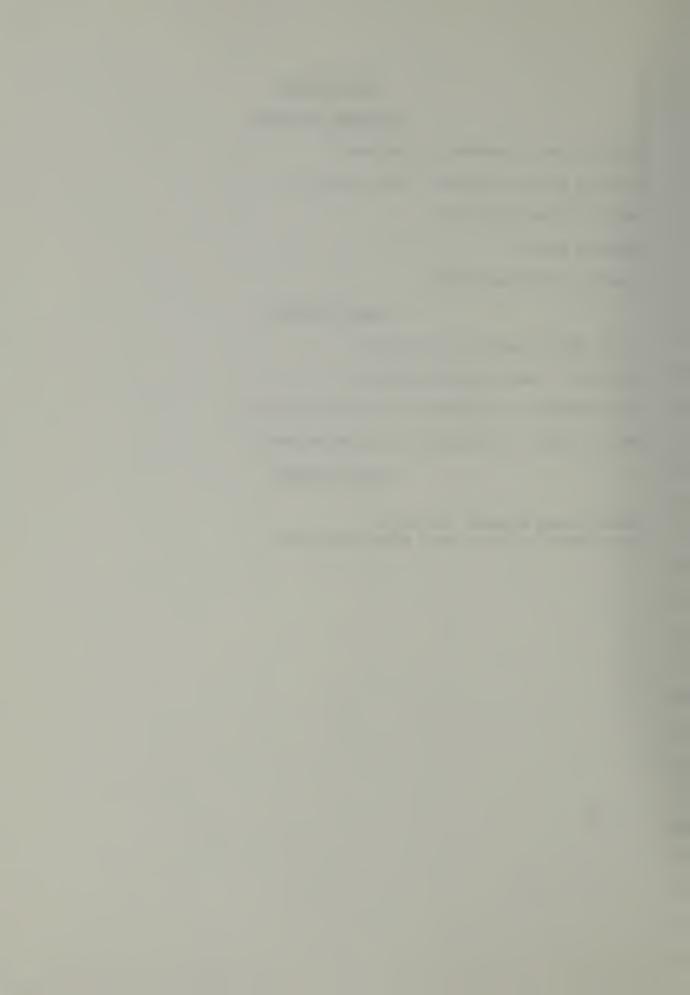
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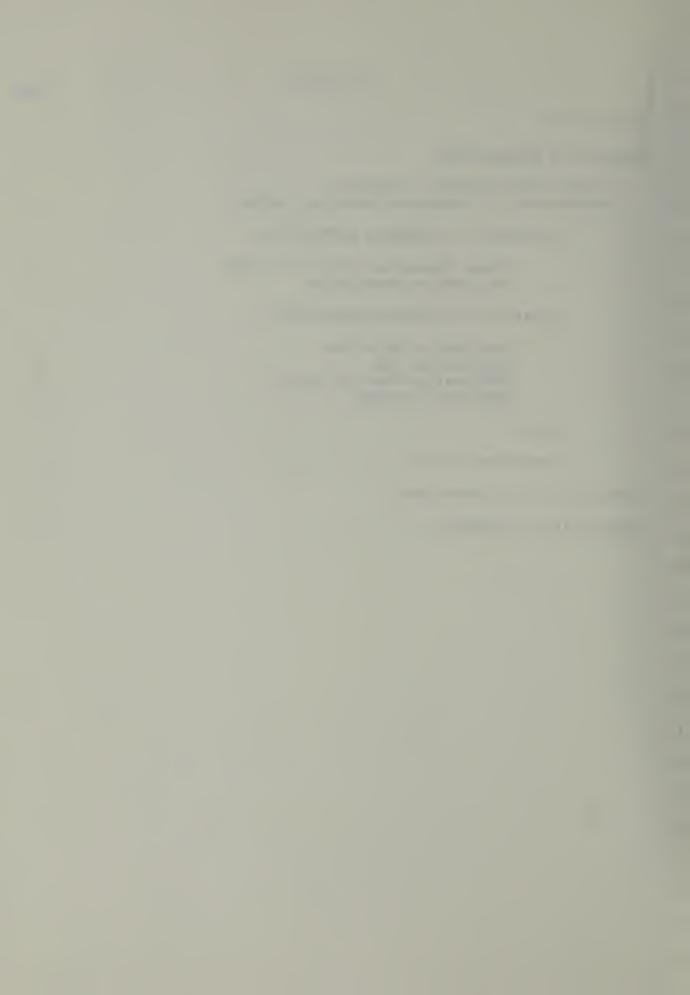
Evelyn Mizak Shorthand Reporter



APPEARANCES MEMBERS PRESENT SENATOR DAVID ROBERTI, Chairman SENATOR WILLIAM CRAVEN, Vice-Chairman SENATOR JOHN DOOLITTLE SENATOR MELLO SENATOR NICHOLAS PETRIS STAFF PRESENT CLIFF BERG, Executive Officer PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary RICK ROLLENS, Consultant on Bill Referrals NANCY MICHEL, Consultant on Appointments ALSO PRESENT JAMES DUANE MOSMAN, Director Department of Personnel Administration 



JAMES DUANE MOSMAN, Director Department of Personnel Administration  Questions by SENATOR PETRIS Re:  State Personnel Board vs. DPA Collective Bargaining  Questions by SENATOR MELLO Re:  Problems within DPA Contrating Out Affirmative Action Goals Employee Layoffs  Motion  Committee Action  rmination of Proceedings  rtificate of Reporter	<u>INDEX</u>
JAMES DUANE MOSMAN, Director Department of Personnel Administration  Questions by SENATOR PETRIS Re:  State Personnel Board vs. DPA Collective Bargaining  Questions by SENATOR MELLO Re:  Problems within DPA Contrating Out Affirmative Action Goals Employee Layoffs  Motion  Committee Action  rmination of Proceedings  rtificate of Reporter	oceedings
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## PROCEEDINGS

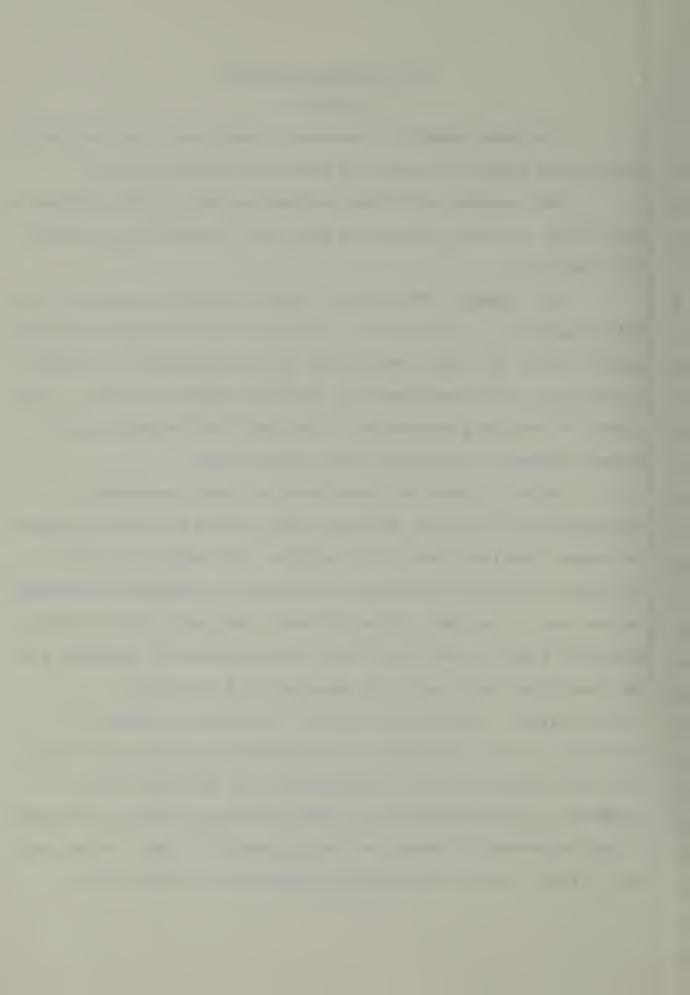
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CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Governor's Appointee appearing today,
James Duane Mosman, Director of Personnel Administration.

Mr. Mosman, we'll ask you what we ask all the Governor's Appointees, and that is why you feel you're gualified to assume this position?

MR. MOSMAN: Thank you. Senator Roberti, Members of the Rules Committee, I first want to thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today and present my qualifications to remain as Director of the Department of Personnel Administration. I do intend to keep my presentation brief, and then be available to answer any and all questions that you may have.

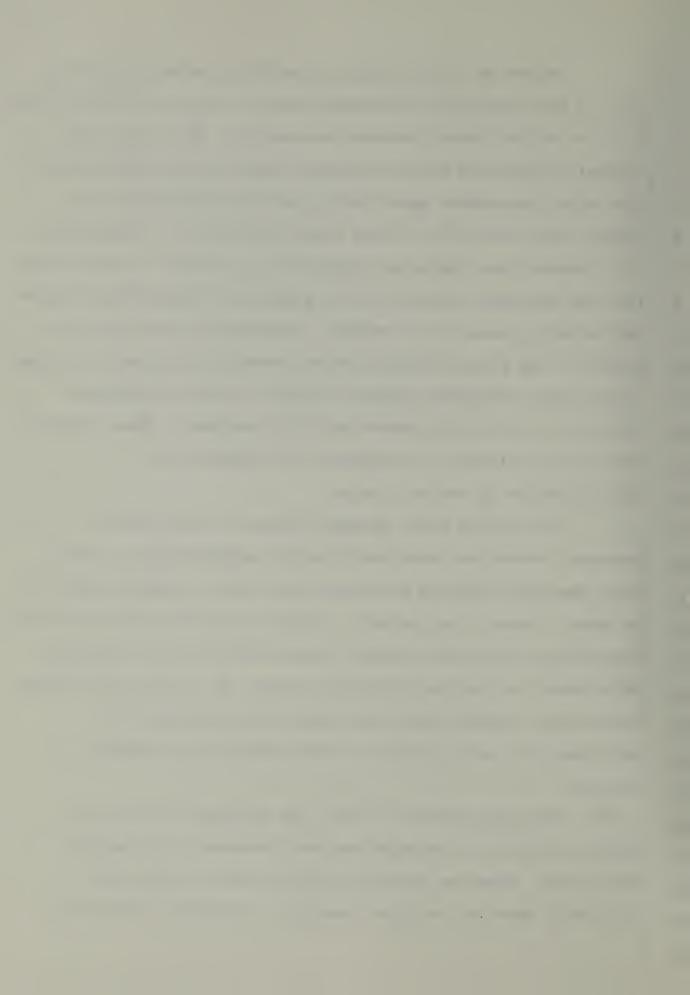
After 15 years of experience in State government, I consider myself a career employee, even though my present appoint is exempt from the State civil service. Virtually all of my experience in State government is related to personnel management in one form or another. This includes five years with the State Personnel Board, seven years with the Department of Justice, and the past three years with the Department of Personnel Administration. During this period I have held a number of positions in State government in the personnel management field, from entry level analyst, journeyperson, to the first line supervisor, personnel manager, deputy director, and now, Director of the Department of Personnel Administration. Thus, as you can see, I feel I have an abundance of experience in this field.



Since my initial hire by the State Personnel Board in 1971, I have personally witnessed dramatic changes in what we now refer to as the human resources occupation. The first major systemic changes in State government began in the mid-seventies with Fqual Employment Opportunity, as State government was brought under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. A subsequent U.S. Supreme Court decision reinforced the intent of the federal law that employers develop hiring procedures that did not screen out certain groups of our society. Subsequent State law and action of the State Personnel Board necessitated dramatic changes to the State personnel system in order to foster aggressive affirmative action and upward mobility programs. These efforts continue to this day as we endeavor to achieve full representation in our work force.

The second major systemic change in the State's personnel system has resulted from the implementation of the State Employer Employee Relations Act, what we commonly refer to as SEERA. Under this statute, the State has moved from a largely paternalistic personnel system, where wages were unilaterally established by the State Personnel Board, to a bilateral process where wages, benefits and other terms and conditions of employment are now a product of the collective bargaining process.

DPA was created in 1981, and certainly one of its primary missions is to represent the Governor in collective bargaining. Since my arrival at DPA in 1983, I have been intimately involved in three rounds of collective bargaining.



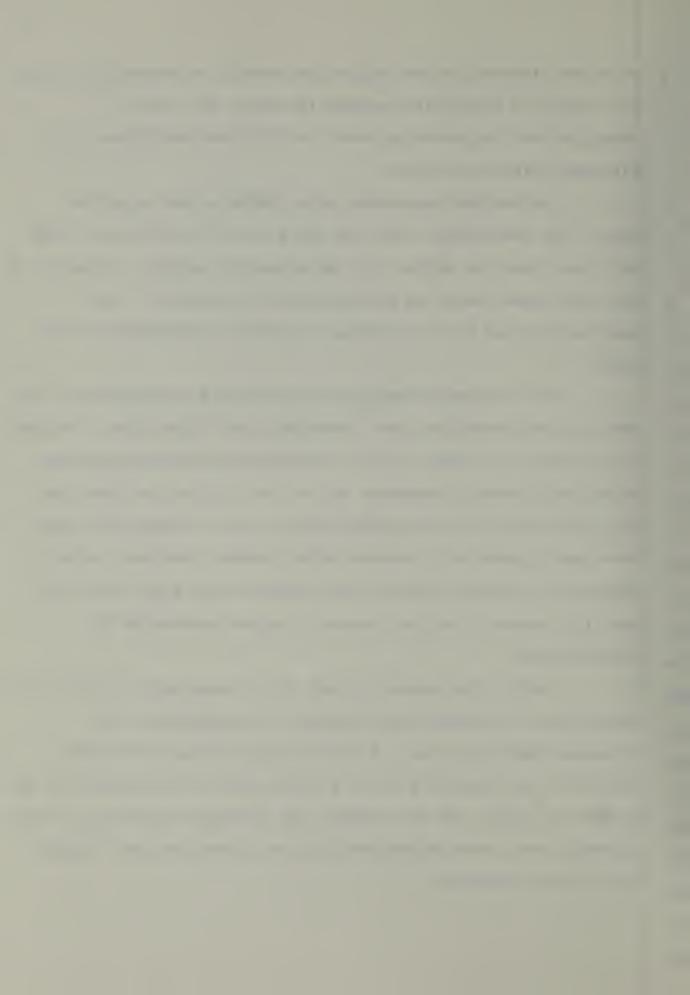
This has afforded me the unique opportunity to personally affect the course of bargaining between the State and labor organizations representing over 120,000 State employees in 20 different bargaining units.

Collective bargaining under SEERA is not a perfect model, and undoubtedly over the years it will evolve to a form which may function better in a governmental setting. However, in the last three years, we have made great progress. I am especially proud of the two-year bargaining agreements we now have.

The collective bargaining process is notorious for its rhetoric and posturing, and I certainly can't deny that I've been a participant at times. It's a volatile and delicate process which is ultimately dependent on the art of give and take, yet the end product, the so-called bottom line, is that both sides have participated in a process which yields a contract which is acceptable to both, and that both parties bind each other to a specific course of action through a signed memorandum of understanding.

Today I am unaware of any labor organization which is in opposition to my being the Director of the Department of Personnel Administration. I would like to believe that this means that they perceive me as a strong yet fair adversary at the bargaining table, and as a person who is always willing to listen to their case, even though sometimes my answer may be a simple:

No, it's not possible.



At this point, I'd be glad to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Thank you very much.

Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: Just information for my lack of knowledge.

What are the areas of jurisdiction that distinguish the Personnel Board from the Personnel Administration?

MR. MOSMAN: Until the Reorganization Act of 1981, creating the Department of Personnel Administration, the State Personnel Board, of course, had full purview of the State's personnel management system. With the Reorganization Act, basically the salary setting mechanisms, salary setting functions, as well as a number of the benefit administration functions, were moved to DPA. What remains at the Personnel Board today is largely what we call the merit process: the oversight of the civil service examining system, the affirmative action system, and an appeals function.

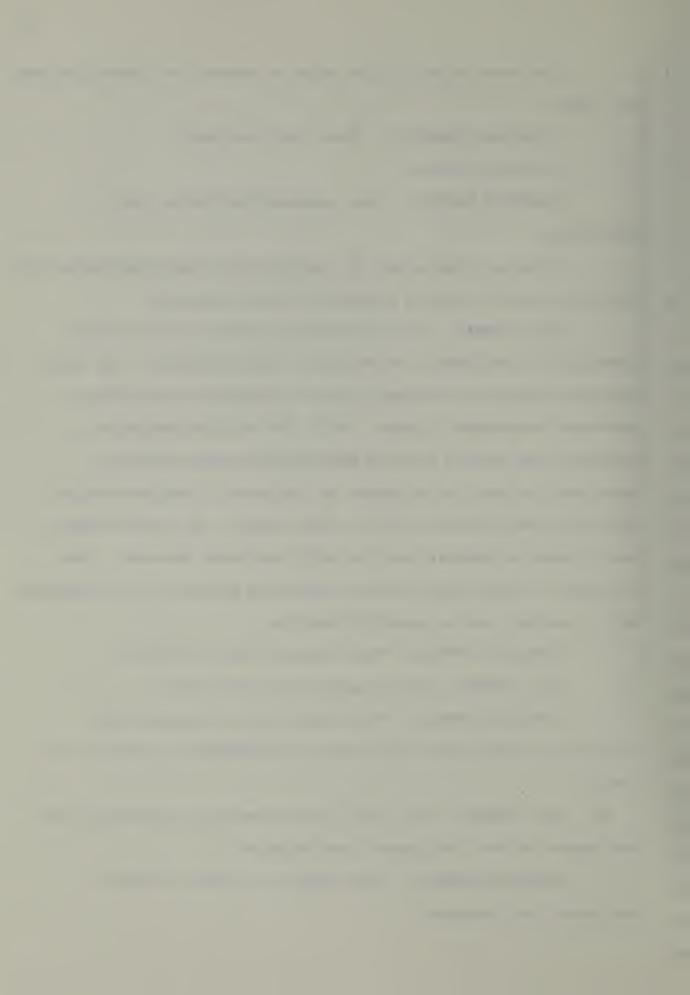
SENATOR PETRIS: That remains with the Board?

MR. MOSMAN: That remains with the Board.

SENATOR PETRIS: There was some very protracted litigation between two departments on affirmative action, as I recall.

MR. MOSMAN: Yes, that was between the Board and the Department of Fair Employment and Housing.

SENATOR PETRIS: That came out in favor of Fair Employment and Housing?



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MR. MOSMAN: That is correct, a recent Supreme Court decision.

SENATOR PETRIS: So the Board no longer has affirmative action, or do they still have parts of it?

MR. MOSMAN: They still have affirmative action policy setting, but the FEH has jurisdiction as well. The Board was basically saying they had independent jurisdiction.

SENATOR PETRIS: So the Board still sets policy, but the other --

MR. MOSMAN: They still set affirmative action policy --SENATOR PETRIS: But the FEH enforces it?

MR. MOSMAN: State civil service employees can now file a discrimination action with FEH, whereas the Board was holding that a discrimination action had to be filed --

SENATOR PETRIS: Exclusively with them.

MR. MOSMAN: Right.

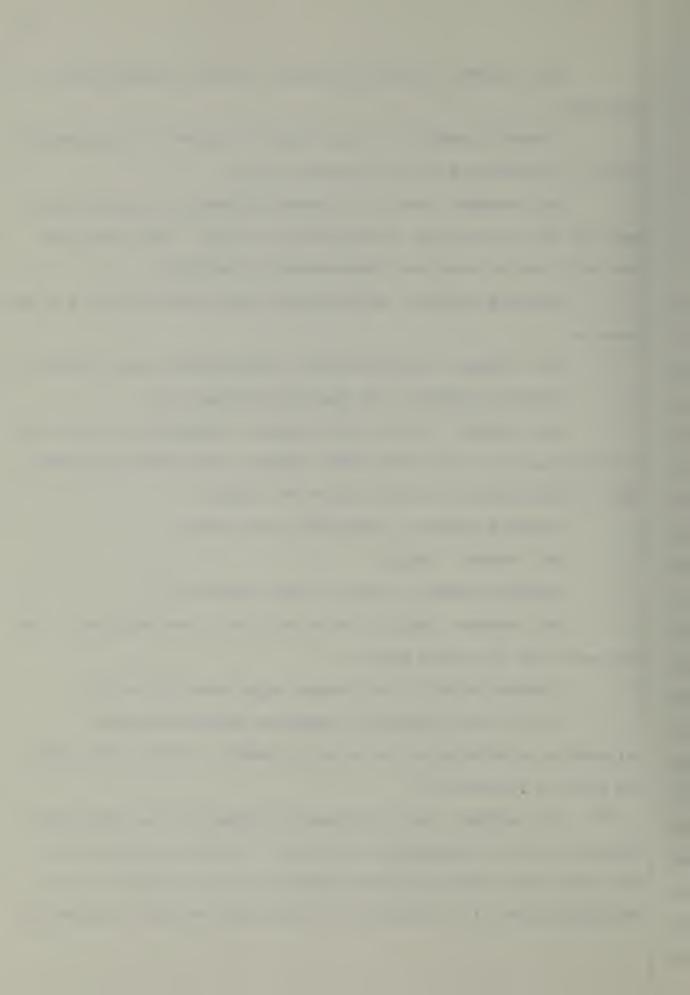
SENATOR PETRIS: How has that worked out?

MR. MOSMAN: Well, it's a relatively new decision. I'm not sure that it's even been --

SENATOR PETRIS: Not enough experience there yet.

Do you think generally speaking that collective bargaining is working out as a good process? If not, how would you have us improve it?

MR. MOSMAN: Well, collective bargaining is a maturing process in State government, you know. We've only had it for four years now, and in the three years that I've been closely associated with it, I think we've made great strides in terms of



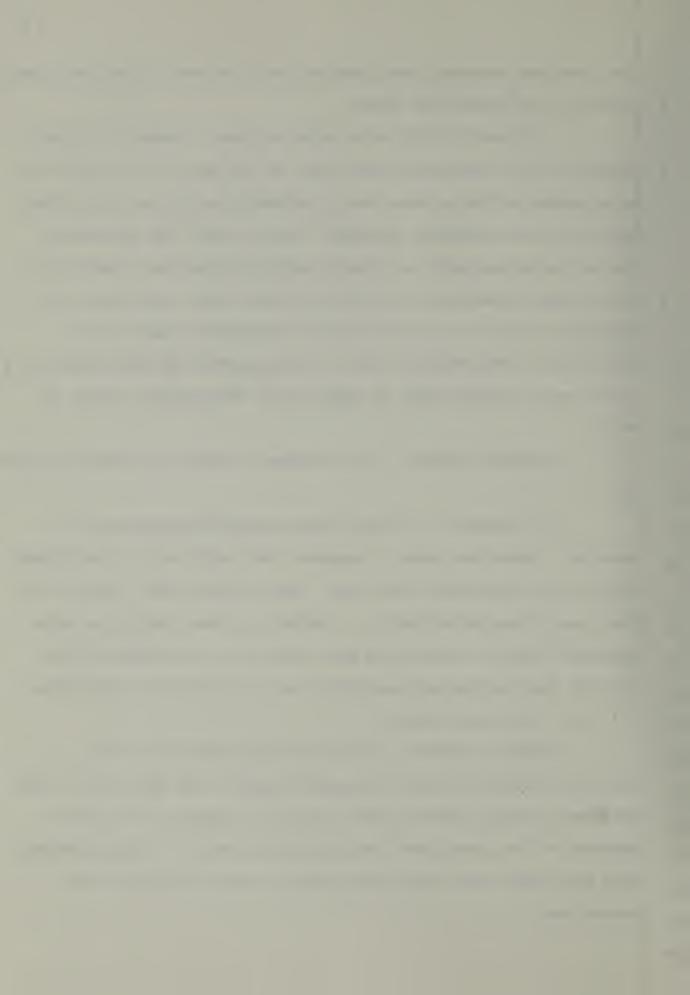
both parties becoming more sophisticated in how to deal with each other at the bargaining table.

I frankly think it's going to take a number of years before all the kinks are worked out of it, and you know, by the very nature of the process being bilateral as it is, it's never going to run completely smoothly. And I think the fact that you've taken basically a private sector process and overlaid it in the public sector, and you've got not just, you know, one management team, but you've got the management team and the Legislature both having a role in the approval process makes it a little more arduous than it might be in the private sector as well.

SENATOR PETRIS: Is it better to have it, or not to have it?

MR. MOSMAN: I think that collective bargaining is working. There are some, I suppose, who would say it could work better, and I wouldn't deny that. But I think that, again, the four years that we've had it, I think that most employees have profited from it, and at the same time, we as management have learned that we can get something out of collective bargaining. It's not a one-way street.

SENATOR PETRIS: In the private sector you have a curious dichotomy between management people and the rest in that management people seem to feel a duty to oppose a lot of the demands of the lower level employees who are in a union, and yet they pray that they get a big raise so that the gap can be maintained.



Do you have that problem in the State government? To what extent has collective bargaining impacted on the gap between management level and the rest?

MR. MOSMAN: Well, our problem is actually more complicated than the private sector because in the private sector there's theoretically no ceiling on the top. You know, the chief executive officer of a corporation can make \$250-500,000, which leaves a lot of room.

SENATOR PETRIS: Yes, they often do.

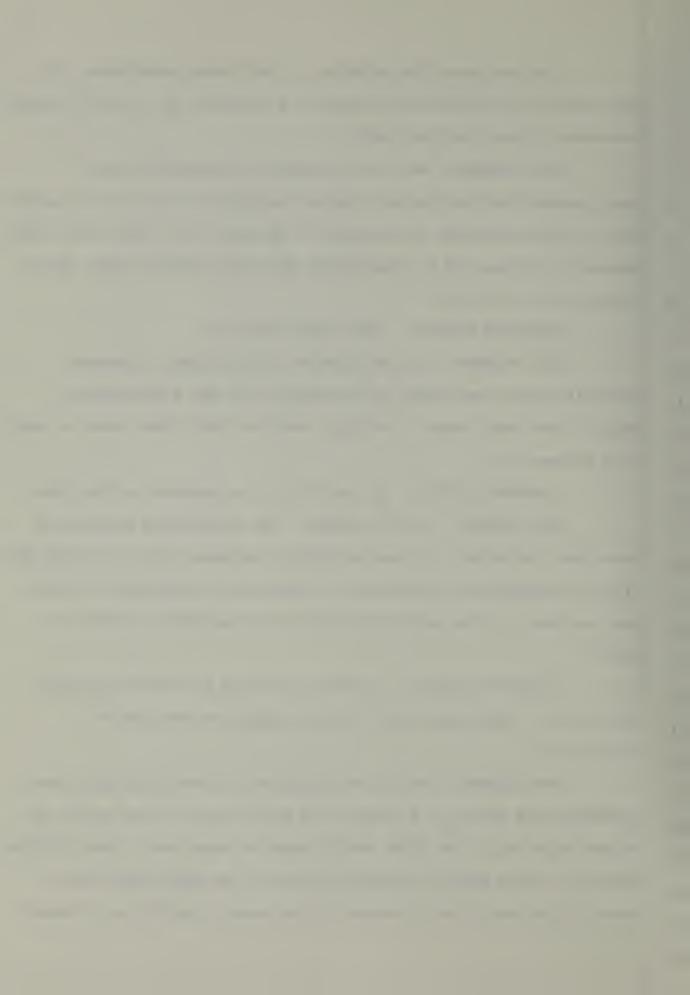
MR. MOSMAN: In our system, as you know, statutes prescribe what the salary of a director is for a department, which effectively sets a ceiling, and you don't have near as much room between --

SENATOR PETRIS: So you've got to squeeze in that gap.

MR. MOSMAN: That's right. But collective bargaining does have the effect, if we are fairly generous with the rank and file in bargaining, then there is obviously a multiplier effect that we have to deal with the supervisor management cadre as well.

SENATOR PETRIS: Is there anything we should be doing about that? Does that call for any change in the law or a regulation?

MP. MOSMAN: Well, the salaries of statutory directors were adjusted about -- I guess it's been two or three years ago in the Papan bill, AB 2178, which gave us more room. And I think frankly, in the public sector, we have to be aware that, you know, it is sensitive in terms of the general public as to what



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the salary levels are. And I think we've probably gone about as far as we can go without getting severe criticism from the general public.

SENATOR PETRIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further questions of Mr. Mosman? Senator Mello.

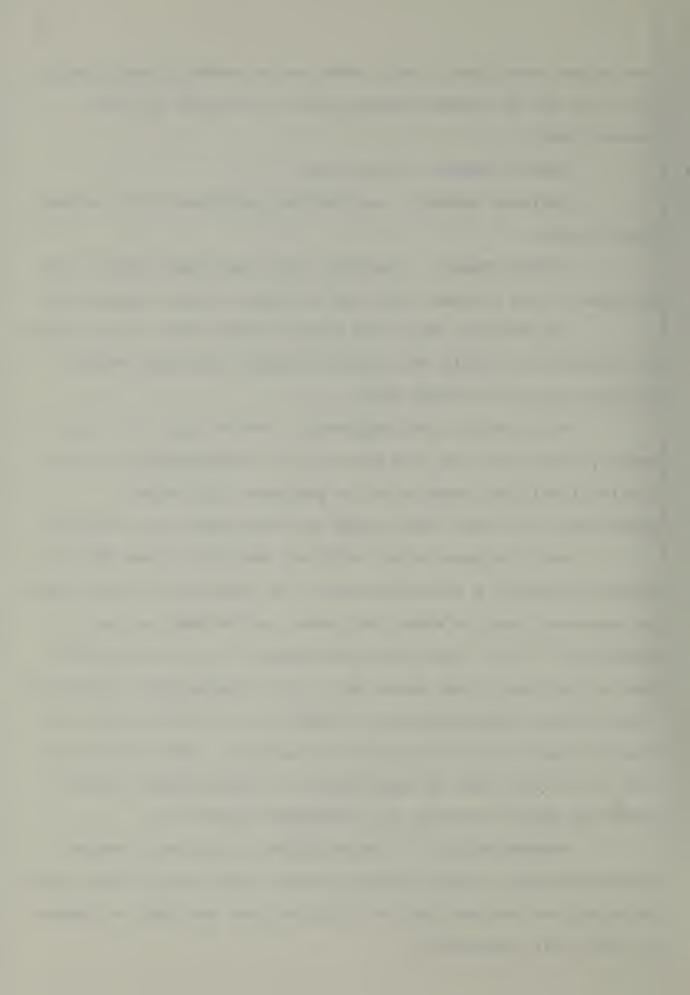
SENATOR MELLO: I wanted to ask you briefly about what are some of the problems that you're facing in your department?

MR. MOSMAN: Well, I'd like to think that the Department is running pretty well, but there's always, you know, certain problems you have to deal with.

We're still a new department. We're only, as I said before, four years old, and we're still in the process of just institutionalizing administrative processes that other departments that have been around for many years have in place.

And I suppose, also, defining the role of what DPA is when we're not in a bargaining mode. An organization has to gear up once every year or every two years, as the case may be, for bargaining. It's a very large undertaking, as you can imagine. When we get into a mode where we're not in bargaining, and we get into contract administration, it forces us to reshift resources from one part of the organization to another. That's one thing that we're still kind of exploring as to what the best way to deal with those resources in a nonbargaining mode is.

SENATOR MELLO: Is the Administration's move towards more contracting out for services rather than doing it with their own staff, do you see that as a problem down the road, or how do you view that personally?



MR. MOSMAN: Well, the Administration has taken the position that we should explore, the Department should explore areas where contracting out might be feasible within the existing statutory constraints. And the Government Code lays forth very specific criteria as to when you can contract out and when you cannot. And if those tests are met, you know, the departments have been encouraged to explore the contracting out mode.

Now, there have been some legal challenges which are yet to be resolved, so I'm not sure where the ultimate fate of contracting out will be.

SENATOR MELLO: How do you feel we are complying with affirmative action goals?

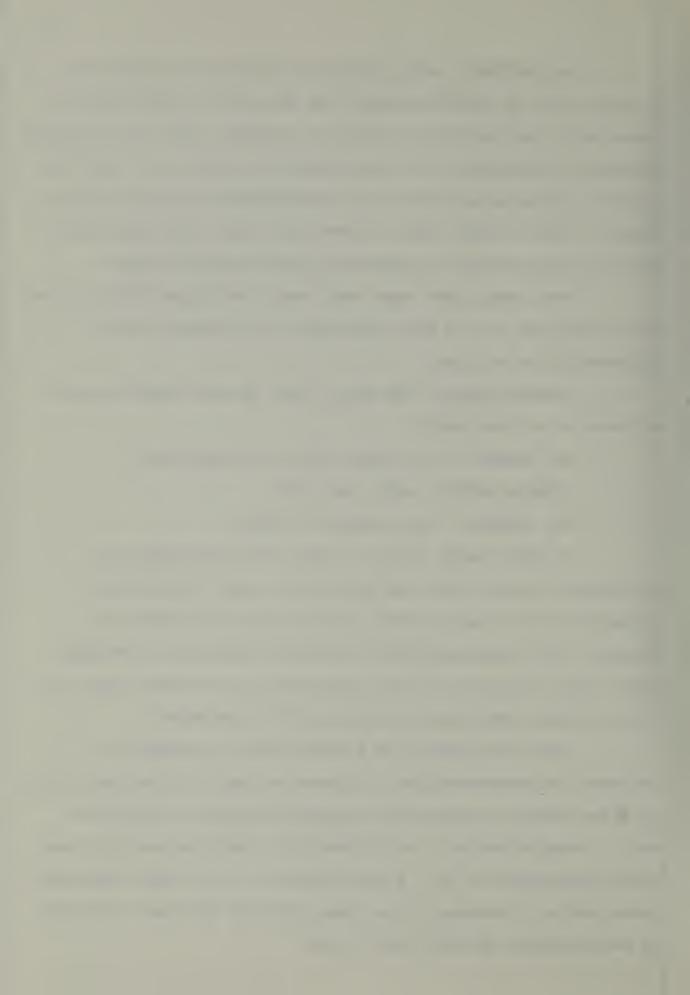
MR. MOSMAN: As a state, or as my department?

SENATOR MELLO: Well, let's see.

MR. MOSMAN: I can answer for both.

At DPA itself, I have a very strong commitment to affirmative action in my own department, and I think that's evidenced by the fact in the 11 months plus I've been the Director, the representation of Hispanic employees in DPA has grown from 5 percent to over 12 percent in less than a year. I have a strong commitment to continue that direction.

State government, as a whole, we've continued to increase the representation of Hispanics, which is the only group that now remains significantly under-represented, disabled as well, I should mention. But Hispanic is where the most serious under-representation is. I have worked with the State Personnel Board and will continue to on those agencies that have not made as much progress as we'd like to see.



SENATOR MELLO: Wasn't there a study released just about a month ago, and they might have been using '84 figures, where I think you're citing '85, but I think the figures showed that the State of California has a labor force that employes 3 percent Hispanics, where the population is up closer to 18 percent.

MR. MOSMAN: No, actually I believe that the most recent statistics from the State Personnel Board survey show Hispanic population in State government at a little over 12 percent, whereas the labor force for the parity figure is somewhere up in the neighborhood of 17.6, and it was noted in the past year that the gain in Hispanic representation was .3 as opposed to previous years where there had been some higher gains. So, there is increased concentration on trying to get that figure up.

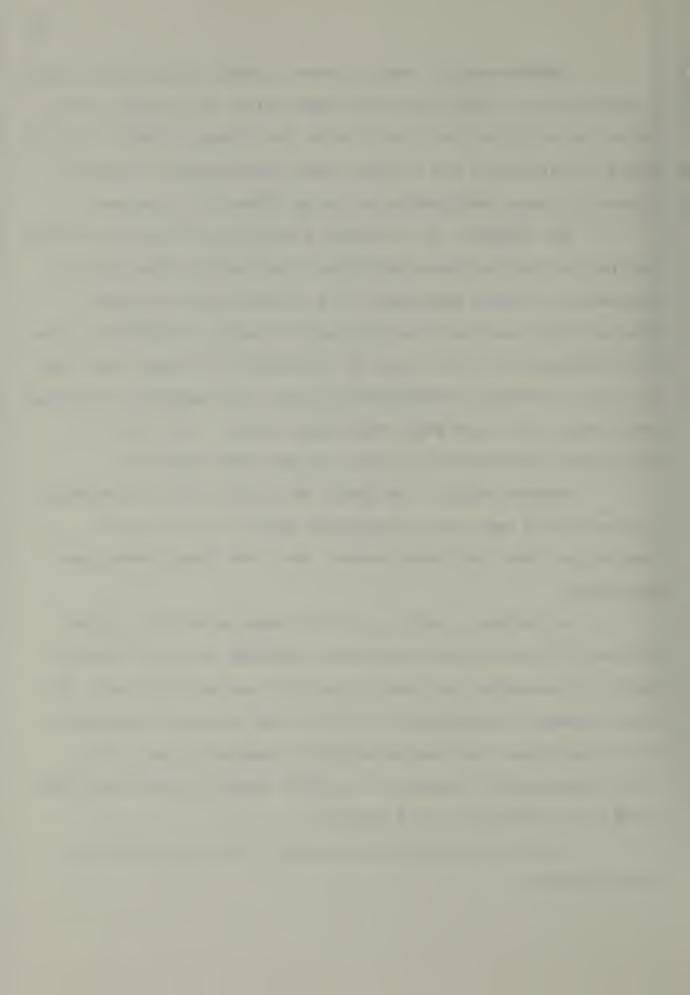
SENATOR MELLO: How about the laying off of employees?

I know there's been some cutbacks on staff of the Coastal

Commission, ALRB, and other areas. How have those reductions
been made?

MR. MOSMAN: Well, it's this Administration's policy that we will seek every alternative possible to avoid layoffs, and to my knowledge, we haven't laid off one employee yet. We have a number of procedures in effect that we use to basically direct employees that are potentially impacted by lay off to other departments, transfers to another agency, retraining, what ever, in an effort to avoid layoffs.

As I say, to this point in time, we've been able to avoid layoffs.



SENATOR MELLO: You mean we haven't laid off anybody in the State?

MR. MOSMAN: No.

SENATOR MELLO: They just closed down the Department of Forestry office in Monterey; 27 people got laid off as of January 1. Coastal Commission, they closed the Eureka office; they've cut the Santa Cruz office by two-thirds; and the ALRB staff, I don't have the figure readily available, but I understand that there's been cutbacks in staffing in that department as well.

If you say that all these people have been relocated, that's something. But I was under the impression there were actually layoffs. We're also growing in some departments, so the net, we're probably increasing employees over all, but to my recollection, there have been layoffs in some departments.

MR. MOSMAN: Well, I may be wrong, but to my knowledge, we have not laid off any people.

SENATOR MELLO: My question really was meant to address the fact of where there are layoffs, do we do in on a first in-first out, or last in, or do we try to do it on the basis of seniority, or do we try to maintain some balance as to the ethnic representation we have? I mean, if you were to lay off people, maybe that should be my question.

MR. MOSMAN: There's a very complex process that a department must go through if they're facing a reduction in force. The Government Codes and our labor contracts both prescribe a seniority-based layoff system; however, there's an additional statute on the books that was put there by AB 3001 a



number of years ago which states that any department where there's a layoff that would result in some adverse impact on a protected group, a special hearing process must occur before the State Personnel Board. The State Personnel Board had the authority, under that statute, to revise the order of layoff to minimize the adverse impact on a protected group. To my knowledge, that process has been used very sparingly to this point. I think we've only used it once. But there is a mechanism to deal with the very problem that you're talking about.

SENATOR MELLO: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further questions? Is there any opposition in the audience?

Seeing none, do I hear a motion?

SENATOR MELLO: I move the nomination.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Mello moves the nomination of James Duane Mosman as Director of Personnel Administration be recommended to the Senate for confirmation.

Secretary will call the roll.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello.

SENATOR MELLO: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven. Senator Roberti.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye.

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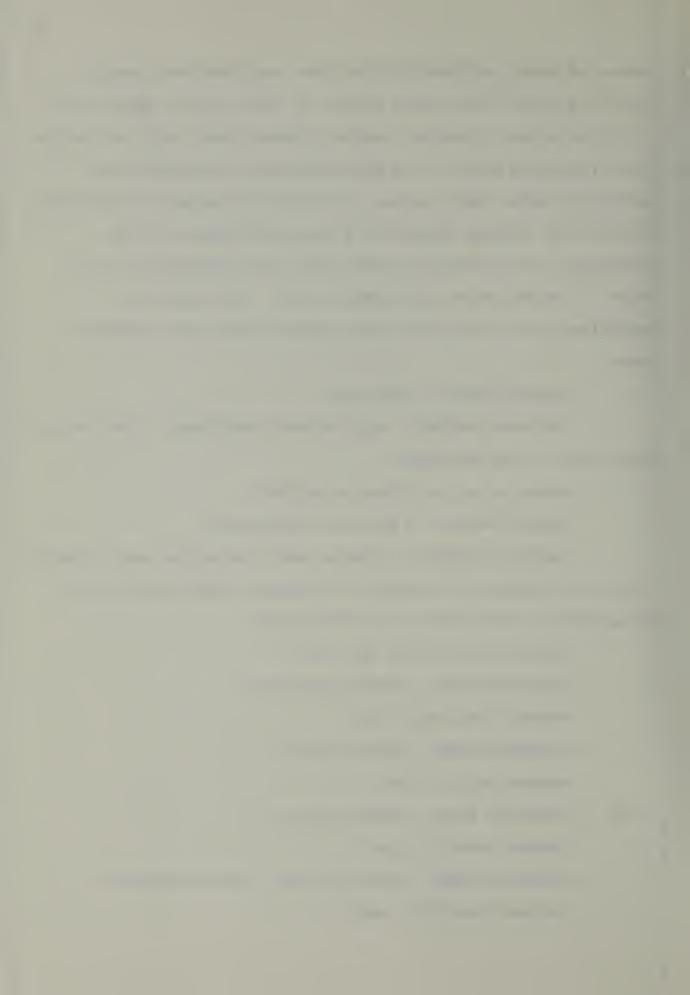
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The vote is four to nothing; confirmation is recommended.

Congratulations.

of the Senate Rules Committee was
terminated at approximately 3:00 P.M.)



## CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, EVELYN MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State of

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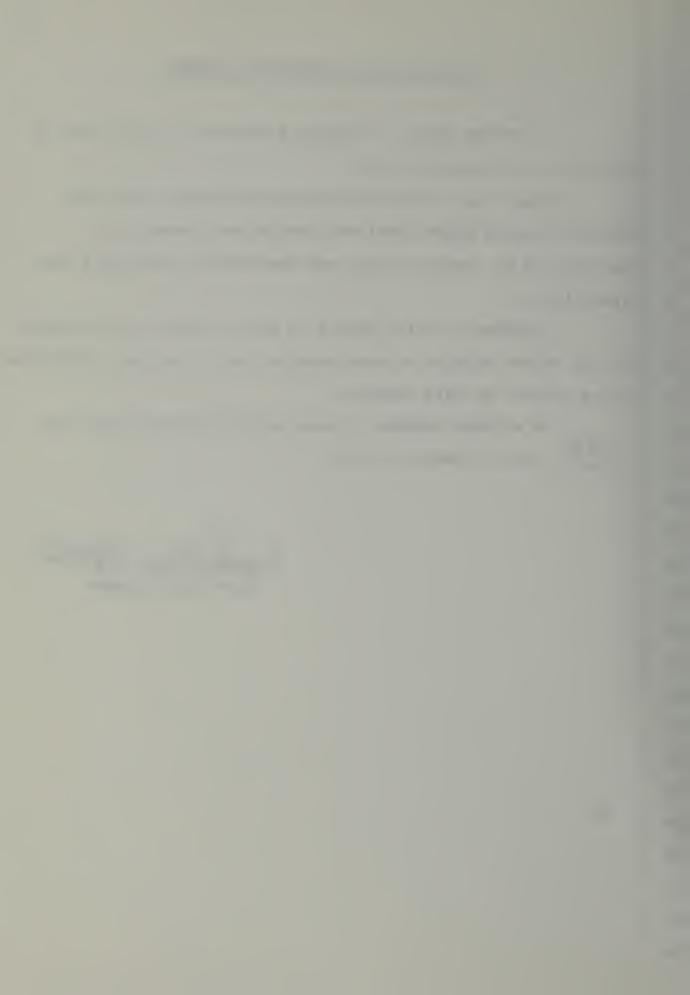
shorthand by me, Evelyn Mizak, and thereafter transcribed into

typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

> IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this \_ day of January, 1986.

Shorthand Reporter







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# HEARING SENATE RULES COMMITTEE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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# HEARING

# SENATE RULES COMMITTEE

# STATE OF CALIFORNIA

### STATE CAPITOL

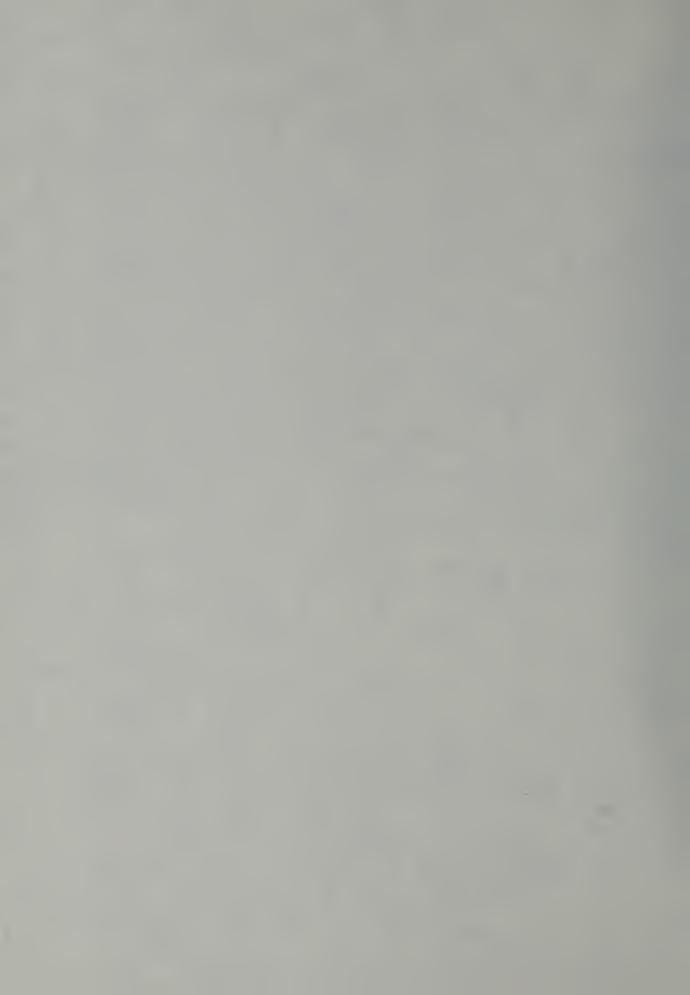
**ROOM 113** 

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1986 2:30 P.M.

Reported by:

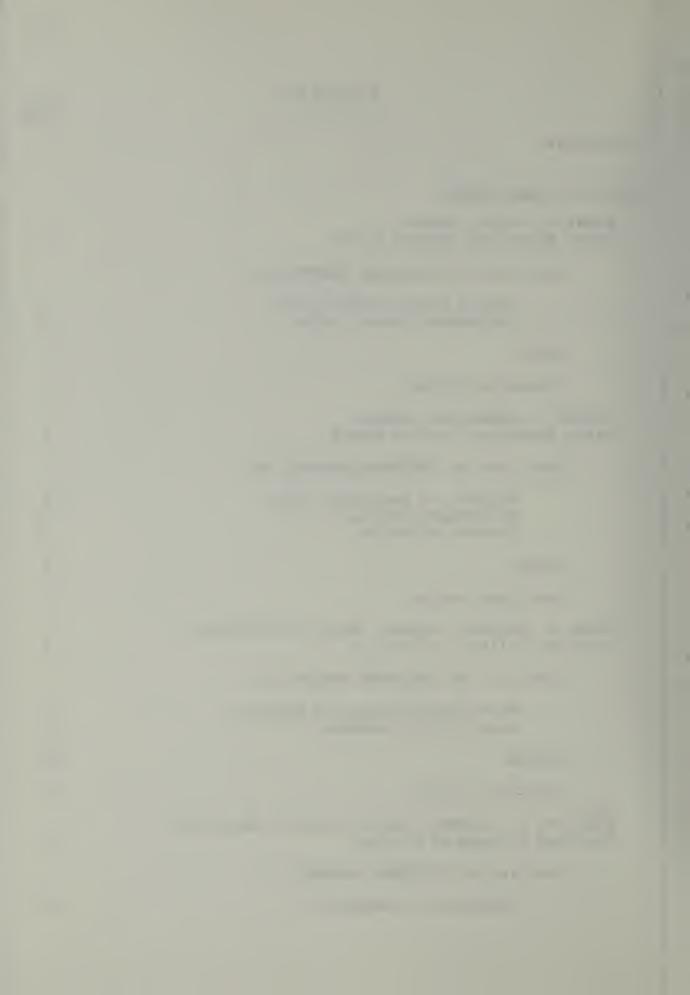
Evelyn Mizak Shorthand Reporter



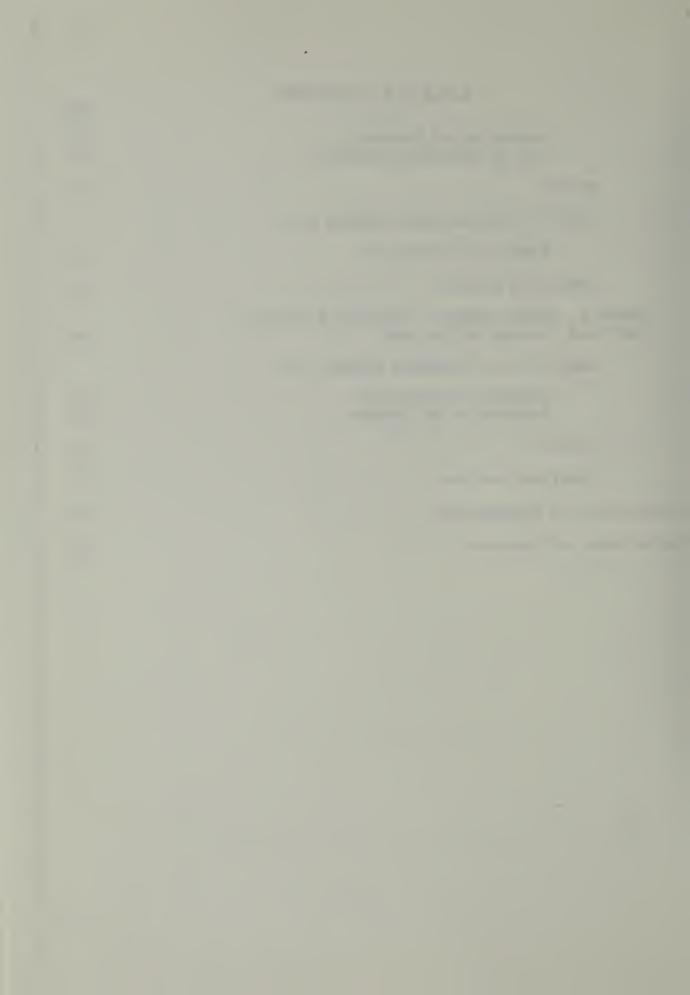
1 **APPEARANCES** MEMBERS PRESENT 3 SENATOR DAVID ROBERTI, Chairman 4 SENATOR WILLIAM CRAVEN, Vice-Chairman 5 SENATOR HENRY MELLO 6 SENATOR NICHOLAS PETRIS 7 MEMBERS ABSENT 8 SENATOR JOHN DOOLITTLE 9 STAFF PRESENT 10 CLIFF BERG, Executive Officer 11 PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary 12 RICK ROLLENS, Consultant on Bill Referrals 13 NANCY MICHEL, Consultant on Appointments 14 ALSO PRESENT 15 16 JAMES R. KNAPP, Member, Board of Directors Hastings College of the law 17 KNEELAND H. LOBNER, Member, Board of Directors 18 Hastings College of the Law 19 JAMES E. MAHONEY, Member, Board of Directors Hastings College of the Law 20 ELISEO M. SAMANIEGO, Member 21 Water Resources Control Board 22 DANNY J. WALSH, Member Water Resources Control Board 23 24 25 26 27



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# PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Governor's Appointees appearing today, Mr. Danny J. Walsh, Member of the Water Resources Control Board.

MR. WALSH: Good afternoon.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Mr. Walsh, we'll ask you what we ask all the Governor's Appointees, and that is why you feel you're qualified to assume this position?

MR. WALSH: Being familiar with the categories which the Board is filled, I fill the position of the public member with a water background.

I was a county supervisor for two terms from Humboldt County and worked closely on a number of projects that qualify me for this slot, in particular an innovative system that was developed by a joint powers body of which I was a member that dealt with innovative methods by which the greater Eureka area sewage problem would be solve.

I also worked on issues involving marsh sewage concepts projects that sought to clean the historically degraded waters of Humboldt Bay.

And I also was a member of the CSAC Natural Resources

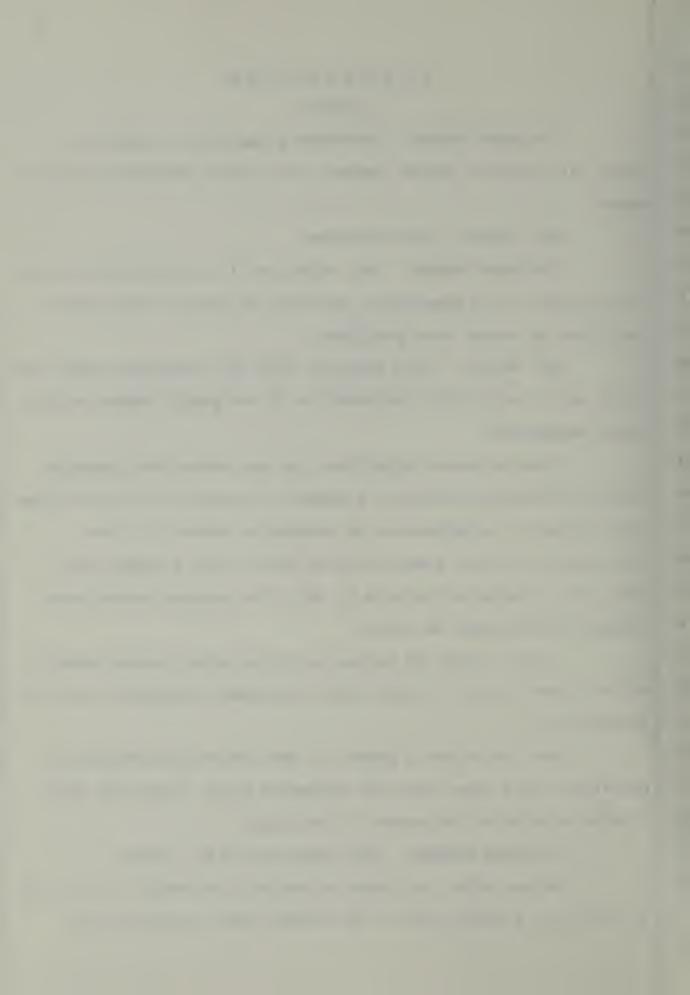
Committee for a time that also addressed water issues and their

related effects on the waters of the State.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any questions of Mr. Walsh?

Do you think the Board is moving fast enough, if at all,

to establish a state goal on the ground water contamination?



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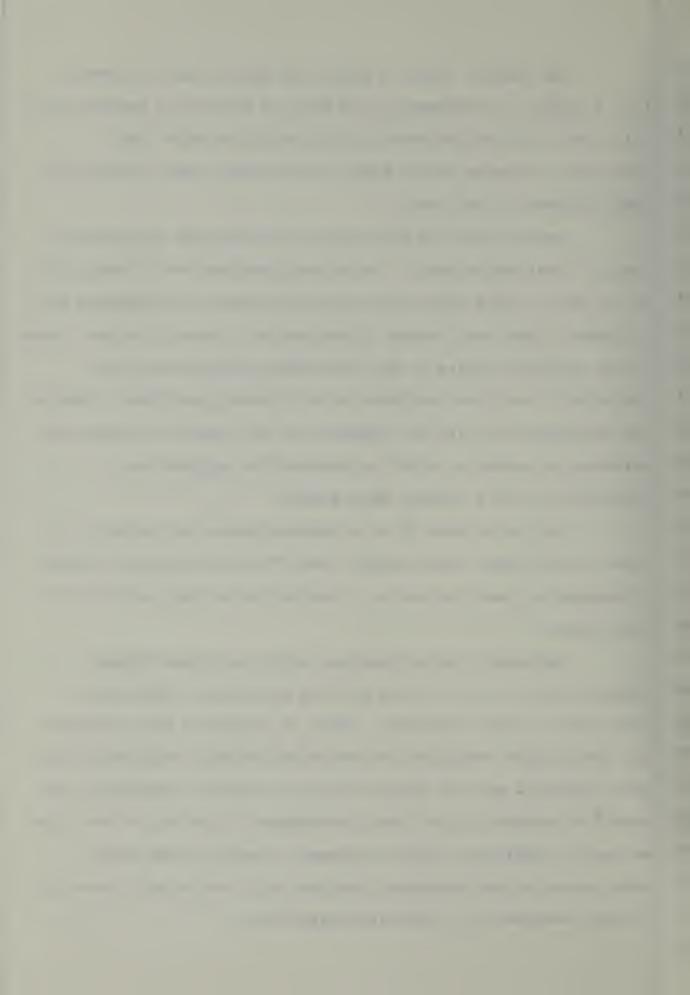
MR. WALSH: Well, I think the general area is broken into a number of components, and from an historical perspective I think the state can be proud of its record in this area.

Obviously, we serve as the model for not only other states but other nations in the world.

We are also and have been in recent past approaching a new area that deals with a lot of new problems that frankly all of us, and I would think also the Legislature, is grappling with in terms of the best method in dealing with those problems. Some of our problems relate to the technology itself and those individuals that are available to fill those positions. Some of our problems deal with the appropriate and necessary background information needed by which to address the appropriate legislation that's already been passed.

So, we're kind of in a learning mode, and we're -- at least in the three short months that I've been there and trying to augment my learning curve -- are moving as fast as we can at this point.

Obviously you're familiar with the budget change proposal that we are waiting for and anticipate significant increases in those programs. There is presently going through the Legislature amendments to the Katz and Sher legislation that will hopefully make it easier for us to collect surcharges and have the cooperation of local governments in giving us the funds we need to administer those programs as well as some minor administrative and technical problems that are being cleared up through amendments to the Katz legislation.



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The Calderon legislation has been addressed in that the first 150 sites for the first year have been designated, and we're moving with the designation of the second 150 sites for the second year, so we're moving in that direction.

We're having some growing pains. We're also going to take some time in getting the information from the localities that we need to administer those programs, Senator.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: I quess one of the most controversial water quality questions is the Kesterson issue, and the Board has issued an Order, WQ-85-1, I have here.

MR. WALSH: Correct.

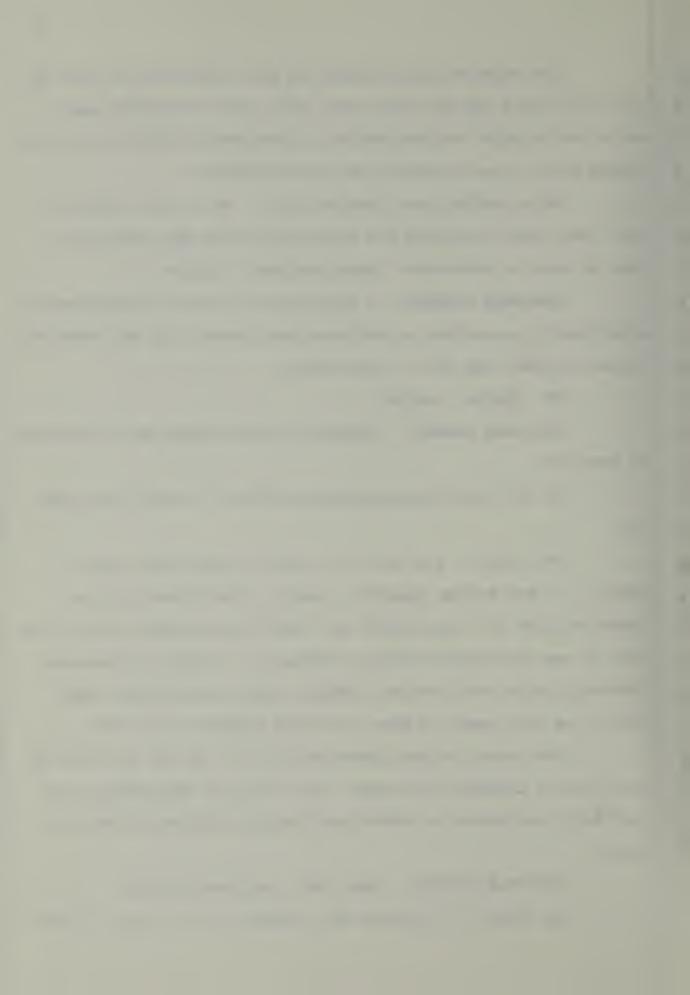
CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Requiring the cleaning up of selenium at Kesterson.

Do you favor maintaining the Order, or would you relax it?

MR. WALSH: I am not of a mind to relax the Order; however, it has become apparent, Senator, that there will be issues brought not only before our Board but probably before your body on new information that is coming as a result of research presently being done that may address some health issues that none of us were aware of when the Board imposed that Order.

The answer to your question is no, I am not in favor of extending or altering the Order, but reserving opportunity for discussion and debate on additional health problems as they may arise.

> CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: When does the Order expire? MR. WALSH: I believe the cleanup is to be done in 1988.



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CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: So by 1988, the selenium deposits are to be cleaned up at Kesterson?

MR. WALSH: The selenium hazard is supposed to be addressed to minimize or eliminate the health concerns as a result of that.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: What if --

MR. WALSH: The debate --

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: What if you get it down below a specific level, I take it, the selenium --

MR. WALSH: Yes.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: -- concentrations.

MR. WALSH: Yes.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: What if by 1988 that doesn't happen?

MR. WALSH: Well --

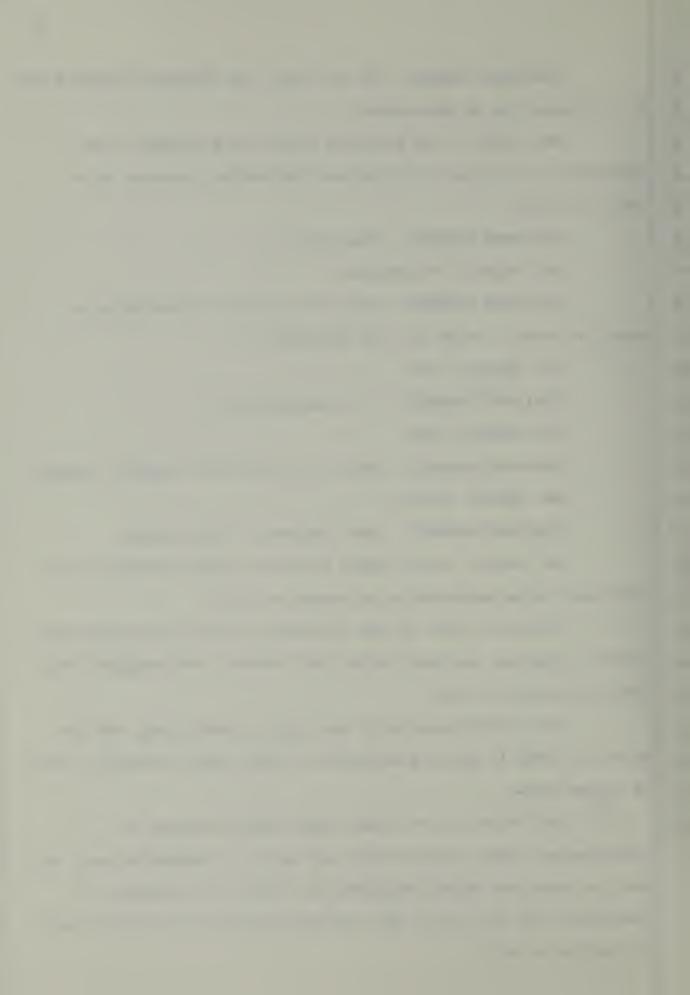
CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: What happens at that point?

MR. WALSH: Well, there are two or three other things that have to be mentioned with regard to that.

Presently what is the acceptable level of selenium that several agencies, not only state but federal, are grappling with now, including the EPA.

The second deals with the type of technology and the approach taken in getting selenium to that level ultimately that is deemed safe.

The third set of issues deal with the types of technologies, that problems that are going to appear as more and more is found out about selenium, not only as it relates to Kesterson, but the Salton Sea and other areas in the state and the nation as well.



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We're right on the front part of the research and technology presently being developed to address the selenium problem.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Are there any further questions of Mr. Walsh?

SENATOR CRAVEN: Move.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Craven moves Mr. Walsh's confirmation be recommended to the Floor.

Any discussion or debate? Any opposition in the audience?

Hearing none, the Secretary will call the roll.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle. Senator Mello.
Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven.

SENATOR CRAVEN: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye.

The vote is three to nothing; confirmation is recommended to the Floor.

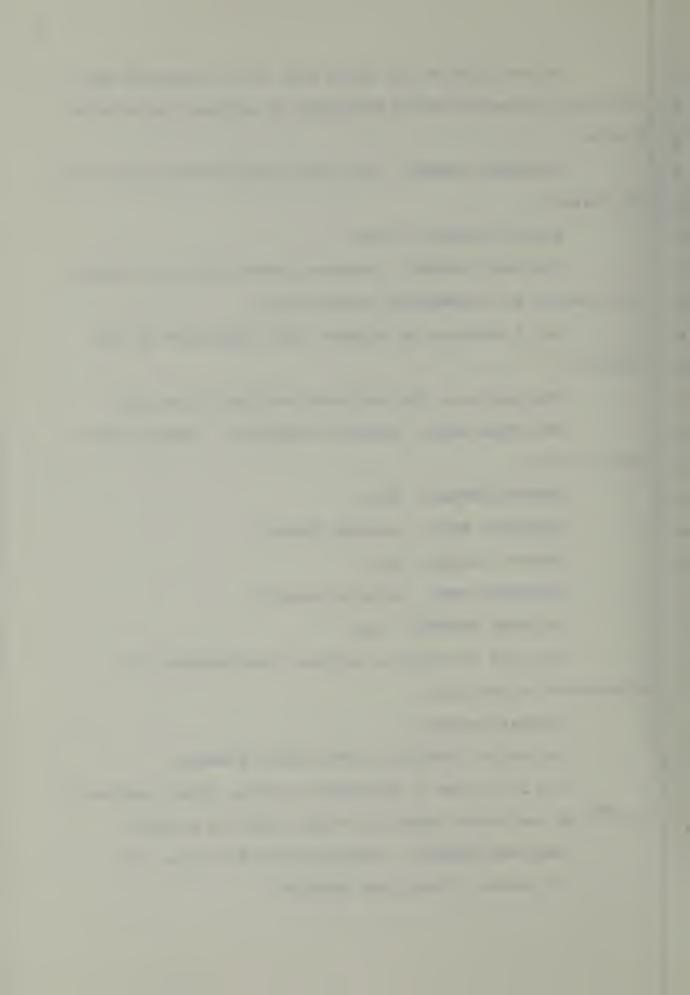
Congratulations.

MR. WALSH: Thank you very much, Senator.

I'd also like to introduce my wife, Tracy, who took a break from law school today to be here with me as well.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Congratulations to you, too.

MR. WALSH: Thank you, Senator.



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CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Next is Mr. Eliseo M. Samaniego, Member of the Water Resources Control Board.

Mr. Samaniego, we'll ask you the same question we asked Mr. Walsh, and that is why you feel you're qualified to assume this position?

MR. SAMANIEGO: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee.

In 1976, I was appointed to the Central Valley Regional Quality Control Board by Governor Brown and was subsequently reappointed by him the second time, reappointed by Governor Deukmejian to the same Central Valley Board a third time in '83, and then of course appointed to the State Water Resources Control Board this last year.

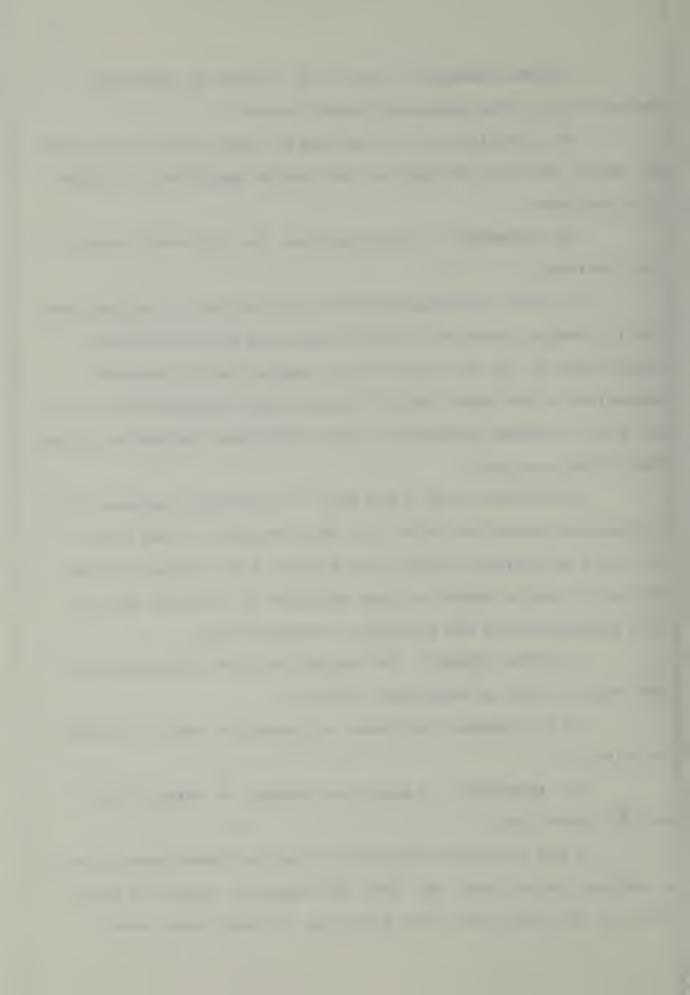
During that time I was able to contribute because of my professional expertise which is I am a graduate of USC with a doctorate in pharmacy degree, and perhaps a bit unique in that the era of toxics seemed to have exploded at the time that we were grappling with the Occidental contamination.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Let me ask you also the question on the current Order of Kesterson, WQ-85-1.

Do you support the Order, or would you vote or attempt to relax it?

MR. SAMANIEGO: I would not attempt to relax it nor would I favor that.

I had a unique situation in that our Board heard that on a regional basis, and I did have to disqualify myself of some areas of that when the State Board has reviewed some issues.



But no, that is not my intention to relax 85-1. It's the Board's express intention not to relax 85-1.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: If the Bureau of Reclamation hasn't cleaned up the reservoir by February of '88, will you support enforcement action by the Board?

MR. SAMANIEGO: An enforcement of cleanup and abatement order?

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Yes.

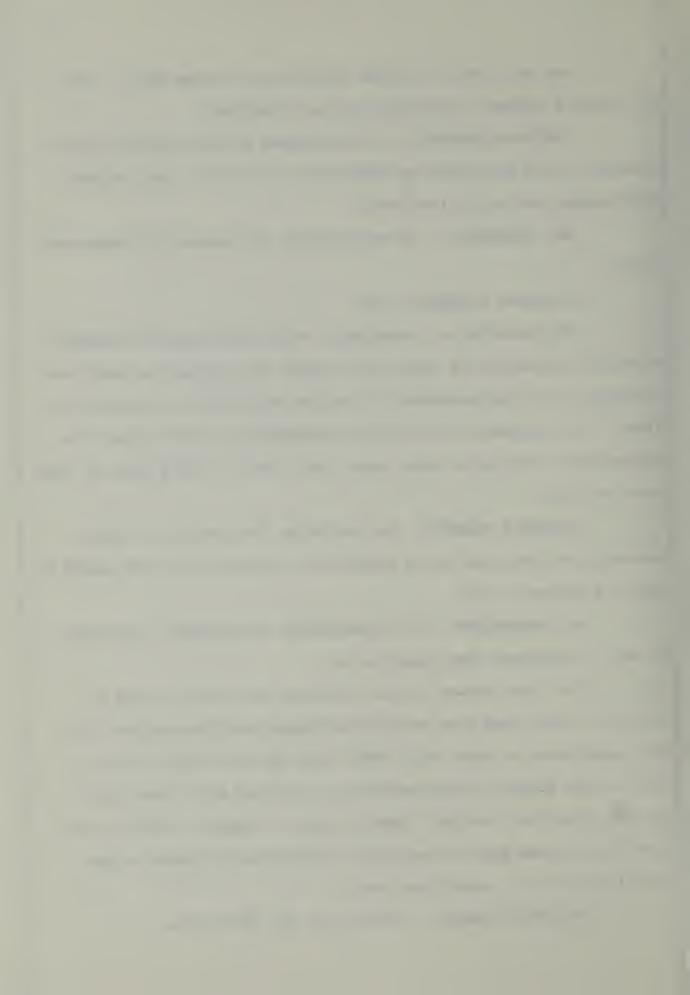
MR. SAMANIEGO: Certainly. One would have to consider what the circumstances were that caused the failure to meet the standards, and the standards of course are still in a state of flux. But I suppose, or I would presume that there would be a evidentiary hearing to show cause, and then we would have to take some taction.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Do you think the current cleanup schedule at Kesterson is on schedule, or slow, or are we going to have a problem in '88?

MR. SAMANIEGO: It's reasonably on schedule, depending on who you address that question to.

Yes, the answer is yes, they're on schedule, and as little as last week they were reanalyzing the alternatives that were available to them, what they call the four major areas — that is the Bureau of Reclamation are dealing with, and that is the wet flexible, the dry flexible, and a couple of other plans, plus the extreme plan of actually hauling away Kesterson and depositing it in a specified site.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Thank you, Mr. Samaniego.



Any other questions of Mr. Samaniego? 1 SENATOR CRAVEN: Move. 2 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Craven moves Mr. Samaniego's 3 confirmation be recommended to the Floor. Is there any opposition in the audience? 5 Seeing none, the Secretary will call the roll. 6 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle. Senator Mello. 7 Senator Petris. 8 SENATOR PETRIS: Aye. 9 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven. 10 SENATOR CRAVEN: Aye. 11 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti. 12 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye. 13 The vote is three to nothing; Mr. Samaniego's 14 confirmation is recommended to the Floor. 15 Congratulations. 16 MR. SAMANIEGO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 17 I might make note of the fact that the whole right side 18 is family. 19 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: I had a hunch. Very good. 20 MR. SAMANIEGO: Thank you very much. 21 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Congratulations to you, too. 22 (Applause.) 23 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: James E. Mahoney, Member of the Board 24 of Directors, Hastings College of Law. 25 MR. MAHONEY: Mr. Chairman, Committee Members. 26 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: We'll ask you the same question --27



MR

MR. MAHONEY: Pardon me?

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: We'll ask you that same question we ask the Governor's Appointees: Why you feel qualified to assume this position?

MR. MAHONEY: I graduated from Hastings College of the Law in 1966, so I am familiar with the school. I've been supportive of alumni matters since I graduated. I am a member of the 1066 Board of Trustees. The 1066 organization is an organization which has given a great deal of support to Hastings over the years. In fact, it was founded by one of the other gentlemen who's here today, Mr. K. Lobner.

I've been involved in a number of legal educational activities through the years. I have chaired the L.A. County Bar Association Continuing Education of the Bar program and also its Youth Education Committee.

Fundamentally I love Hastings. It's my intent to make it even a better school.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Currently we're engrossed in a dispute up here on the adequacy of the State Bar's discipline of lawyers.

I know that's not specifically within your purview, but

I would be interested to know do you think that the State Bar

does an adequate job of disciplining its own membership, or would

you make a recommendation for change?

MR. MAHONEY: Well, I really am not totally familiar with the procedures that the Bar has been following. I know that there have -- there has recently been a substantial amount of



criticism levied at the State Bar, and there is a question about adequate disciplining of attorneys.

Certainly I think that it is appropriate for the State Bar to conduct disciplinary activities. I think it's equally important that the procedures be followed in an appropriate fashion in that all matters be looked into thoroughly.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: How extensive are courses on legal ethics at Hastings?

MR. MAHONEY: I do not know exactly what the curriculum is at Hastings on legal ethics. I believe that they have a course devoted to it.

As you probably know, it is now part of the examination qualifications to become a practicing attorney, and I believe that Hastings has designed its curriculum to make sure that these matters are covered appropriately.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further discussion or questions of Mr. Mahoney?

SENATOR CRAVEN: Move Mr. Mahoney.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Craven moves the confirmation be recommended to the Floor.

Secretary will call the roll.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle.

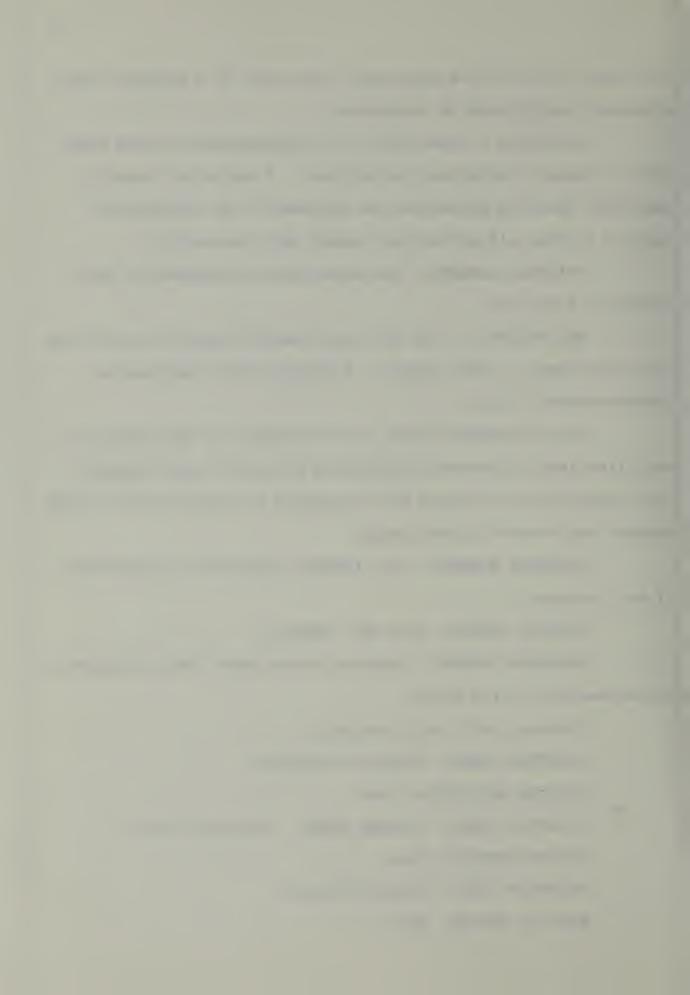
SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello. Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven.

SENATOR CRAVEN: Aye.



1 SECRETARY

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye.

The vote is four to nothing; confirmation is recommended.

MR. MAHONEY: Thank you very much. I appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Kneeland H. Lobner, Member of the Board of Directors, Hastings College of Law.

MR. LOBNER: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board, my name is Kneeland H. Lobner.

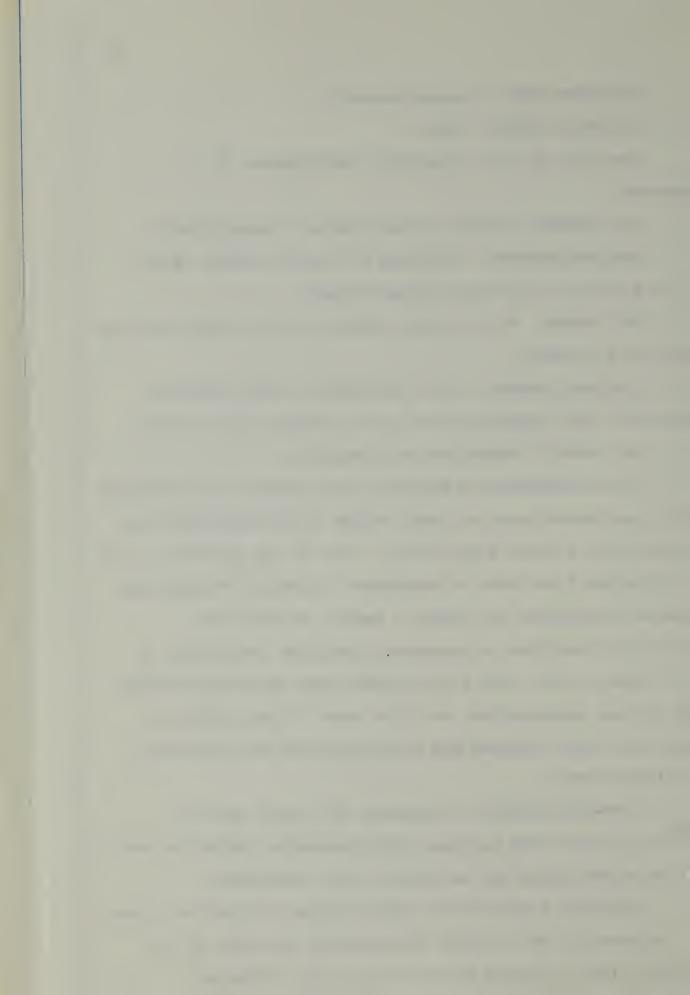
CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: We'll ask you the same question: What you feel your qualifications are to assume this position.

MR. LOBNER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I was registered in Hastings and graduated from Hastings in 1944; registered there in 1939, and my legal experience was interrupted for a short time during — due to the problems in the war. But since I got back to Sacramento in 1946, I've been very interested in Hastings and became a member of the Alumni Association of Hastings at Professor Snodgrass' invitation in 1949, I think it was. And I've followed very carefully through chairs in that organization, and from time to time spoken at Hastings, and have followed the curriculum and the institution many different ways.

I was instrumental in helping the school form an organization called the Hastings 1066 Foundation, which has since that time raised money for the school very successfully.

I've been a practicing lawyer in general practice since 1946. My practice as a general practitioner has been in the litigation field; oriented more that way than otherwise.



.

I'm a member of the American Board of Trial Advocates, a national organization of attorneys which is oriented both in the defense and the plaintiff's side of the law, and which really believes more in just the jury system than in anything else.

I've been president of the Sacramento County Bar
Association and worked through two terms on that board of
directors.

Frankly, I believe that our school, Hastings, has the -is the best school on the Pacific coast. I want to be part of
its Board and help it along.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: One of the controversies that you are, I suspect, currently faced with is building at Hastings.

Some Legislators, especially in the other House, are concerned about Hastings' expansion and the fact that they think residential hotels may have to be demolished.

Have you taken a position on that? If so, what? And if your position is that the college must expand, are there any provisions being made to ease the burden on the people who live in these hotels?

MR. LOBNER: I've attended one meeting. I missed the last meeting because I had to be in the east on a trial.

But at the meeting of the Board which I attended that matter was discussed. And it appears that the school is attempting to accommodate the people who are affected by the expansion movement of the school.

The people of San Francisco are represented, apparently, in that endeavor, and apparently there are negotiations which are ongoing.



My own view of it is that the school announced 20 years or 30 years ago what particular parts of the neighborhood it needed in order to expand, and it is following that course.

Of course some of the things that it has been able to furnish to its students has been largely a result of the fact that they have had a successful expansion.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: Wasn't the controversy on that the expulsion of tenants for converting parts of it to a commercial income producing source rather than retain it for housing for students?

MR. LOBNER: My understanding of it, Senator, is that San Francisco has a very militant organization of tenants which follows the expansion of commercial buildings which might impinge upon the availability of apartment dwellers' accommodations. So, where ever this occurs throughout the city, I understand that they aggressively fight it.

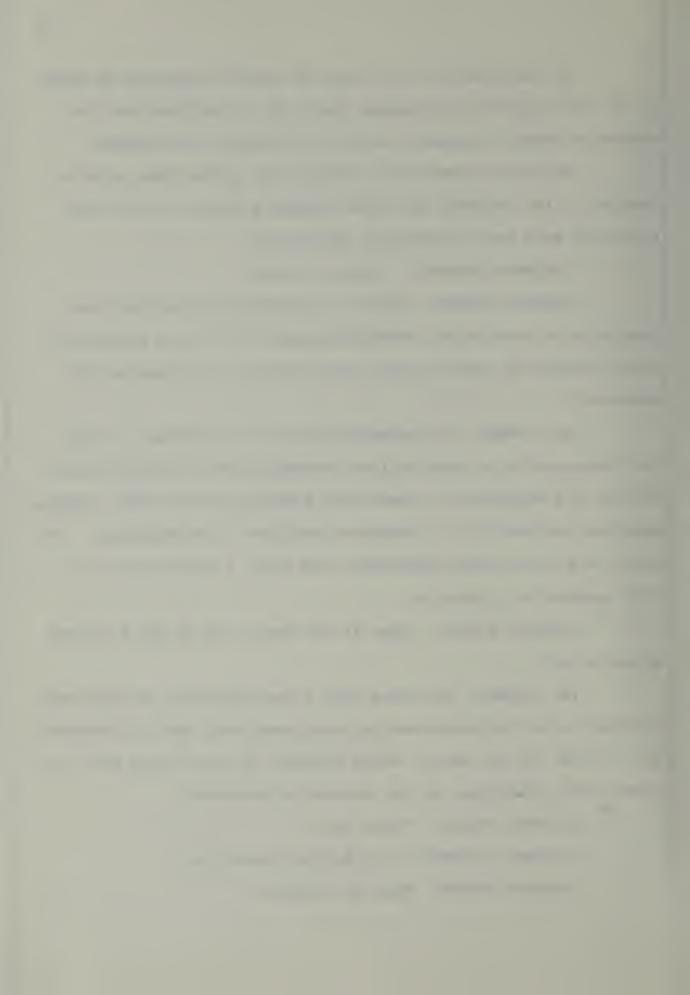
SENATOR PETRIS: What is the major use of the building going to be?

MR. LOBNER: The ones that I was referring to that were referred to at the Board meeting were some very small apartments, and I think and old hotel, which probably at this point have over lived their usefulness so far as age is concerned.

SENATOR PETRIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further questions?

SENATOR CRAVEN: Move Mr. Lobner.



CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Craven moves Mr. Lobner's 1 2 confirmation be recommended to the Floor, How many members are there on the Board of Directors? 3 MR. LOBNER: Including the Chief Justice, I believe 4 there are twelve. 5 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: There are eleven gubernatorial 6 appointments and the Chief Justice? 7 MR. LOBNER: That's my understanding of it. 8 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Secretary will call the roll. 9 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle. Senator Mello. 10 Senator Petris. 11 SENATOR PETRIS: Aye. 12 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven. 13 SENATOR CRAVEN: Aye. 14 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti. 15 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye. 16 The vote is three to nothing; confirmation is 17 recommended to the Floor. 18 MR. LOBNER: Thank you, Senators. 19 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Mr. James R. Knapp, Member of the 20 Board of Directors, Hastings College of Law. 21 Mr. Knapp, we'll ask you the same question: Why you 22 feel you're qualified to assume this position? 23 MR. KNAPP: I graduated at Hastings 25 years ago and 24 practiced law for a number of years. I haven't practiced law for 25 the last 16 years. 26 27



I've been involved with Hastings when they set up the Hastings Law Center Foundation, which was about a decade ago, and that was an entity that acquired property for Hastings to do this expansion thing you're very familiar with. And I worked on that.

Hastings was awfully good to me. I've had a background

-- I was a chief national officer of a large utility company here
in California for ten years, Pacific Lighting Corporation, and I
also presently am a real estate developer of sorts in Southern
California.

I don't have any conflict because I have no projects at all in San Francisco or the Bay Area, for that matter.

I've worked with this present Dean of the Law School in an advisory capacity and his predecessor.

Hastings was awfully good to me.

SENATOR PETRIS: You live down south?

MR. KNAPP: I live in Orange County.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Is this expansion primarily for the student housing?

MR. KNAPP: Well, it's really two different issues.

There is a major expansion for student housing, and that's the old Federal Building, which was the Empire Hotel in the '20s or '30s.

And what I think is causing a controversy now, and I've only attended two meetings of the Board, but is a building to be built right next to the 200 Building, right across from the original Hastings building, and that is planned as an office building.



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And there are a number of tenants in old hotels. Hastings has owned these properties for a decade or so. I arranged the financing with a couple of the major California banks to get that done. And there's been an EIR, and it's a very, very much of a political issue.

I know this, that there's no desire on Hastings' behalf not to properly relocate any of the tenants.

> CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: What can you do about relocation? MR. KNAPP: I can't tell you specifically, but --CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: What are your options?

MR. KNAPP: To provide them better housing than they have right now. The housing is not first class in any respect.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Within San Francisco?

MR. KNAPP: Yes.

There's been a very complete EIR, and I think K. Lobner mentioned this was an issue that is out of proportion to what's really involved. There are very few residents. Many of the people have expired over the last ten or fifteen years since Hastings has owned the property.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: I take it you're not letting out new rent --

MR. KNAPP: I don't think so. I hope not.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: About how many people would you say are involved here?

MR. KNAPP: I really can't answer you, but I would say, Senator, fifteen or twenty.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further questions of Mr. Knapp?



1 SENATOR CRAVEN: Move Mr. Knapp. 2 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Craven moves Mr. Knapp's 3 confirmation to the Floor. 4 Is there any discussion or debate? Is there any 5 opposition? 6 Hearing none, the Secretary will call the roll. 7 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle. Senator Mello. 8 Senator Petris. 9 SENATOR PETRIS: Aye. 10 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven. 11 SENATOR CRAVEN: Aye. 12 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti. 13 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye. 14 The vote is three to nothing; confirmation is 15 recommended to the Floor. 16 Congratulations. 17 MR. KNAPP: Thank you. 18 My wife is here, who put me through Hastings. 19 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Congratulations to all of you. 20 (Thereupon this portion of the 21 Senate Rules Committee hearing was 22 terminated at approximately 3:55 P.M.) 23 --00000--24 25 26 27



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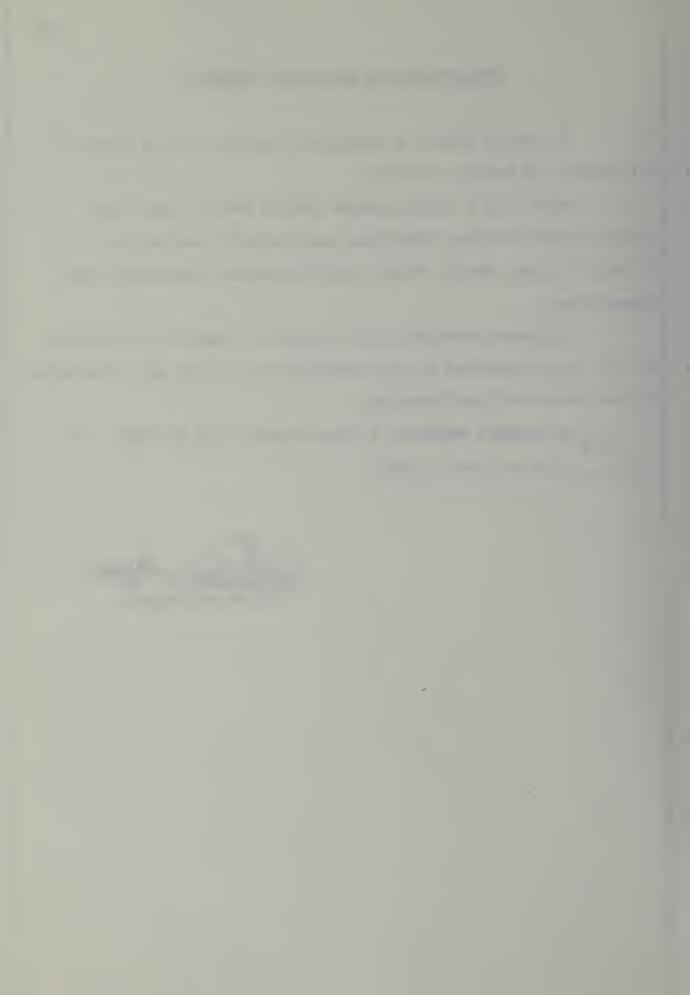
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Shorthand Reporter







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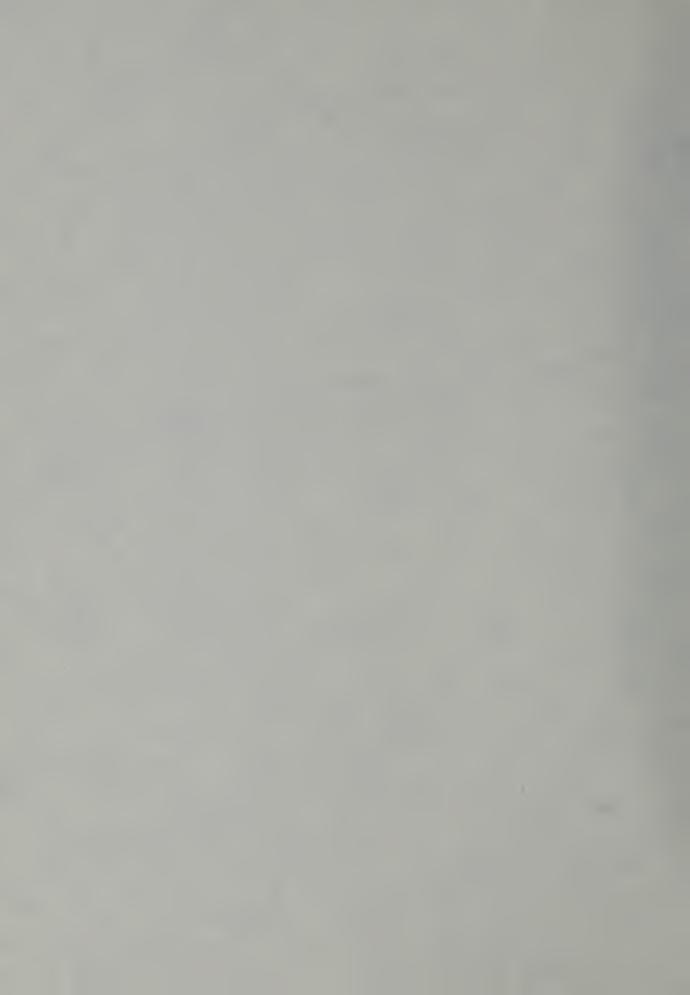
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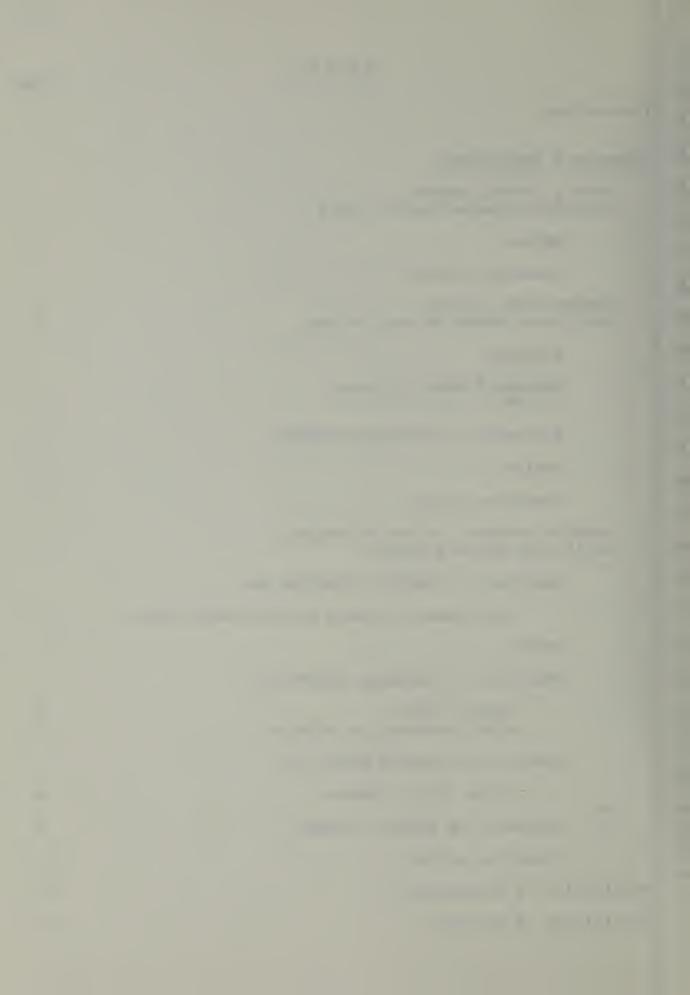
Shorthand Reporter



1 APPEARANCES 2 MEMBERS PRESENT 3 SENATOR DAVID ROBERTI, Chairman 4 SENATOR WILLIAM CRAVEN, Vice-Chairman 5 SENATOR JOHN DOOLITTLE 6 SENATOR HENRY MELLO 7 MEMBERS ABSENT 8 SENATOR NICHOLAS PETRIS 9 STAFF PRESENT 10 CLIFF BERG, Executive Officer 11 PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary 12 RICK ROLLENS, Consultant on Bill Referrals 13 NANCY MICHEL, Consultant on Appointments 14 ALSO PRESENT 15 16 ABEL S. ARMAS, Member Youthful Offender Parole Board 17 ROBERT BORG, Warden California State Prison, Folsom 18 19 JAMES W. MORGAN, Deputy Secretary Health and Welfare Agency 20 BARBARA SIANEZ, Director 21 VAC-PAC 22 23 24 25 26 27



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## PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: We will now go to Item Number Four, Governor's Appointees appearing today, Abel S. Armas, Member of the Youthful Offender Parole Board.

Mr. Armas.

MR. ARMAS: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: We'll ask you what we ask all the Governor's Appointees, and that is why you feel you're qualified to assume this position?

MR. ARMAS: Mr. Chairman and Members, I'm a resident of Los Angeles, and my background is law enforcement. I was privileged to serve on the Los Angeles Police Department for 32 years. I recently retired in 1985.

I have a background in making preliminary investigations of crimes, and talking to crime victims and witnesses, and preparing evidence for presentation in court.

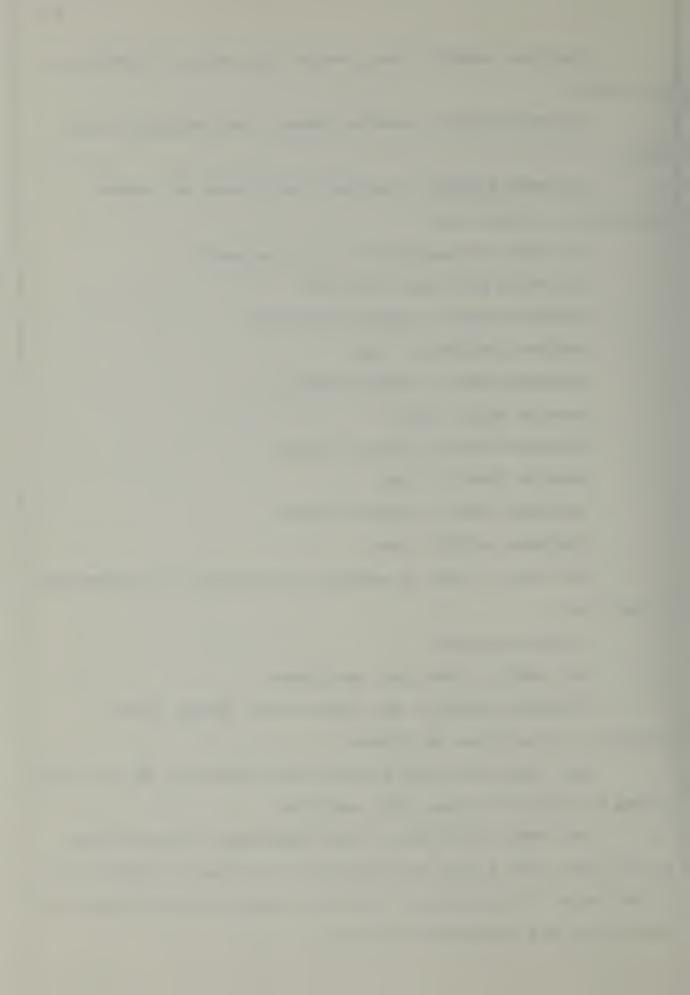
I also have experience in vice law enforcement, in juvenile law enforcement, and in supervision of detective functions, and ultimately I was commanding officer of the North Hollywood Field Services Division.

I've been on the Board, Youthful Offender Parole Board, since last June, and now I have experience in conducting initial hearings, annual reviews, referrals for parole, parole revocation hearings and discharges, and I would welcome the opportunity to continue to serve for a full term.



CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further discussion or debate on 2 Mr. Armas? 3 SENATOR CRAVEN: Move Mr. Armas' confirmation to the 4 Floor. 5 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Craven moves Mr. Armas' 6 confirmation to the Floor. Is there any opposition in the audience? Secretary will call the roll. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle. 10 SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye. 11 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello. 12 SENATOR MELLO: Aye. 13 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven. SENATOR CRAVEN: Aye. 14 15 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti. 16 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye. 17 The vote is four to nothing; confirmation is recommended to the Floor. 18 Congratulations. 19 20 MR. ARMAS: Thank you, gentlemen. CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Mr. Robert Borg, Warden of the 21 California State Prison at Folsom. 22 Mr. Borg, we'll ask you the same question: Why you feel 23 you're qualified to assume this position. 24 MR. BORG: I've been in the Department of Corrections 25 for 26 years, and I have experience in 10 different institutions 26 in the State of California. The last 22 years have been spent in 27

supervisory and management positions.



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Most recently I was Superintendent at the California Rehabilitation Center in Norco until I went as Acting Warden at Folsom Prison in October of 1985.

I have a Bachelor's Degree in Correctional Administration earned at Sacramento State, 1971, and I taught at the community college level for approximately seven years also in correctional administration.

I recognize the job at Folsom is a very difficult one, but I believe I have the experience, background, motivation, ability, and the staff to handle that job.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Is there any discussion or debate on Mr. Borg?

Is there any opposition in the audience or any concerns in the audience? Come forward.

MS. SIANEZ: Hello. My name is Barbara Sianez. I'm the Director of VAC-PAC, which stands for Visitors Assistance Clinic-Prisoners Assistance Clinic.

I'm here on behalf of the visitors and inmates of Folsom Prison.

We have concerns regarding the current conditions under Mr. Borg's administration, but first I'd like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the improvements that have come about in the last several months.

Mr. Borg is responsible for a cleaner environment by means of encouraging proper disposal of wastes; inmate daily services such as showers, quality of food, clothing and bedding exchange has improved, and even during a lockdown, the services



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to the inmates is still a top priority. He has implemented a Men's Advisory Council, thus improving relations between inmate population, staff, and administration. Credit also has to be given to the selection of family visiting staff.

However, there are many valid concerns that need to be addressed. As we all know, visiting and mail serve a vital link between the incarcerated and the outside community. Studies have shown this helps decrease violence.

With the increase of inmates and visitors, little improvement has been made to meet the demands. Recently there has been a drastic change in policy. There are two additional sections to the main visiting room, but the annex has since been closed and only those who are not closed custody are allowed to use the patio. In the past, prior to the tighter security that exists at Folsom today, this class of inmates were allowed to visit outside and were also allowed night visiting.

Presently we have to deal with unnecessary delays in processing visitors, getting the inmates to the visiting room, and not having adequate space for visitors, causing termination of visiting, resulting in a discouragement of visiting.

Along with those discouragements, the amount of time it takes for mail to be processed in or out of Folsom does not follow the rule that requires a 24-hour period for processing mail. Mail sent from the Middle East is received by an inmate faster than if sent from the post office at the prison.

These are just a few concerns among many that exist at Folsom. We would like to believe Mr. Borg will continue efforts



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to combine with concerned visitors to explore the issues relating to visiting and the reduction of violence among inmates.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Thank you, and I appreciate your testimony.

I would like to also add, however, that my staff has visited Folsom. Their report to me of the improvements at Folsom regarding the staff and also in the operation and handling of inmates is marked. It's something that's been of concern to us for some time, and it's appreciated, and I think you're doing a fine job.

I expect you will take into consideration all the concerns that are voiced to you.

MR. BORG: I certainly will.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Is there further discussion or debate?

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Move confirmation.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Doolittle moves confirmation be recommended to the Floor.

Is there any opposition in the audience?

Seeing none, the Secretary will call the roll.

Senator Doolittle. SECRETARY WEBB:

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello.

SENATOR MELLO: Aye.

Senator Craven. SECRETARY WEBB:

SENATOR CRAVEN: Aye.



SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti.

The vote is four to nothing; confirmation is recommended

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI:

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to the Floor.

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Congratulations.

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MR. BORG: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Mr. James W. Morgan, Deputy

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Secretary, Health and Welfare Agency.

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Mr. Morgan, we'll ask you the same question: Why you

feel you're qualified to assume this position?

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MR. MORGAN: Mr. Chairman, Members, prior to joining State service in 1984, I spent 17 years in the private sector as

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a broadcast journalist, and I worked in several states and had

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the opportunity to observe and chronicle the impact of the

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legislative process on the general public. And then in 1984, I

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joined State service as the Chief of the Office of Information

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and Public Affairs for one of the departments within the Health

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and Welfare Agency, and that afforded me yet a closer opportunity

to observe the process.

I feel that I bring a kind of insight into it in

addition to a degree of enthusiasm that would benefit the

process.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Is there any discussion or debate?

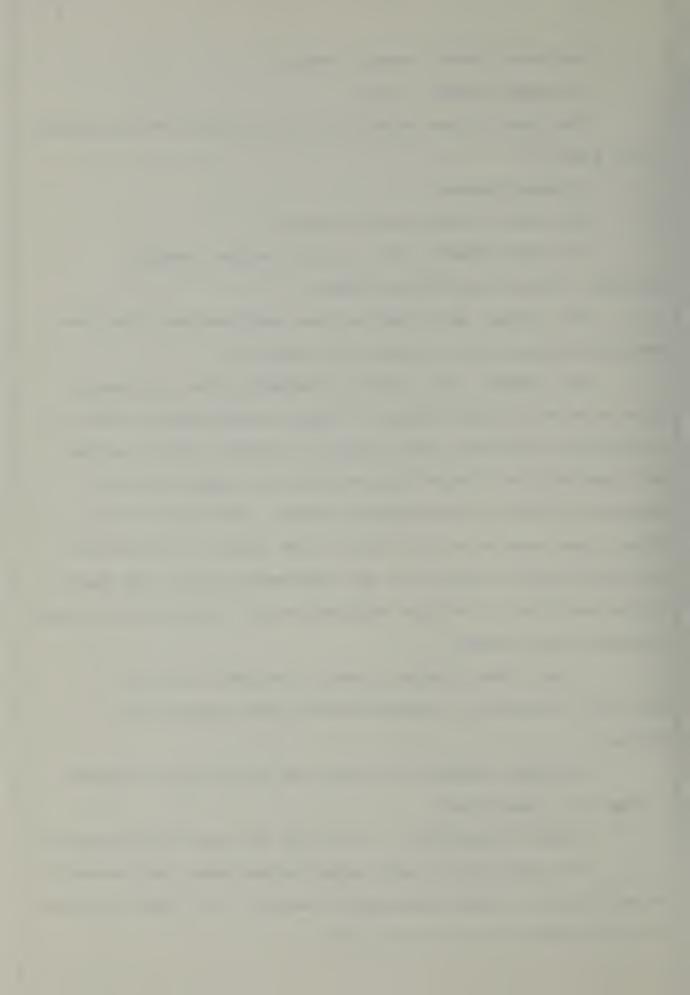
Is there any opposition?

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: I just have one point of discussion.

Mr. Morgan and I have talked before about reimbursement

rates for some of these development centers, and I would hope we

could continue to work on that issue.



I know there's one here that I'm particularly concerned about near my district.

MR. MORGAN: Yes, sir.

SENATOR CRAVEN: I would move Mr. Morgan's confirmation to the Floor.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Craven moves Mr. Morgan's confirmation to the Floor.

I just have a couple questions.

One, Gramm-Rudman is going to be on us or is on us right now.

How do you anticipate those federal cuts are going to be felt in your agency?

MR. MORGAN: Well, we have, of course, the Gramm-Rudman cuts impact a spread of two State fiscal years, and as you're aware, a Finance letter has been forwarded with respect to backfilling in the senior nutrition area, and the in-home supportive services, and I believe it's child protective services for the current year.

We're still in the process of, as you know, the May Revise, and quite frankly, with as cloudy a crystal ball as there is with respect to the Gramm-Rudman constitutionality, it's very difficult to predict what the impact will be at this time.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: There has been some concern that in the education regarding the AIDS epidemic, and also of research, there's a lack of coordination between various agencies both horizontally within the State and vertically at various levels of government in California.



Is the Agency at this point developing plans to integrate all the various programs more carefully?

MR. MORGAN: Yes, we are. And as a matter of fact, in the area of AIDS, unlike a majority of the other areas, the Agency's role is not as great as Dr. Kizer's role. Dr. Kizer, as you know, has been designated by the Governor as the person to coordinate AIDS efforts statewide.

The Health and Welfare Agency's role in that is to assist in that coordination, and as a matter of fact, one of the processes that we have gone through with Dr. Kizer is the formation of an internal task force to deal with individually high risk groups, such as the IV drug population, and the Director of the Alcohol and Drug Programs, for example, is working with Dr. Kizer to deal with those issues.

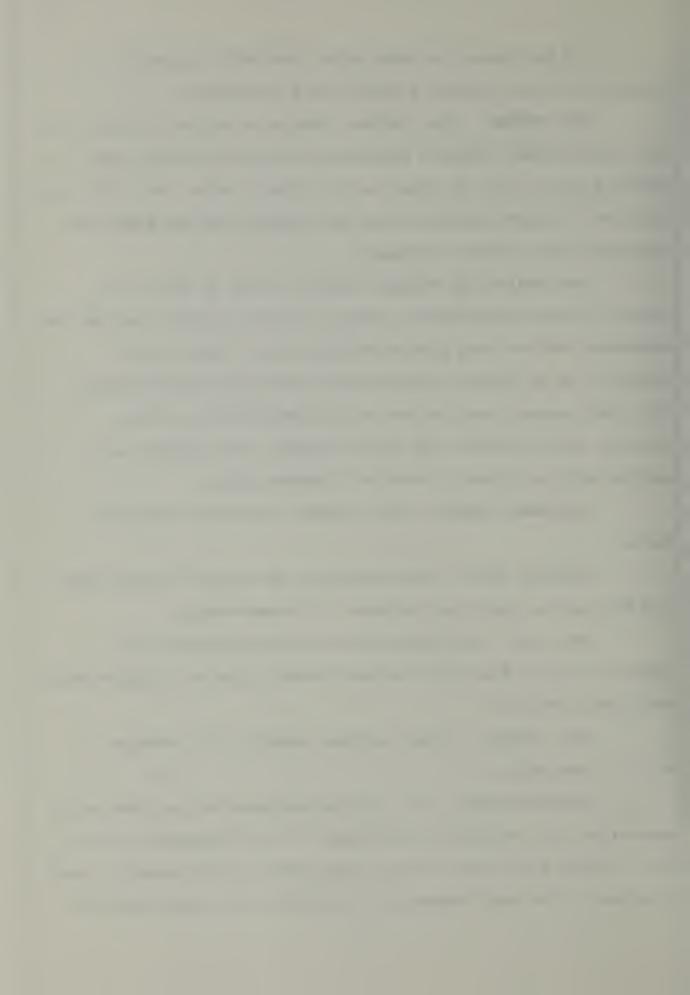
CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further questions? Senator Mello.

SENATOR MELLO: You mentioned the Finance letter about backfilling the nutrition cutbacks in Gramm-Rudman.

Why isn't the Department and the Administration supporting the Title III(b) cutback which effected transportation and other services?

MR. MORGAN: I must confess, Senator, I'm drawing a blank on that bill.

SENATOR MELLO: You took the occasion to say that we're supporting the cutbacks in nutrition. It just happens I have a bill, Senate Bill 1114, sitting over there in the Assembly. And I called to the Administration's attention that there would be



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1.2 million of the reduction in senior nutrition funds, home delivered meals and congregate meals.

The Administration supports the 1.2 million; the 700,000 is to get the meals delivered to the home-bound.

And the Governor and your Administration is tying up my bill so that the minority party to a person is not voting for it. It needs 54 votes. If somebody would say the word, we could get this bill on the Governor's desk and get it signed.

I mean, you just struck a note that really gets me rattled up to a certain extent.

I'm not blaming you for it, but I think when you say you're backfilling nutrition funds, you're actually not, because you're getting the food somewhere, but you're not getting it into the mouths of the people who really need it.

Maybe you can go back and do a little more research and let me know what you find out.

MR. MORGAN: I'd be happy to, Senator.

SENATOR MELLO: I'm ready to move. I'm ready to support your confirmation, too, but I hope that we can get what I think is a commitment that we've made in the bill to not cut back on the nutrition programs.

MR. MORGAN: I understand.

SENATOR CRAVEN: I'm confident that Mr. Morgan can investigate and find out what he can to satisfy the inquiry of Senator Mello.

Mr. Morgan's area of operation as well as his area of expertise over there is not really as a policy maker. He is in



effect the gentleman who informs the public as to what they're doing, what they can do, and what is available to the people as a whole. All of that he gets by direction from higher authority than his own; is that not correct? MR. MORGAN: That is correct. SENATOR CRAVEN: So he's a disseminator of information. He's not a policy maker unless it's a policy as to public relations work, which he is very familiar with. SENATOR MELLO: I realize that, Senator Craven, but he's the only person I have. (Laughter) SENATOR CRAVEN: The only one we can beat on. SENATOR MELLO: If he were Dr. Kizer I would ask him the same question. Some of the other chiefs are here, too. Maybe they can all go back and talk about it. SENATOR CRAVEN: I'm sure they will. CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further discussion or debate? Any opposition in the audience? Hearing none, the Secretary will call the roll. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle. SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello.

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SENATOR MELLO: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven.

SENATOR CRAVEN: Aye.

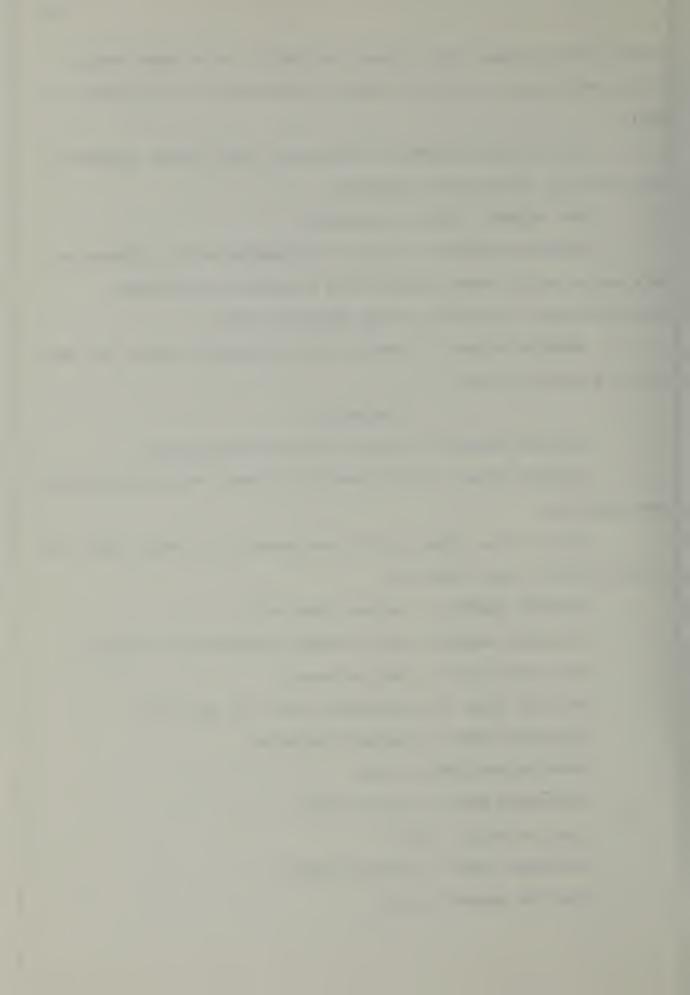
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SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye.

The vote is four to nothing; the confirmation is recommended to the Floor.

Congratulations.

MR. MORGAN: Thank you very much.

(Thereupon this portion of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was terminated at approximately 3:10 P.M.)

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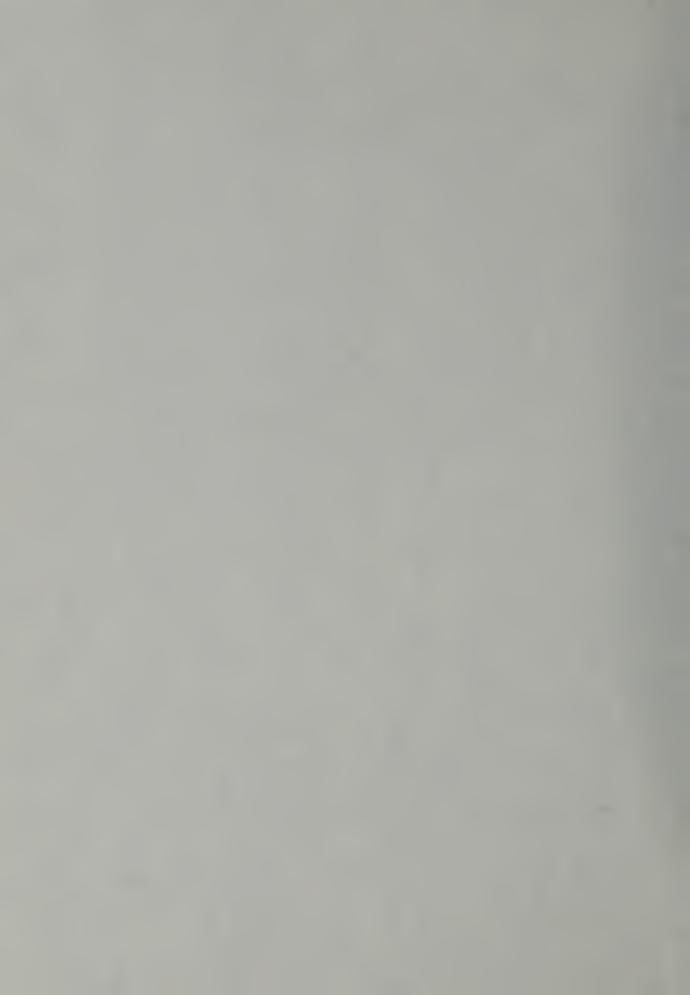
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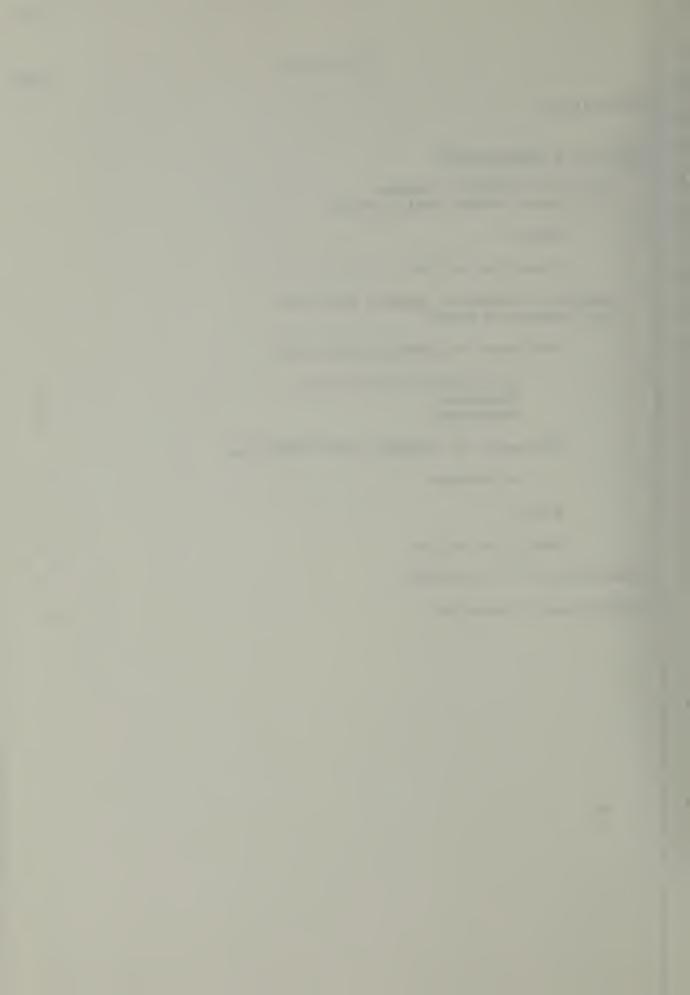
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16		WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1986
17		2:30 P.M.
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27	Evelyn Mizak Shorthand Reporter	



1 APPEARANCES 2 MEMBERS PRESENT 3 SENATOR WILLIAM CRAVEN, Vice-Chairman 4 SENATOR JOHN DOOLITTLE 5 SENATOR HENRY MELLO 6 SENATOR NICHOLAS PETRIS 7 MEMBERS ABSENT 8 SENATOR DAVID ROBERTI, Chairman 9 STAFF PRESENT 10 CLIFF BERG, Executive Officer 11 PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary 12 RICK ROLLENS, Consultant on Bill Referrals 13 NANCY MICHEL, Consultant on Appointments 14 ALSO PRESENT 15 16 WILLIAM LANSDALE, Member California Horse Racing Board 17 JANANNE SHARPLESS, Member and Chairperson Air Resources Board 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28



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VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: We have Governor's Appointees, Mr. Lansdale and Ms. Sharpless. We'll take them in order.

Mr. Lansdale, the Chairman always asks the Appointees why they feel qualified to handle the job for which they have been nominated. We'll ask you the same question.

MR. LANSDALE: Senator, the best of my knowledge would be my -- I think my long history of business, and most of the items that come up before the Racing Commissioner are of a business nature.

I'm familiar with horses, about going to the track and so on. But as far as being a veterinarian or something of that nature, I'm not.

But I think my business background is what would qualify me for that.

VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: I see, very well.

Do we have any questions from any of the Members of the Committee?

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Move confirmation.

VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Senator Doolittle has moved confirmation to the Floor.

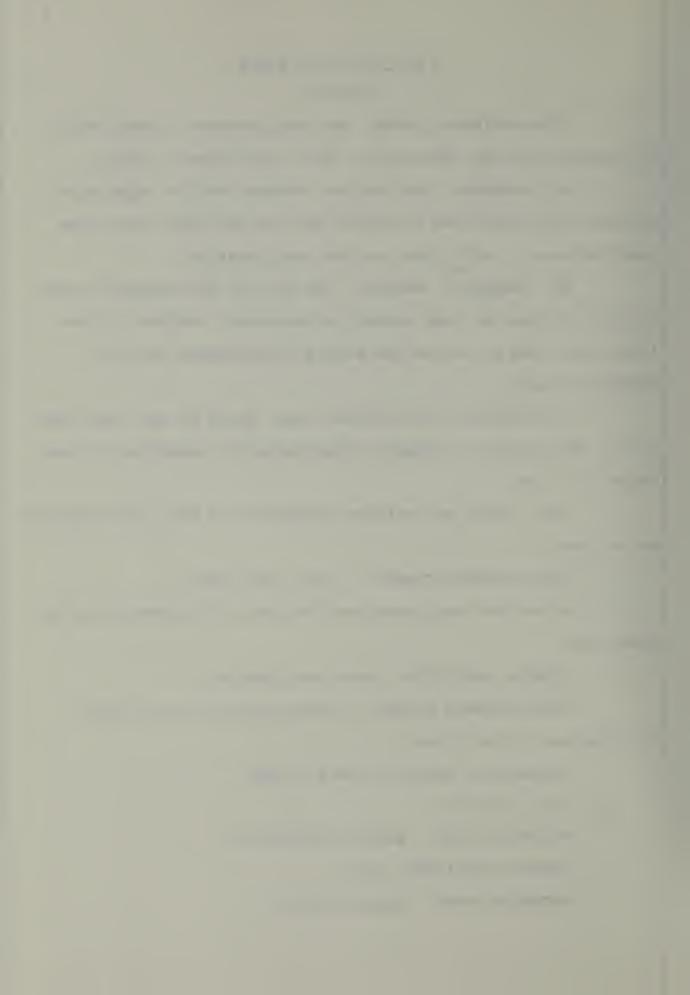
Discussion, debate? There's none.

Call the roll.

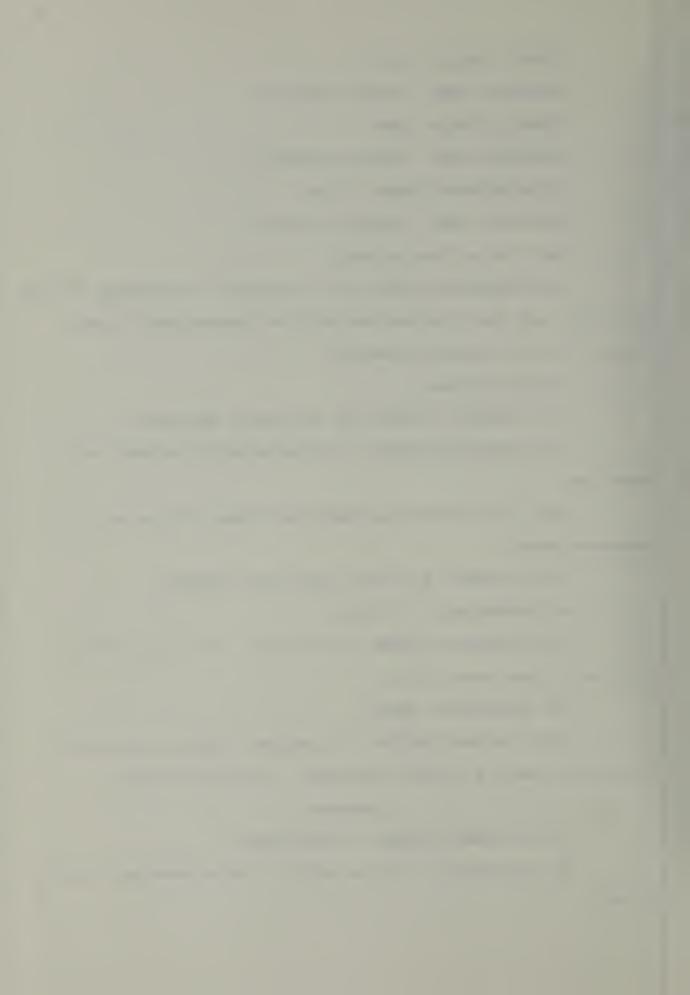
SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello.



1	SENATOR MELLO: Aye.
2	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris.
3	SENATOR PETRIS: Aye.
4	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven.
5	VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Aye.
6	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti.
7	The vote is four to zero.
8	VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Mr. Lansdale, we're happy to give
9	you a 4-0, and your confirmation will be recommended to the
10	Floor. It'll be taken up shortly.
11	Congratulations.
12	MR. LANSDALE: Thank you very much, Senators.
13	VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: You're entirely welcome, sir.
14	Thank you.
15	Next, Ms. Sharpless, Member and Chair of the Air
16	Resources Board.
17	You've asked if we may record your comment.
18	MS. SHARPLESS: Of course.
19	VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: No problem. We'll put out an
20	L.P., get a good cover on it.
21	MS. SHARPLESS: Great.
22	VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Big smile; touch up the hair a
23	little bit, maybe a little more blond. It really sells.
24	(Laughter)
25	VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Slinky gown.
26	MS. SHARPLESS: Are you going to be my manager, Senator
27	Craven?
20	



means.

VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: I used to be an A & R man.

MS. SHARPLESS: That's sounding good so far.

VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: We should tell them what A & R

Please tell us, Ms. Sharpless, what you feel qualifies you to handle this very important position?

MS. SHARPLESS: Thank you, Senator.

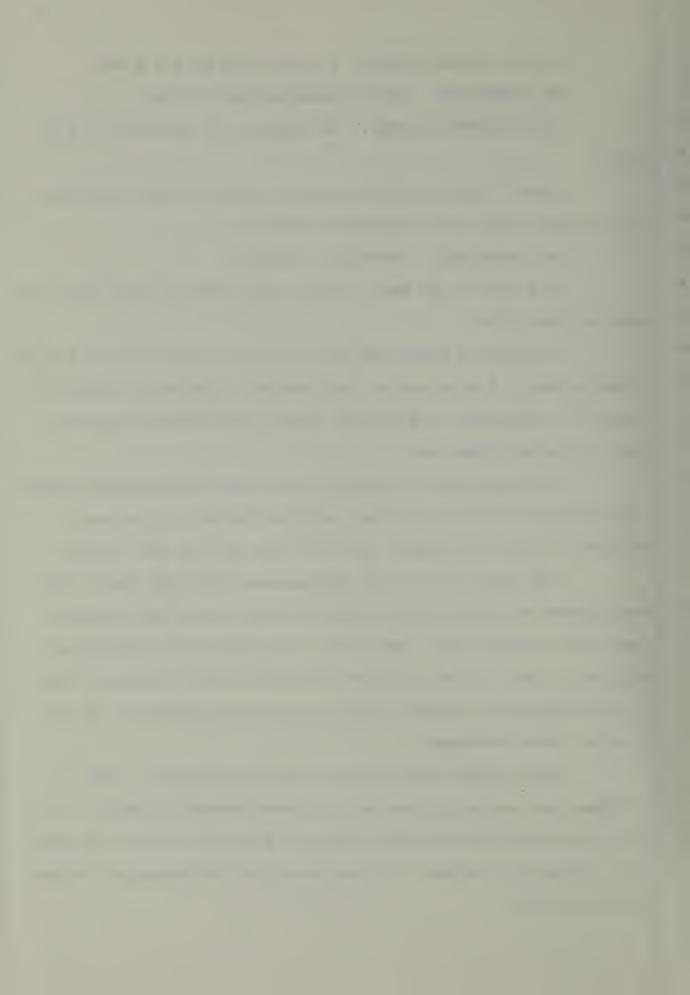
It's nice to be back in the halls where I feel like I've spent so much time.

I'd like to start off by just giving you a little bit of my background. I am a native Californian. Growing up here I've learned to appreciate the special beauty and unique resources that this great state has.

I've also grown up feeling that most Californians expect a special quality of life here, and that we have to be wise stewards of our environment, both for now and for the future.

I've spent most of my professional life devoted to the development of public policy, both in the area of environmental issues and others, and I feel that I am attuned to the special problems of this state, and have worked the last 16 years, both in the legislative process and with regulatory agencies, to try to solve these problems.

For the last three years, since about April, 1983, I have been particularly involved with environmental issues. I've been Deputy Secretary of Environmental Affairs, and for the last year I have been acting -- I have been the Chairwoman of the Air Resources Board.



I feel that during that time I can point to some major
accomplishments, including the adoption of the first anti-soot
standards for diesels, buses and trucks, for tightening up
standards on NOX emissions for passenger cars, and for
negotiating the stiffest air quality stipulations for off shore

oil drilling anywhere in the nation.

I feel privileged to have the opportunity to be a part of these accomplishments. California is a special state with unique problems, and I welcome the opportunity to be a part of coming up with unique solutions.

VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Very well. Thank you very much, Ms. Sharpless.

Do either Senators Mello or Doolittle have any questions? Senator Mello appears to.

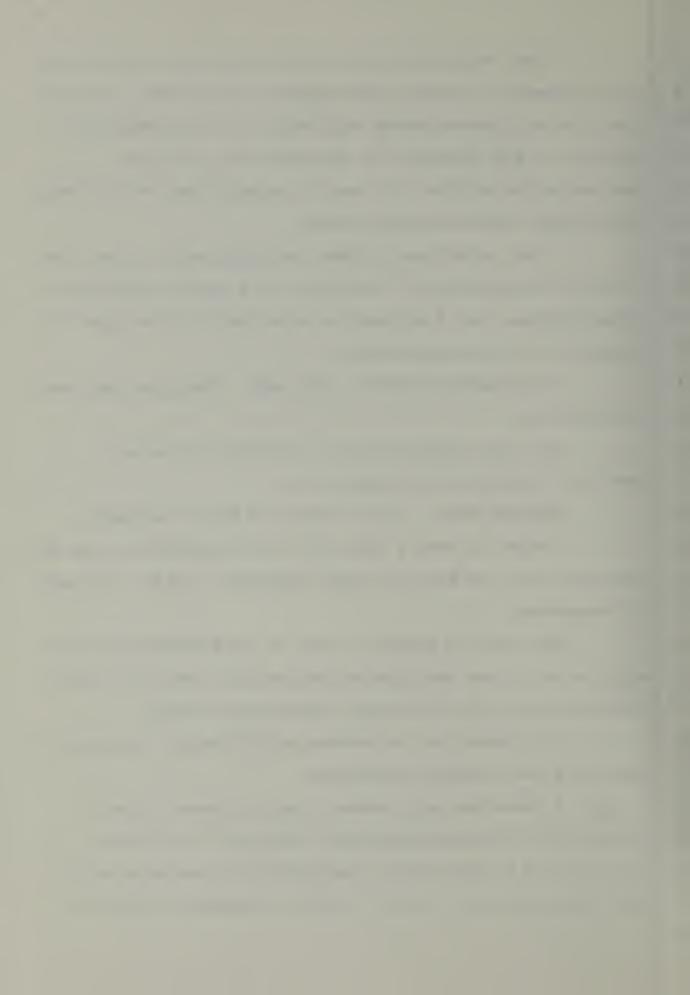
SENATOR MELLO: Just a couple of brief statements.

I knew Jan when I was over in the Assembly and she was a consultant with the Ways and Means Committee, and so I've known her background.

She was kind enough to come in and discuss with me at length a lot of her feelings and philosophies about off shore drilling, and I will not belabor those points today.

I do thank you for sending me information regarding the lease sale that you and I discussed.

I guess the only comment I want to make is that I disagree with Governor Deukmejian's position on off shore drilling, and I think there's justification from my point of view. He's written a letter to halt the moratorium back in



Washington. He is on record as wanting to dismantle the California Coastal Commission. He has removed from the budget those seven positions that deal with the outer continental shelf.

I think this position that you have is an extremely important one, because you can serve as, I think, a balance to his philosophy and be helpful to him in maybe turning some of his positions around, and I hope that you will do it. I think that you, number one, owe your allegiance to him, naturally, because he's your appointing authority.

On the other hand, I think preserving our coastline is so important for generations to come and for the future. If we don't make those tough decisions today and try to protect these unique resources we have, and public access, recreation, and the ability to manage endangered species in areas that could be really endangered without having good management, then I think future generations will lack the ability to enjoy what I consider to be California's most important resource.

So, I feel that with your background and your commitment that you will do the best job you can. And my hope is that you will be aggressive in looking at these resources and trying, where you feel personally that certain programs should not occur, such as the off shore drilling, that you will make your voice heard to him loud and clear. I know he has respect for you, and he will hopefully hear what you're saying and that will have some influence on his decisions.

I'm going to let you off easy without asking you any questions.



MS. SHARPLESS: Thank you, Senator.

I do -- I would like to respond to the extent that we did have this discussion, and I think that there is a misunderstanding by the public of what the Governor's position is on off shore oil drilling.

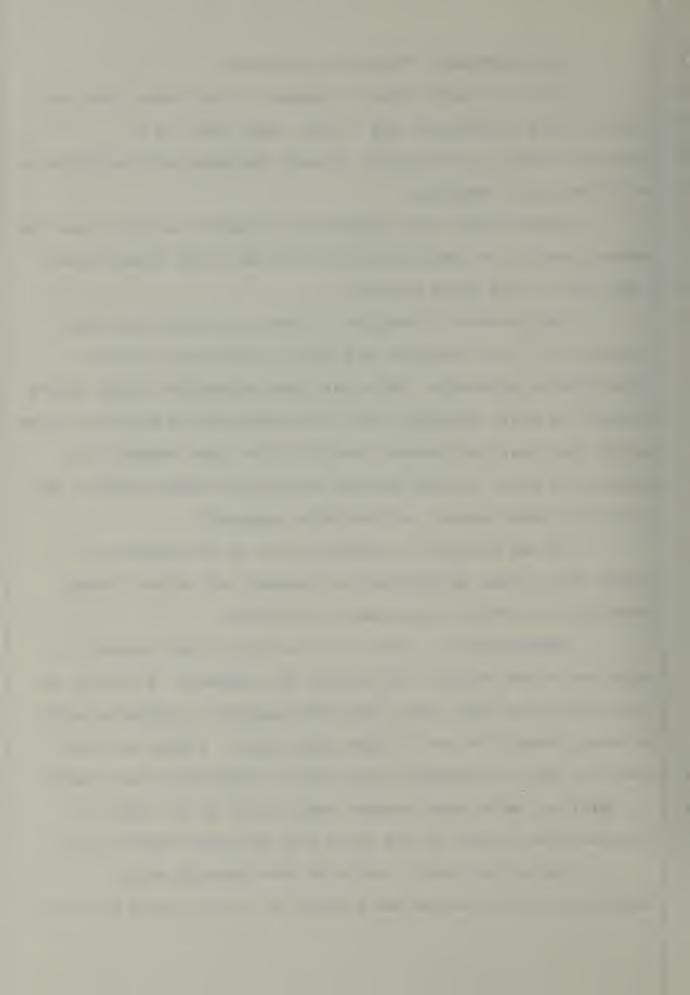
We have been very aggressive in protecting the coast, as demonstrated by our negotiations on the two prior lease sales, Lease Sale 73 and Lease Sale 80.

The Governor's position is that we do need long-term protection of the coastline, and that is the basis for his opposition to moratoria. He's felt that moratoria really hasn't brought the State anything; that the proponents of moratoria have backed that position because they felt that they needed that leverage in order to come up with some kind of negotiation. But four years have passed, and nothing's happened.

So the Governor's approach is to do it through the system that's been established by Congress and through tough negotiations with the Department of Interior.

SENATOR MELLO: Just to follow up on that comment, I think one of the reasons why nothing has happened is because at least during the four years, they had reached a compromise with Secretary Hodel that was -- both sides gave. I know that the side that wants to protect the coastline opened up some tracks for drilling, which they thought they had to do in order to preserve other tracks in the State that had more significance.

But as you recall, while he went through this negotiation, he's the one who reneged on it and forced us into a



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situation then where right now there's nothing on the table to discuss, other than we're asking for a moratorium in order to try to get back at the negotiation tables, with Secretary Hodel hoping we can come up with either what we previously had agreed to or something similar to that.

So that's why. I don't believe in moratoriums either, but I think people entering into agreements in good faith, then when the Secretary reneged on his commitment, that left us with no protection at all.

MS. SHARPLESS: I understand your feelings, Senator.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: I guess I just observes, Mr.

Chairman, the number of the energy companies when I reviewed this agreement that basically had been cut between the California

Congressional delegation and Hodel. It was a bad agreement which would have left us vulnerable energy resource-wise. So, when the hearings were held, when the information came out, Hodel -- not defending Hodel, although I'm personally delighted that he abrogated that agreement. I think it was a bad agreement, but that's a philosophical difference that the Members have here, and I know the Governor is involved in it, too.

I'd move your confirmation, if that's appropriate, Mr. Chairman.

VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: I'm sorry, John. Were you addressing me?

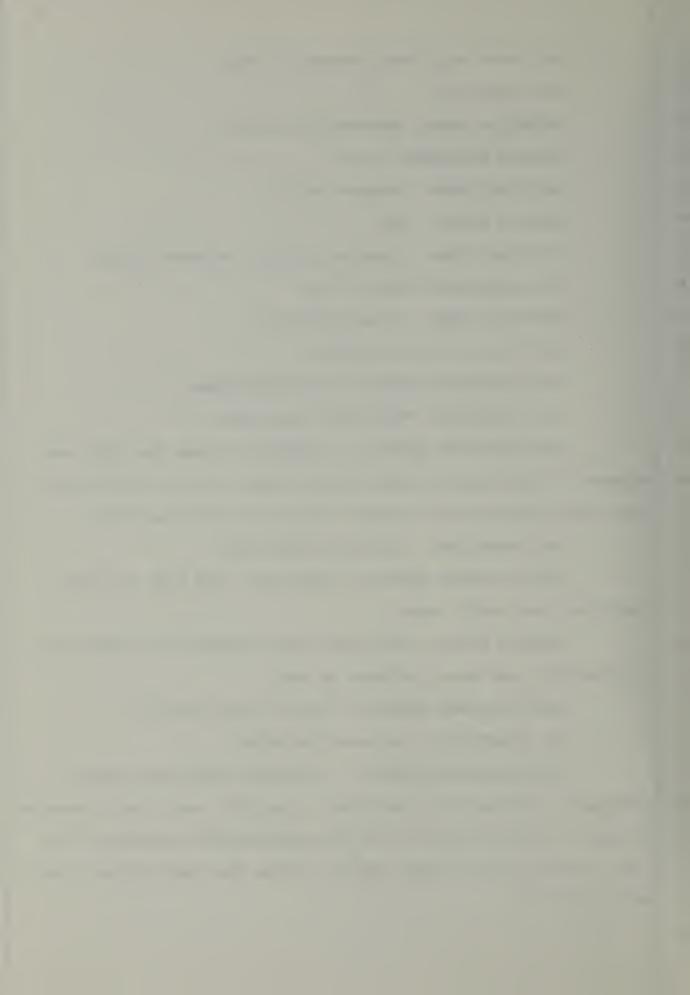
SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Moving the confirmation.

VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: You were moving the confirmation.

Very well.



1 Are there any other comments? 2 Call the roll. 3 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle. 4 SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye. 5 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello. 6 SENATOR MELLO: Aye. 7 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris. Senator Craven. 8 VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Aye. 9 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti. 10 The vote is three to zero. 11 VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Congratulations. 12 MS. SHARPLESS: Thank you very much. 13 VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: I'm going to keep the roll open 14 because I think Senator Petris would like to be on the roll call, 15 and if the Chairman does return, I'm sure he will as well. 16 MS. SHARPLESS: Thank you very much. VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Regardless, you have 3-0, and 17 18 that's all you really need. 19 SENATOR MELLO: She's been very nervous up to now, and 20 I'm glad that the being nervous is over. 21 VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: I don't really know --MS. SHARPLESS: You mean the pain? 22 VICE-CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: -- why she should be nervous. 23 24 think she's preeminently qualified. As she's said, she's devoted so much of her working life to the governmental profession and 25 26 most recently in this area, which I think she finds herself very well-qualified. 27



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So, we're delighted to move your confirmation.

MS. SHARPLESS: Thank you very much.

(Thereupon this portion of the

Senate Rules Committee hearing was

terminated at approximately 3:40 P.M.)

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I, EVELYN MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State of

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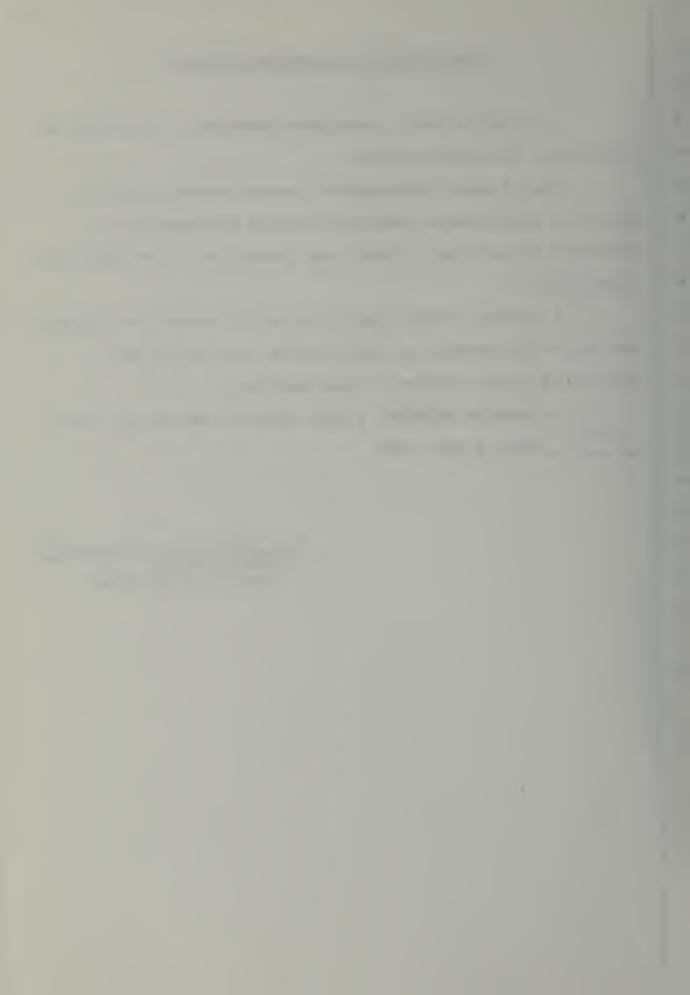
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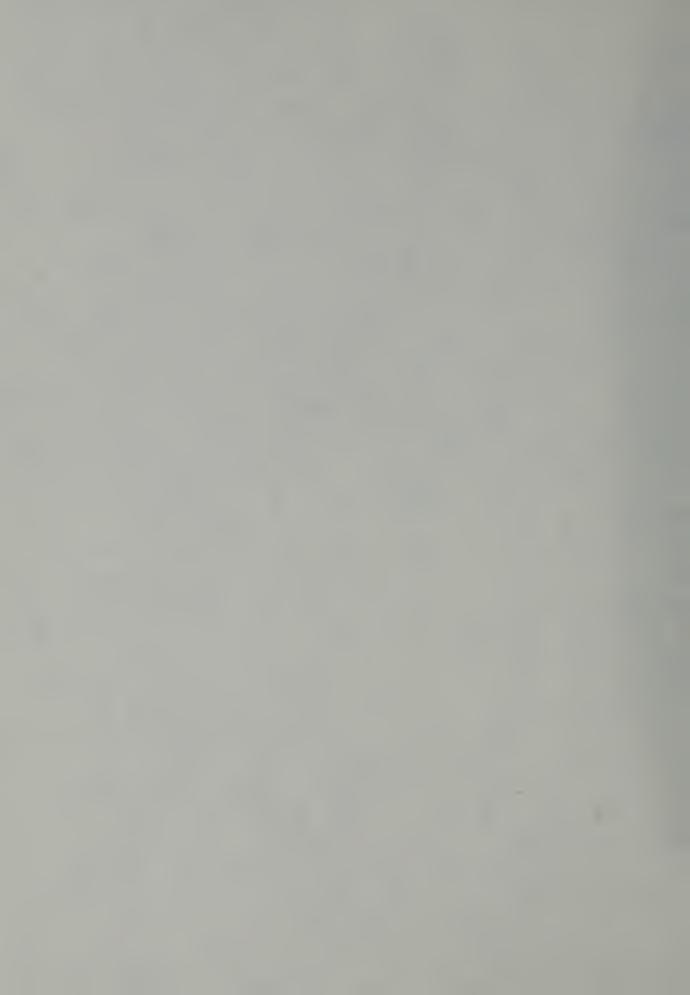
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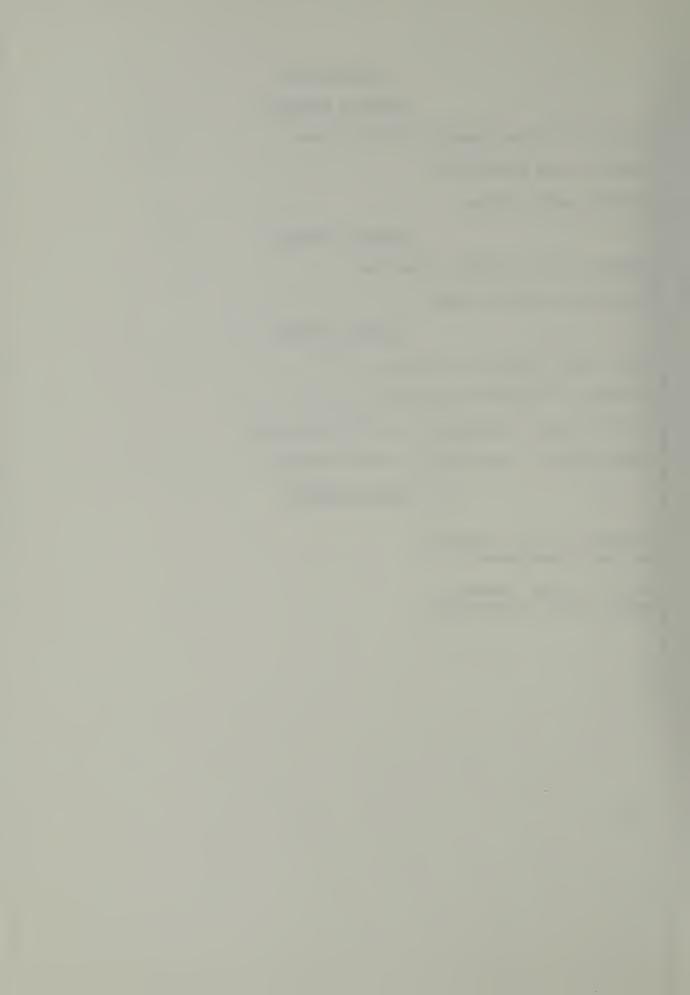
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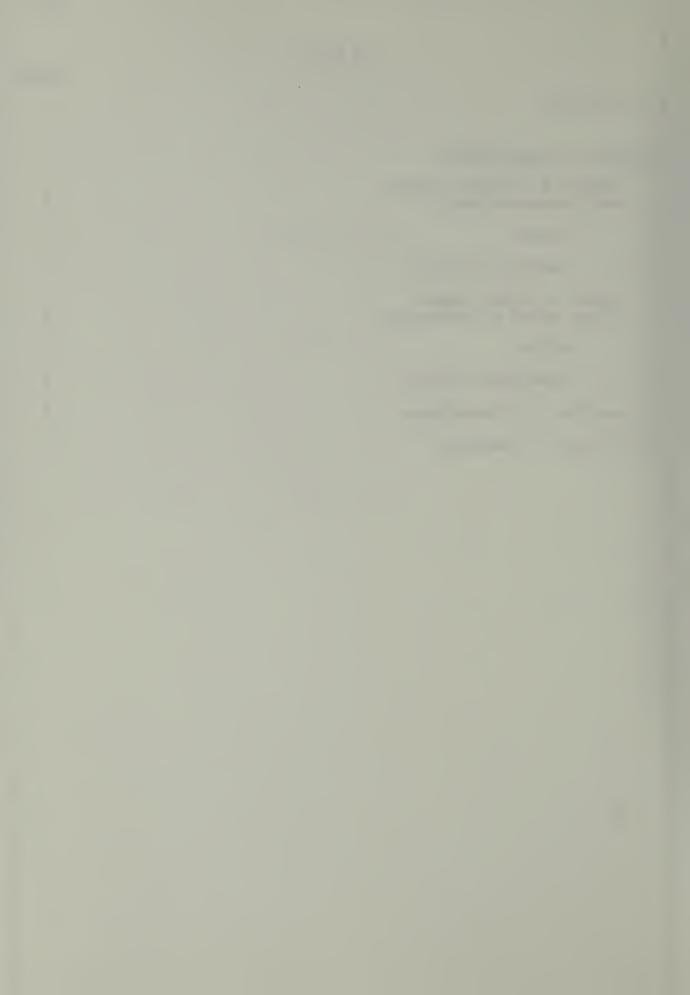
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	SENATOR HENRY MELLO				
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8	SENATOR NICHOLAS PETRIS				
9	STAFF PRESENT				
10	CLIFF BERG, Executive Officer				
11	PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary				
12	RICK ROLLENS, Consultant on Bill Referrals				
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VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: I know one of the Appointees appearing today has a plane to catch. I'd like to give him an opportunity to testify at this time.

There being no objection, that's what we'll do.

Governor's Appointees appearing today, Item Two of your agenda,
the first of which is George R. Bailey, Member, Air Resources

Board.

Mr. Bailey, would you please come up and address the Committee, and tell them why you feel you are qualified for this position.

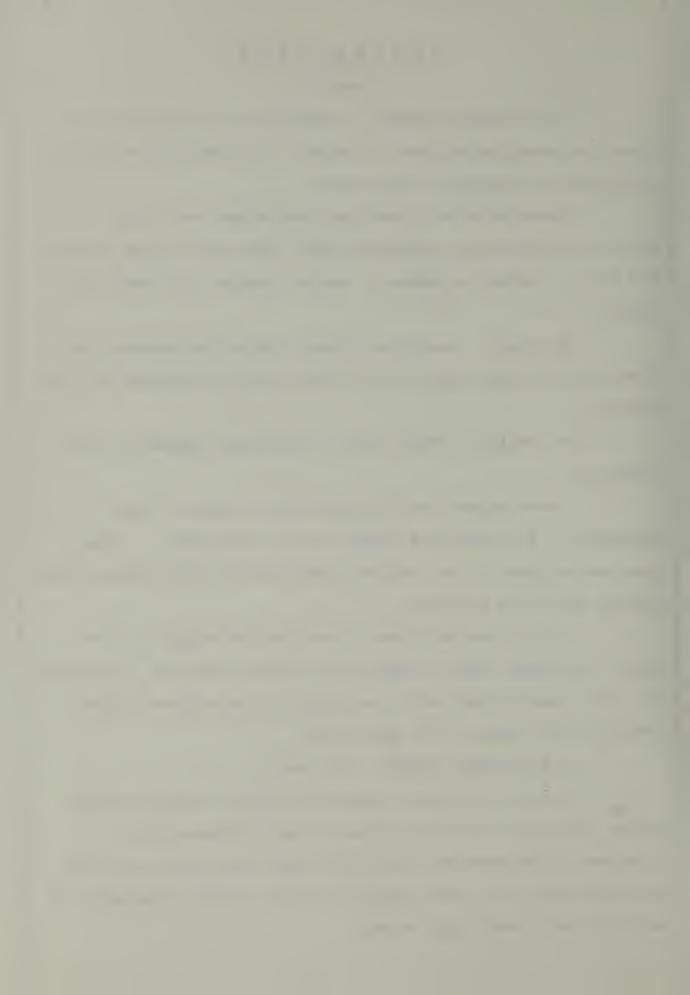
MR. BAILEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee.

I have served for 26 years in all areas of local government. I've survived eight election campaigns. I feel I know the problems of our region concerning the air resources and various pollution problems.

I think the fact that I have had the support of the entire area many times in many of my actions leads me to believe that the common sense that I can apply to the actions of the committee will serve it in good stead.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Very well.

This is, of course, Supervisor Bailey from San Diego
County. And just divesting myself of my role here this
afternoon, I've known Mr. Bailey for many, many years and have
seen him serve in so many aspects of local county government. I
know his very, very fine record.



I would be certainly remiss if I did not say that I think he is preeminently qualified for any position that the 2 Governor may have chosen to nominate him for. 3 SENATOR MELLO: Move the confirmation. 4 VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Moved by Senator Mello. 5 Anyone in the audience objecting? There appears to be 6 none. 7 Call the roll. 8 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle. 9 SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye. 10 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello. 11 SENATOR MELLO: Aye. 12 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris. Senator Craven. 13 VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Aye. 14 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti. 15 VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Three to zero. 16 Congratulations, Supervisor Bailey. 17 MR. BAILEY: Thank you, Bill. I thank you for your nice 18 words. 19 20 21 22

I would like to say that my first recollection of Senator Craven is when he was on the Planning Commission, I believe, of Oceanside.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: That's right.

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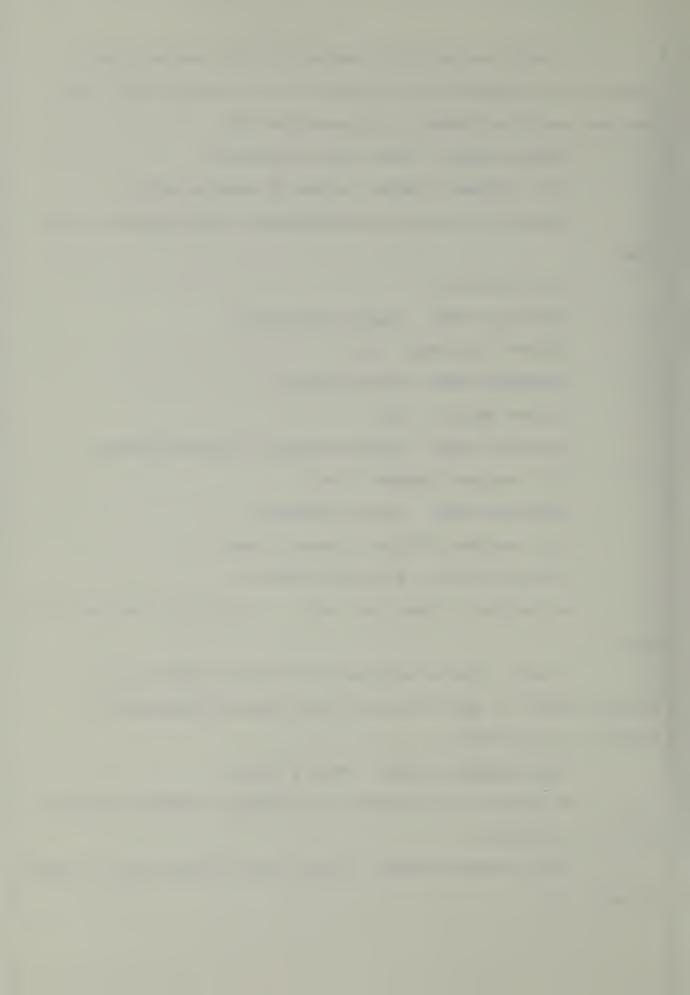
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MR. BAILEY: We started out together somewhere between 25 and 28 years ago.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Right after the Boer War, I think it was.



(Laughter.)

MR. BAILEY: Thank you.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Thank you, George.

Congratulations.

SENATOR MELLO: Mr. Chairman, may I tell you about a problem I have.

I'm next up to testify before the conference committee, and I just wonder what this does. There's a lot of little projects there that I want to go and protect.

Could you operate as a subcommittee? Is that possible?
Then I could come back.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Well, is Agnes Chan here? I don't think Ms. Chan's confirmation is going to take too long.

SENATOR MELLO: All right.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: This is Agnes I. Chan, Members, State Board of Education.

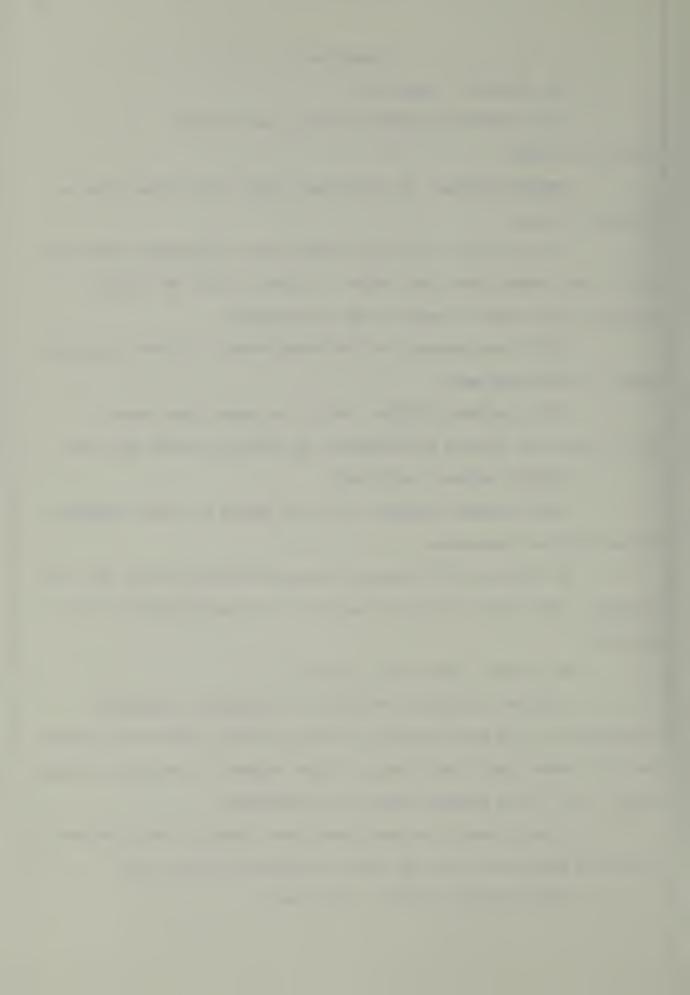
Ms. Chan, we'll ask you the same thing that we ask all nominees, and that is why you feel you are qualified for this position.

MS. CHAN: Thank you, Senator.

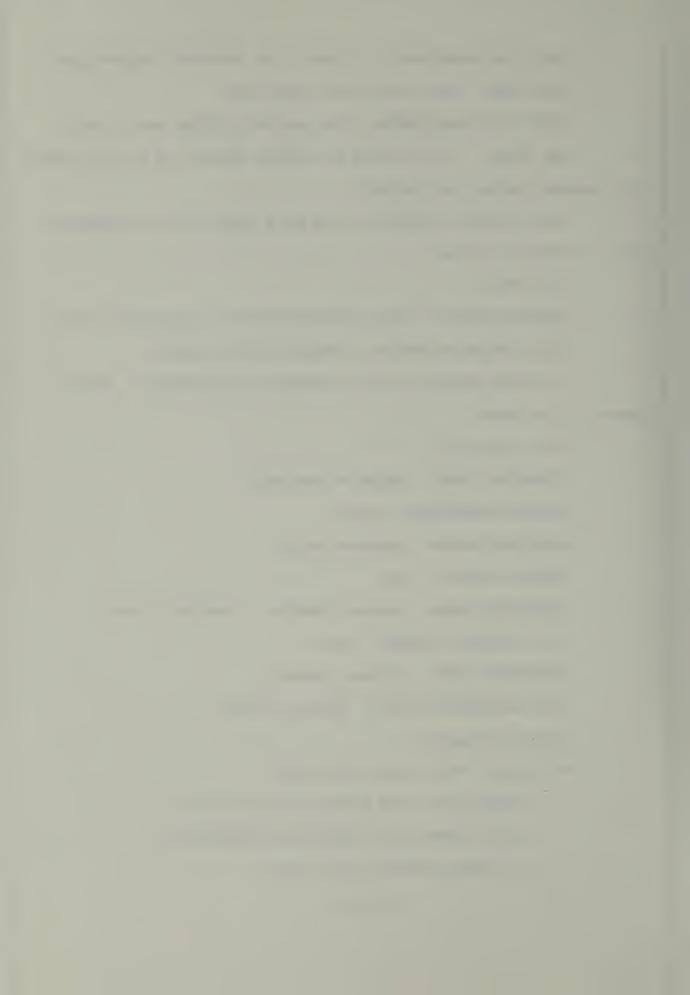
For the 30 years I served as a teacher, counselor, consultant to the San Francisco Unified School District, and for the past three and a half years I have served on the State Board of Ed., and I was reappointed by the Governor.

I feel there's a great deal that needs to be done yet in improving education, so I'd like to continue on the job.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Very well.



1 Were you appointed originally by Governor Deukmejian? MS. CHAN: Yes, his first appointee. 2 VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: So you're filling out a term? 3 MS. CHAN: I'm filling out about three and a half years. 4 I did appear before you before. 5 VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: And he's seen fit to reappoint 6 you, or renominate you. 7 Very well. 8 SENATOR MELLO: Move confirmation to the Senate Floor. 9 VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Senator Mello moves. 10 Is there anyone in the audience in objection? There 11 appears to be none. 12 Call the roll. 13 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle. 14 SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye. 15 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello. 16 SENATOR MELLO: Aye. 17 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris. Senator Craven. 18 VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Aye. 19 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti. 20 VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Three to zero. 21 Congratulations. 22 MS. CHAN: Thank you very much. 23 (Thereupon this portion of the Senate 24 Rules Committee hearing was terminated 25 at approximately 2:18 P.M.) 26 --00000--27



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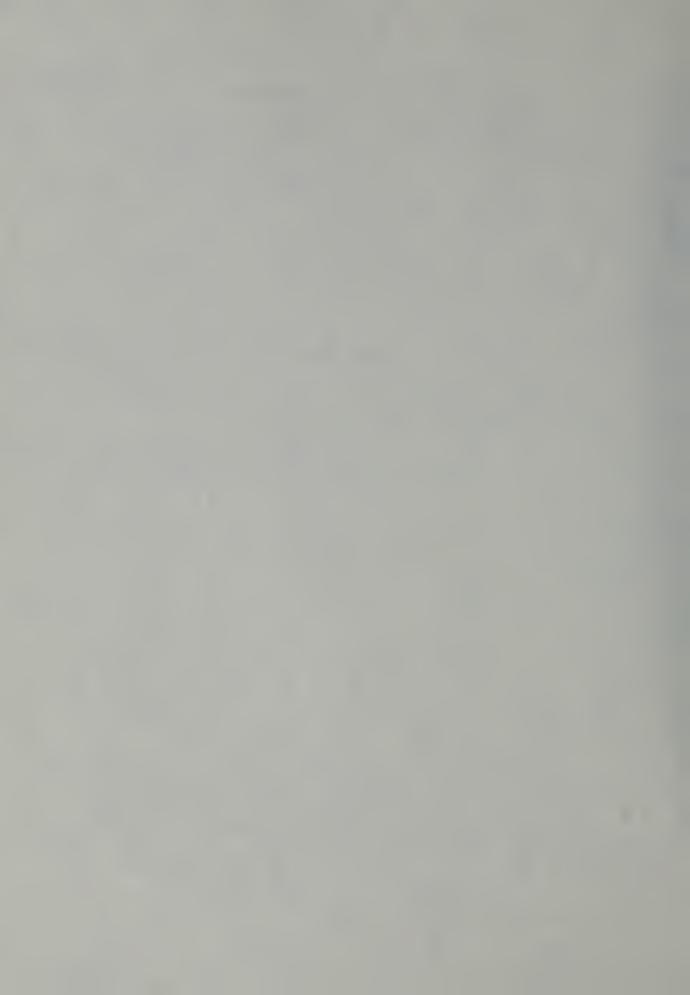
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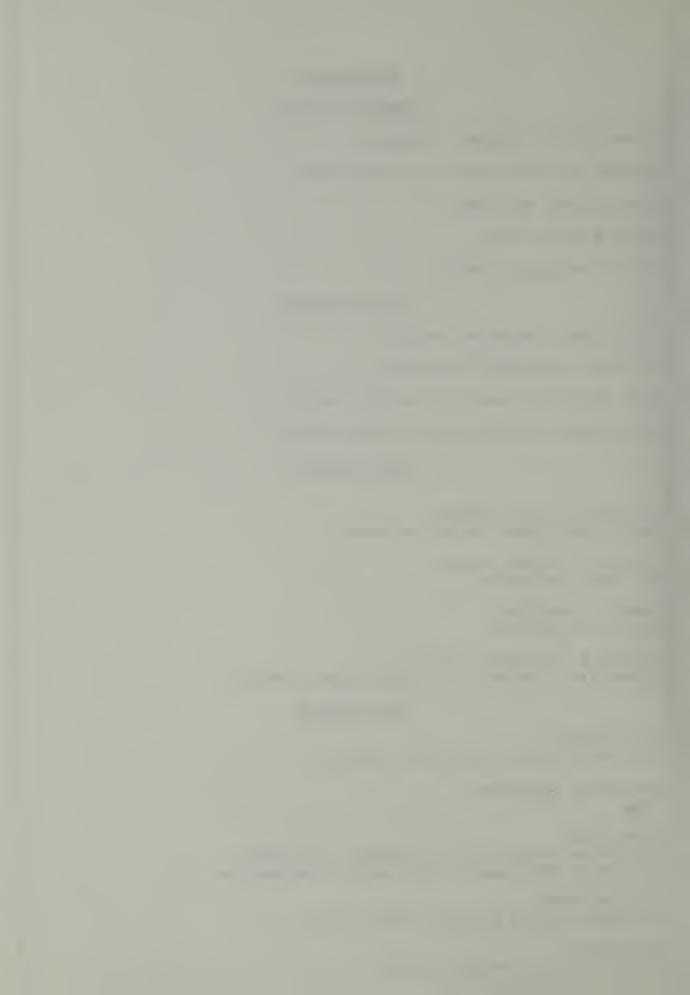
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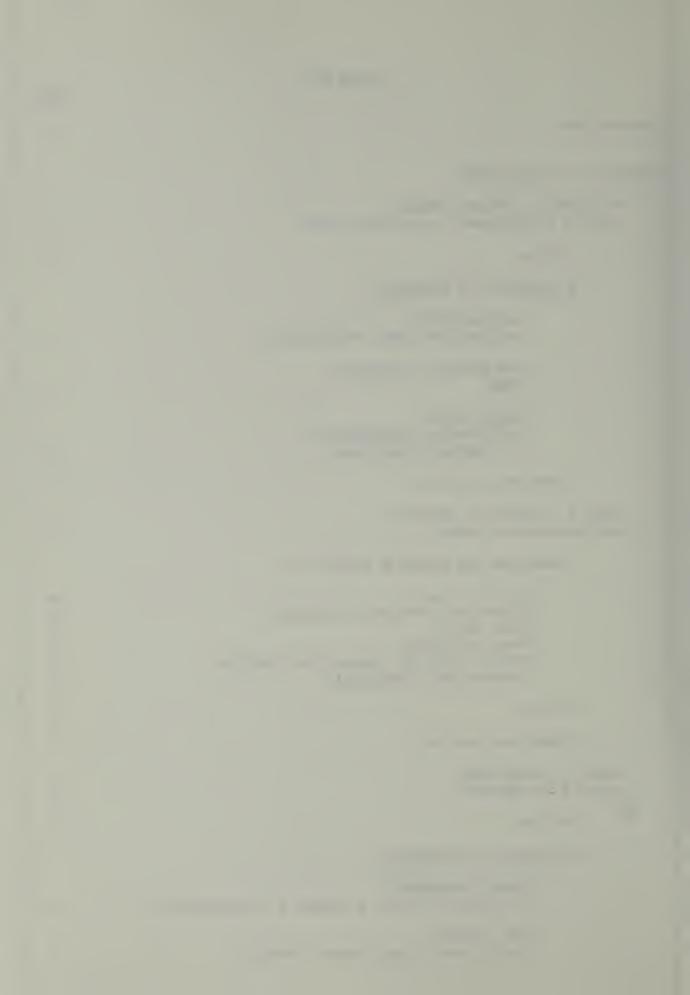
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Governor's Appointees appearing today, Mr. William Craib, Member of the Public Employment Relations Board.

SENATOR CRAVEN: Quite frequently his name and my name are confused.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: I know who the person is.

MR. CRAIB: How soon we forget, Mr. Chairman.

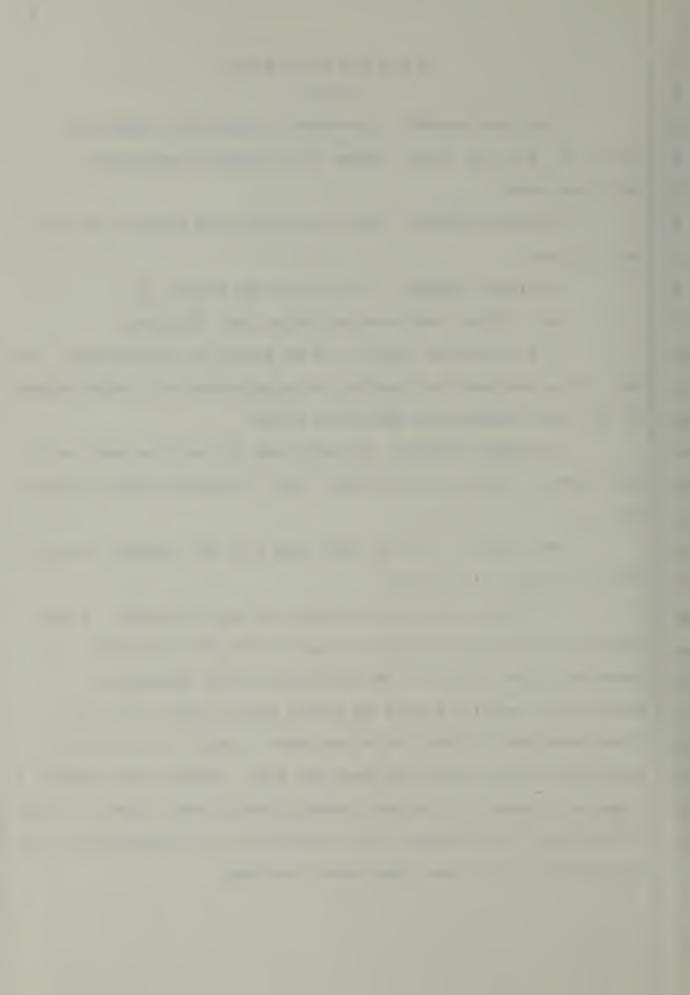
I'm William A. Craib, and as stated in the document, I'm here for a confirmation hearing for appointment as a Board Member of the Public Employment Relations Board.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: We could ask you why you feel you're qualified to assume this position, but I think we know all about you.

MR. CRAIB: I'll go ahead and tell you anyway, but you better give me a time limit.

I've been involved in labor for over 50 years. I was active with the union before I came to work for the State. I immediately got active in the California State Employees'

Association, working myself up form a group leader up to the state President of CSEA for three years. And I was involved in labor relations all the way down the line. During that tenure, I was also a member of the West Borough County Water District Board of Directors for 16 years, and I handled all the negotiations for the District, and I was five years President.



So, I do have the experience on both sides of labor and management. I'm looking forward -- this has been an eight-year old dream since we got the SEERA/HEERA Act involved, coming under PERB. I feel very fortunate that I was selected for this position.

Of course, I'm looking for the confirmation of the Rules
Committee and the Senate. I hope that this does come through.

If there's any other questions to add to my background,

I'd be happy to do it. I've got a lot of it there.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further questions?

SENATOR CRAVEN: I would move the confirmation to the Floor of Mr. Craib, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Craven has moved Mr. Craib's confirmation.

Is there any support in the audience?

SENATOR CRAVEN: You brought in the heavy weights, Bill.

MR. CRAIB: I brought the guns.

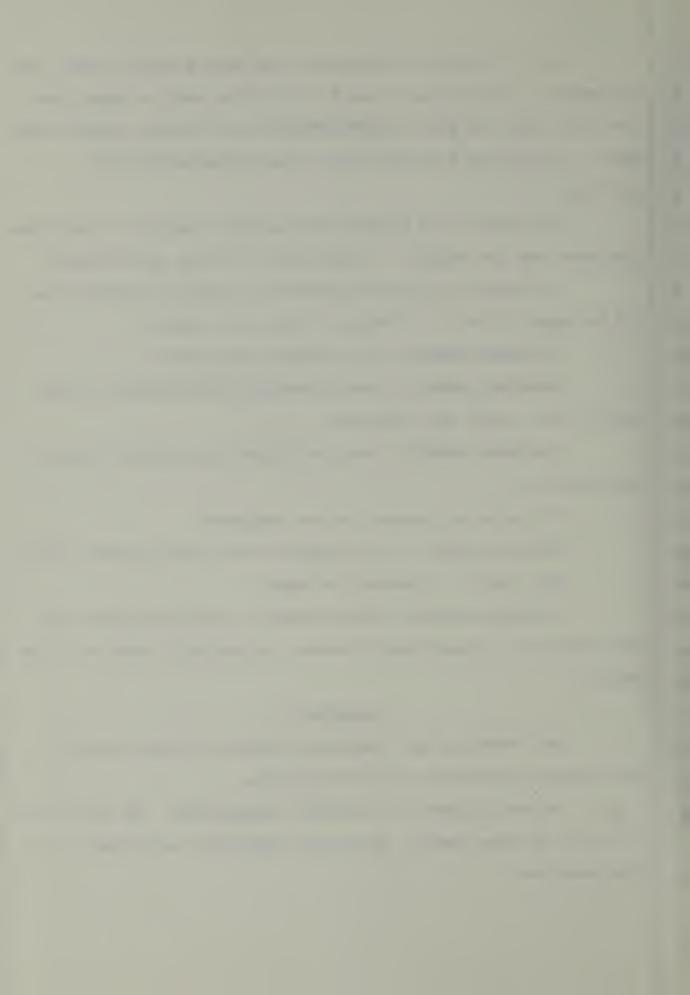
CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Every once in a while we trust the appointment by a Republican Governor, so you don't have to be too nervous.

# (Laughter.)

MR. HENNING: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee,

Jack Henning, California Labor Federation.

We are pleased to recommend confirmation. We have known Mr. Craib for many years. He brings experience and talent to this position.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 representing everyone on that Board. 10 11 12 13 second everything that's been said. 14 15 give you one hour. 16 17 18 19 20 21 motion before us. 22 23 24 SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye. 25 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello. 26

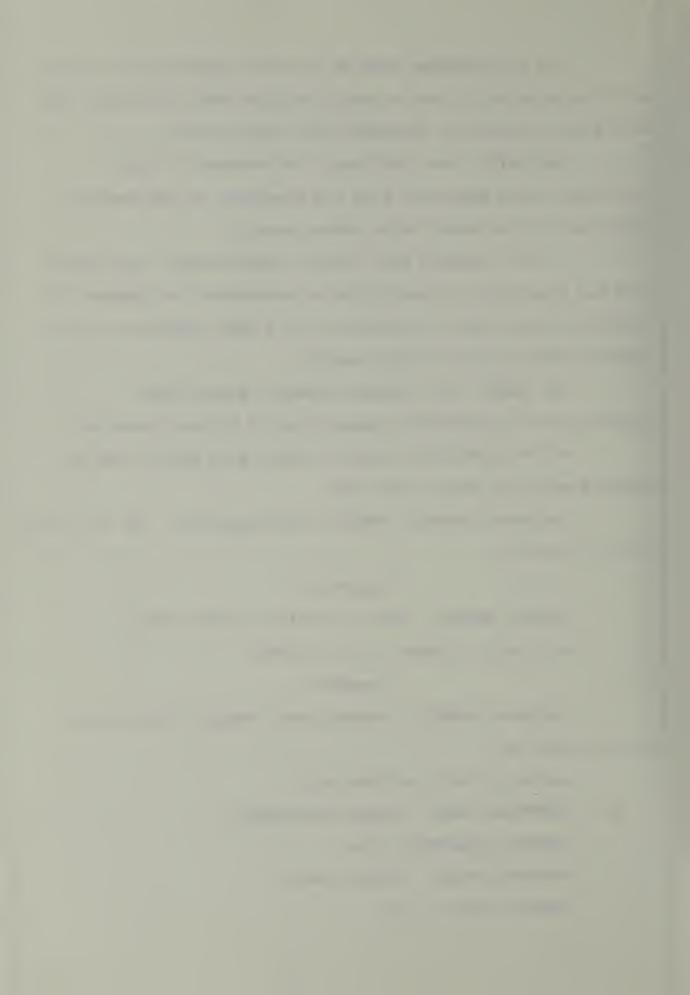
SENATOR MELLO:

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Aye.

You may remember that we were the organization involved with the legislation that actually brought PERB into being, and we are most pleased to recommend this confirmation. MR. MAYER: Mr. Chairman, I'm President of the California State Employees plus the President of the Service Employees International Union State Council. I, too, support Bill Craib's confirmation. He stated he's had experience on both sides as management as a member of the labor force, and I think he can do a very excellent job in MR. READ: Mr. Chairman, Member, Aaron Read, representing the California Association of Highway Patrolmen. We've known Bill Craib for many, many years, and we CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Now for the opposition. We will only (Laughter.) SENATOR MELLO: They're waiting outside, Bill. MR. CRAIB: Thanks a lot, Senator. (Laughter.) CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Seeing none, Senator Craven has a Secretary will call the roll. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle.

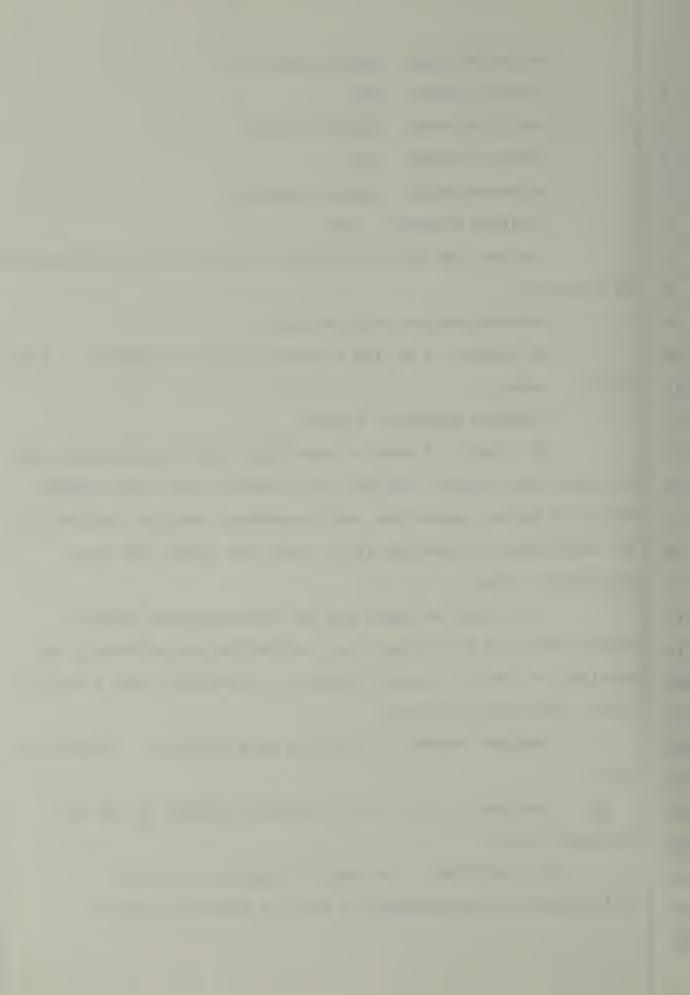


1 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris. 2 SENATOR PETRIS: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven. 3 SENATOR CRAVEN: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti. 5 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye. 6 The vote is five to nothing; confirmation is recommended 7 to the Floor. 8 Congratulations and good luck. 9 MR. CRAIB: I'd like to make one brief comment, if I may 10 before I leave. 11 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Please. 12 MR. CRAIB: I want to especially thank Nancy Michel and 13 her staff over there. She was very congenial and very helpful. 14 Helped me get my papers and stuff together, and also calling up 15 for additional information after I got the letter for this 16 appointment today. 17 And I want to thank you for this one step further, 18 there's only one more step to go, of letting me go forward to 19 continue my career in public service in something that I really 20 Thank you very much. 21 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: You do a good job at it. Thank you, 22 Bill. 23 The next is Mr. John S. Lagarias, Member of the Air 24 Resources Board. 25

MR. LAGARIAS: I'm John S. Lagarias, here for confirmation for appointment to the Air Resources Board.

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Petris.

motion.

SENATOR PETRIS: I have some questions, although I'd like to have the privilege of making the motion. I guess it doesn't matter how he answers them; I'm committed to making the

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any discussion or debate? Senator

What is elutriation of solid particles? I notice you have a patent on that process. What does that mean?

MR. LAGARIAS: That's filtering them out according to particle size, separation by air.

SENATOR PETRIS: It has to do with pollution control?

MR. LAGARIAS: No, it has to do with measurement of fine particles which leads to pollution control.

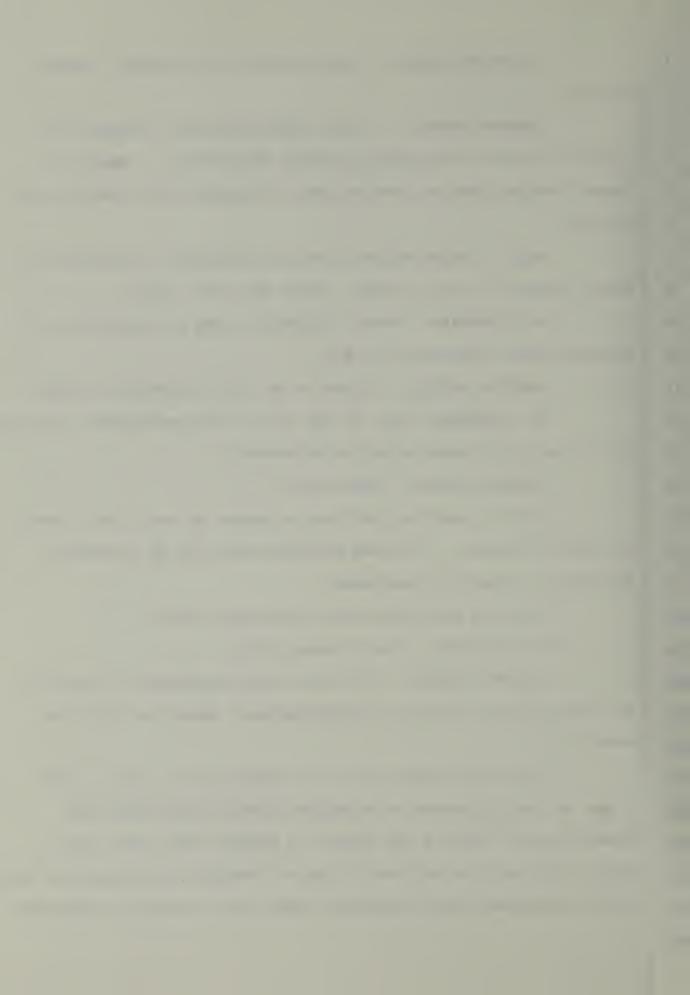
SENATOR PETRIS: Thank you.

Here's something you have a patent on and I don't even know what it means. It shows you the extent of my technical knowledge, scientific knowledge.

How long have you been on the Board now?
MR. LAGARIAS: Since January 31st.

SENATOR PETRIS: I do have some questions I'd like to ask about policy and your recommendations, where you think we should go.

One of the things that is constantly at issue in our halls is the difference in standards between the State and federal laws. There's one school of thought that feels that there ought to be a uniformity and we should go with whatever the federal government does, meaning either the Congress or whatever



agency is acting in the field; or whether our standards should be higher if our information indicates the problem is greater than the average across the country and we need higher standards to cope with our particular problem.

What's your feeling on that?

MR. LAGARIAS: Well, the State of California has traditionally always been two to three years ahead of the federal government in adopting programs, probably because people in this State feel more strongly about the preservation of the environment and are more willing to act quickly.

Certainly it's desirable to have common standards throughout the country for air pollution control, but I don't think it's essential that we wait for a national consensus if we've reached the conclusion that we want a better environment now.

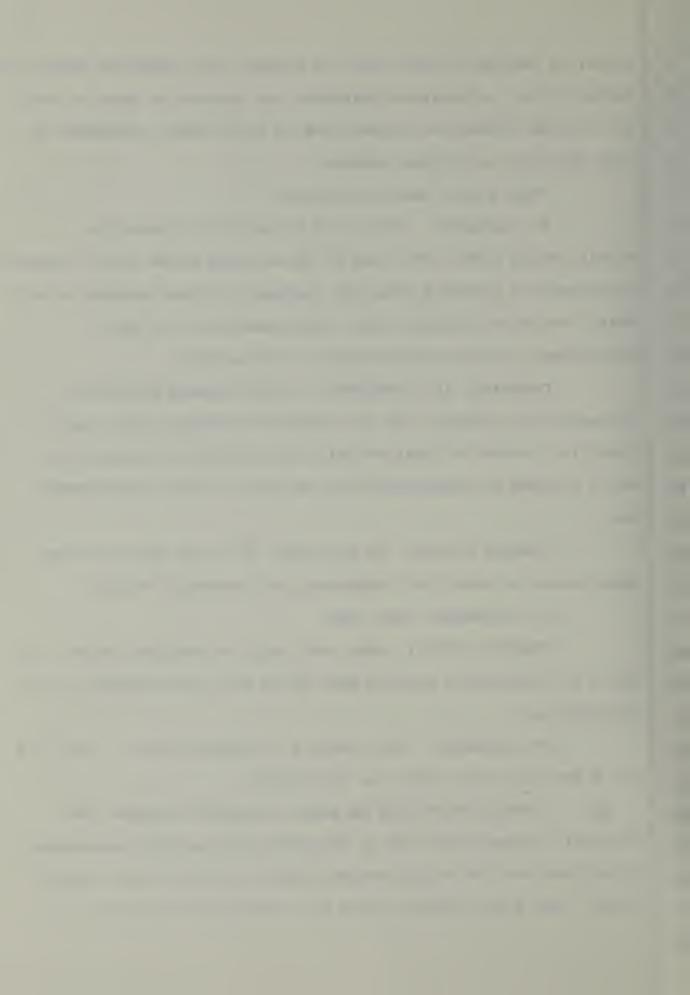
SENATOR PETRIS: Do you think it's okay for us to be ahead where we think it's important and necessary for us?

MR. LAGARIAS: Yes, sir.

SENATOR PETRIS: Does that apply across the board? Is there any particular problem with doing that, for example, with automobiles?

MR. LAGARIAS: Yes, there's a problem with it, and it's not a decision one would come to lightly.

I would think that we would certainly consider the national interests and try to stay with the national standards. If we feel that we're not moving rapidly enough at the federal level, then I see nothing wrong with moving more quickly.



SENATOR PETRIS: How about acid rain? Are facing that problem in California?

All the things I've read seem to be in conflict. You know, some people say there's really no problem at all anywhere in the country; of course, others are very strong in their feelings that there is a problem, and we ought to be moving on it.

What if any kind of problem do we have in California with acid rain?

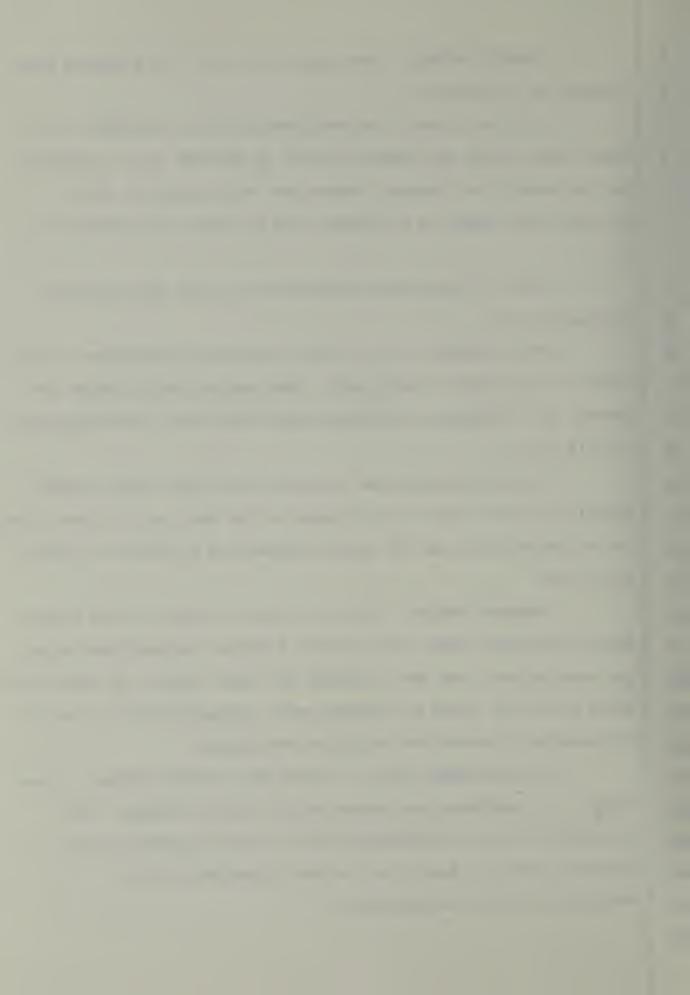
MR. LAGARIAS: As you know, there's no consensus in the state of knowledge on acid rain. The Kapiloff bill, which you passed, was designed to determine where and what the sources are in this State.

At the present time, we do not have the sulfur oxide emission problem that's more common in the East and Mid West, but the nitrogen oxide and the ozone problem are of greater concern to us now.

SENATOR PETRIS: How do you see the role of the Board?

Should the Board just take whatever statutes we enact and adopt the regulations, and then go ahead and force them? Or should the Board also look ahead and perhaps make recommendations to us on foreseeable problems that we might anticipate?

MR. LAGARIAS: Well, I think the primary charge to the Board is to implement the statutes that you've passed. But certainly it has the responsibility of giving guidance and expertise where it has it as to the direction in which legislation should be directed.



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SENATOR PETRIS: How's our Motor Vehicle Inspection program doing?

We had an awful lot of static in the beginning, but I haven't heard much lately. Is that leveling off statewide?

MR. LAGARIAS: Well, I serve on the advisory council of the Bay Area District, and there is a survey now in progress to determine how the I&M program is coming along.

I believe that the I&M program has been moving quite well, and that we are getting positive results. And it is a positive step forward.

SENATOR PETRIS: I've carried some bills in the area of combustible materials, plastic pipes and so forth. I've had maybe three or four in the last few years. There's a big controversy there.

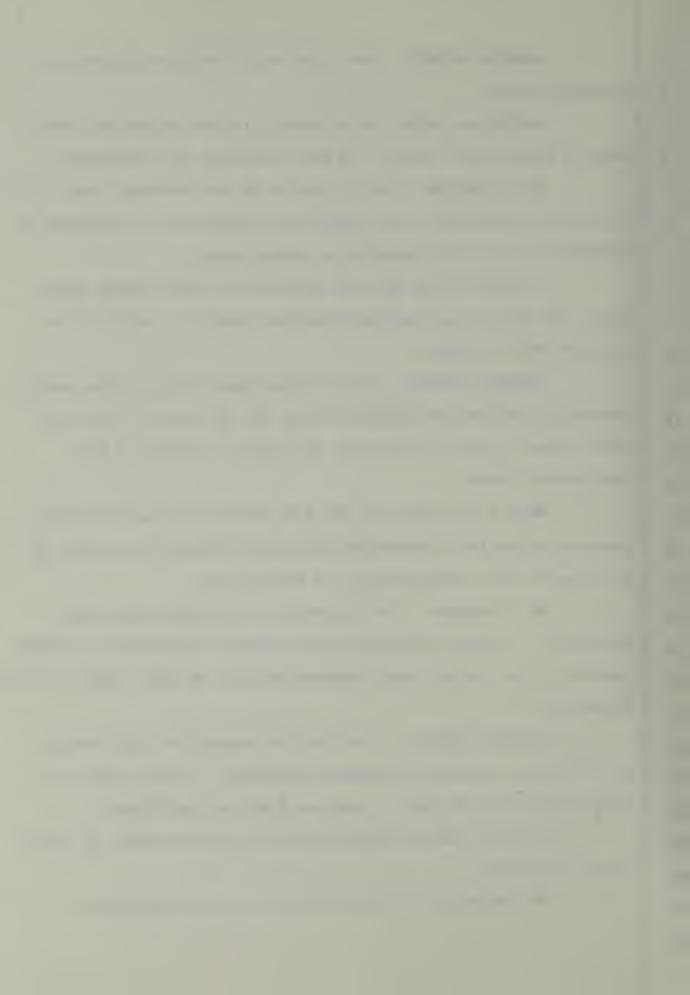
What's the state of the art there now? Are we making progress in building standards which will reduce the danger of fire due to the combustibility of materials?

MR. LAGARIAS: I'm not sure I can answer that with certainty. I know that many of the plastic materials are adding compounds that retard their combustibility, so that they are less flammable.

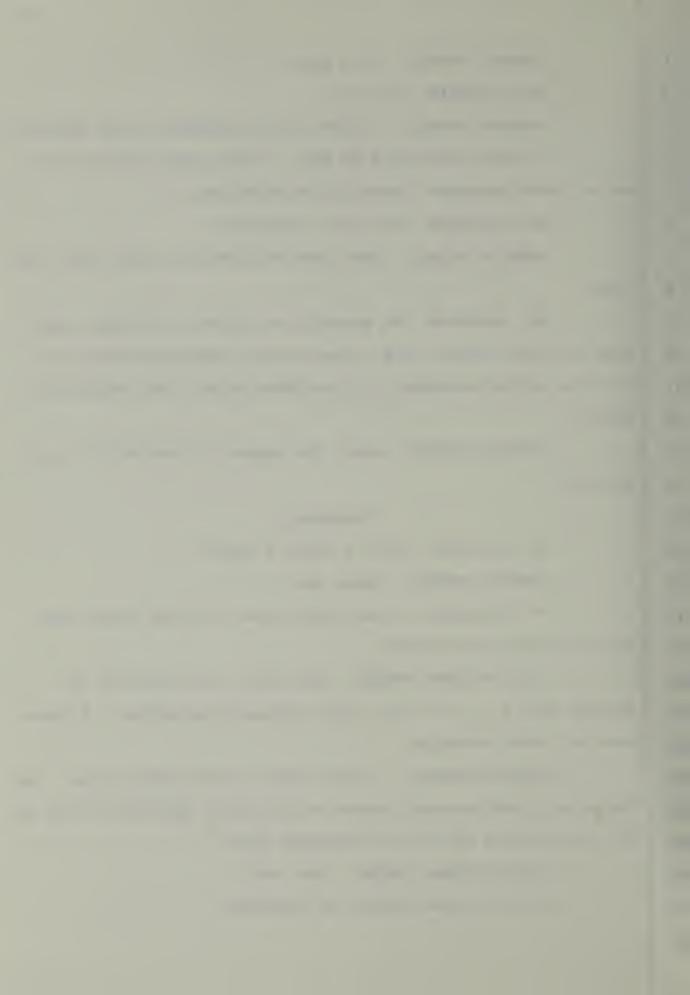
SENATOR PETRIS: I notice the agency has approved the use of plastic pipes for sprinkler systems. I don't know if that's universal or just in certain kinds of buildings.

Can you comment specifically on that pursuant to track record, testing?

MR. LAGARIAS: I think that's a good application.



1 SENATOR PETRIS: It's okay? 2 MR. LAGARIAS: Yes, sir. 3 SENATOR PETRIS: I have a very important final question. I should know this by now. I know your son very well, 4 5 who's a distinguished lawyer in San Francisco. 6 MR. LAGARIAS: Yes, sir, thank you. 7 SENATOR PETRIS: What part of Greece do your folks come 8 from? MR. LAGARIAS: My parents, my mother and father, came 9 10 from northern Greece, from a town called Stanimaho (phonetic). It's now called Asenograd, on the other side of the Macedonian 11 border. 12 SENATOR PETRIS: Would you support a resolution to get 13 it back? 14 (Laughter.) 15 MR. LAGARIAS: Yes, I think I would. 16 SENATOR PETRIS: Thank you. 17 Mr. Chairman, at the proper time I'd like to have the 18 honor of making the motion. 19 VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Very well, you may make it, 20 Senator Petris. I'll call, after you make the motion, if there 21 area any other comments. 22 SENATOR PETRIS: I would like to move confirmation. 23 has a very distinguished record in his field, and we're lucky to 24 have him serving on our Air Resources Board. 25 VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Very well. 26 Are you a New Yorker, Mr. Lagarias? 27



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MR. LAGARIAS: I grew up in upstate New York, yes, sir.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: I see you went to Rensselaer.

That's why I asked. It would seem to follow.

Is there anyone in the audience who wishes to speak in support? Anyone in objection?

There appears to be none. Call the roll, please.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello.

SENATOR MELLO: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: The vote is four to zero.

Congratulations.

MR. LAGARIAS: Thank you, sir.

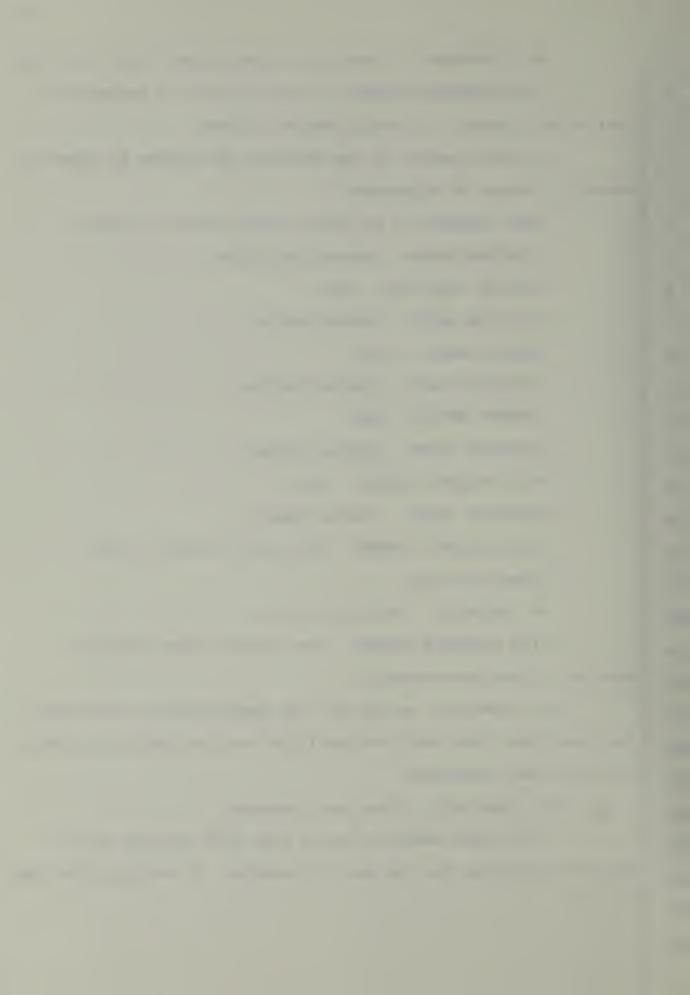
VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Item Number Three, James F.

McMullen, State Fire Marshal.

Mr. McMullen, we ask all the Appointees the state why they feel that that they are qualified for the position to which they have been nominated.

MR. McMULLEN: Thank you, Senator.

I am James McMullen, and I have been serving as the State Fire Marshal for the past 11½ months. I was appointed last July 1st.



Prior to that, I have had 23 years experience in the California fire service, and the last six as Fire Chief for the City of Campbell.

I feel that I have widespread support from all sectors of the California fire service, the Chiefs' Organization and the Firefighters Organization, and I'm very pleased with the support from both labor and management in the fire service.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Very well.

Are there any questions of the committee?

SENATOR MELLO: Move it.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Moved by Senator Mello.

Is there anyone who wishes to speak in support? Yes, please come forward, Jerry.

MR. MATTHEWS: My name is Jerry Matthews. I represent the California State Firemen's Association, approximately 28,000 members.

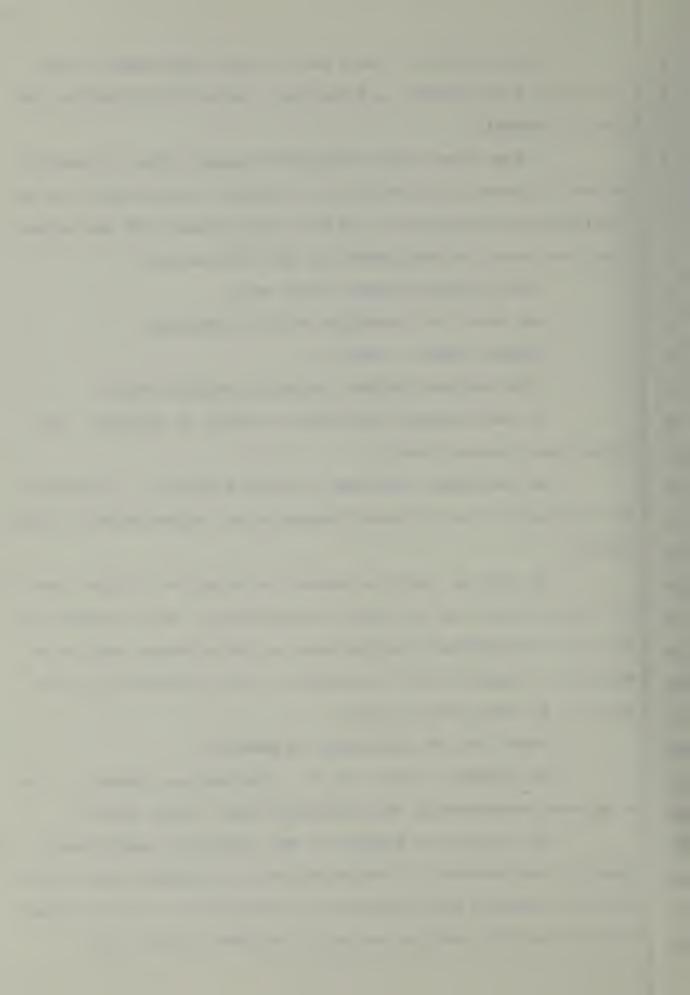
We look at the Fire Marshal as being the titular head of the fire service for the State of California. We've worked very hard for Jim McMullen's appointment by the Governor, and we're equally in support after 11½ months of his confirmation by the Senate. We urge your aye vote.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members.

MR. CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members. I'm

Art Carter representing the California Pipe Trades Council.

We are also in support of Mr. McMullen's appointment. I recently had occasion to work with him on a problem, and I felt that his openness and receptivity to discussing it was one that merited somebody that you wanted to continue working with.



This will be my second Republic that the organization has supported for confirmation this year, so I think that's also worth noting.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: We will see that no one knows about it.

### (Laughter.)

SENATOR PETRIS: You're getting very soft or enlightened; one or the other.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Thank you very much.

Aaron.

MR. READ: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and Members. Aaron Read representing the California Department of Forestry Firefighters. We're also associated with the Federated Firefighters, and I know I speak for Brian Hatch when I say that all of our firefighters support the nomination of Jim.

We believe that he's got the qualifications and balance, both sides. We are here to support.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Very well.

Is there anyone who would dare speak in opposition? Appears to be none.

Would you call the roll, please.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle.

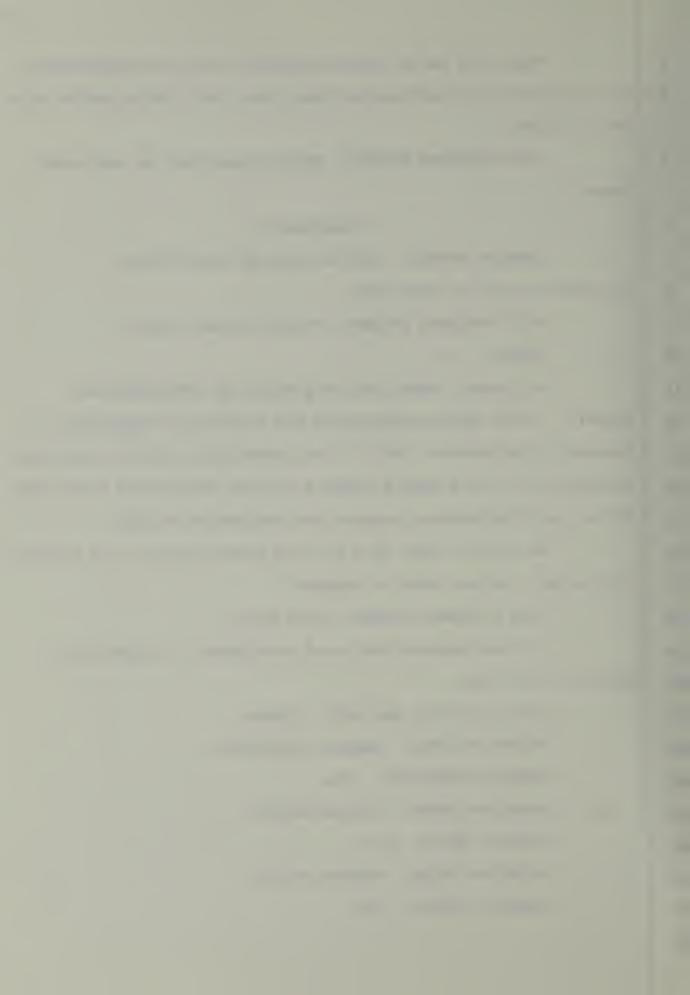
SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello.

SENATOR MELLO: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: Aye.



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SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Four to zero.

MR. McMULLEN: Thank you very much.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Next is Item Four, Michael R. Monagan, Member, Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board.

Mr. Monagan, we'll ask you as we asked the others to state why you feel you are qualified for the appointment?

MR. MONAGAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members.

Prior to my appointment last summer, I spent 12 years as a pilot with Western Airlines, and prior to that I was a pilot in the Navy for five years.

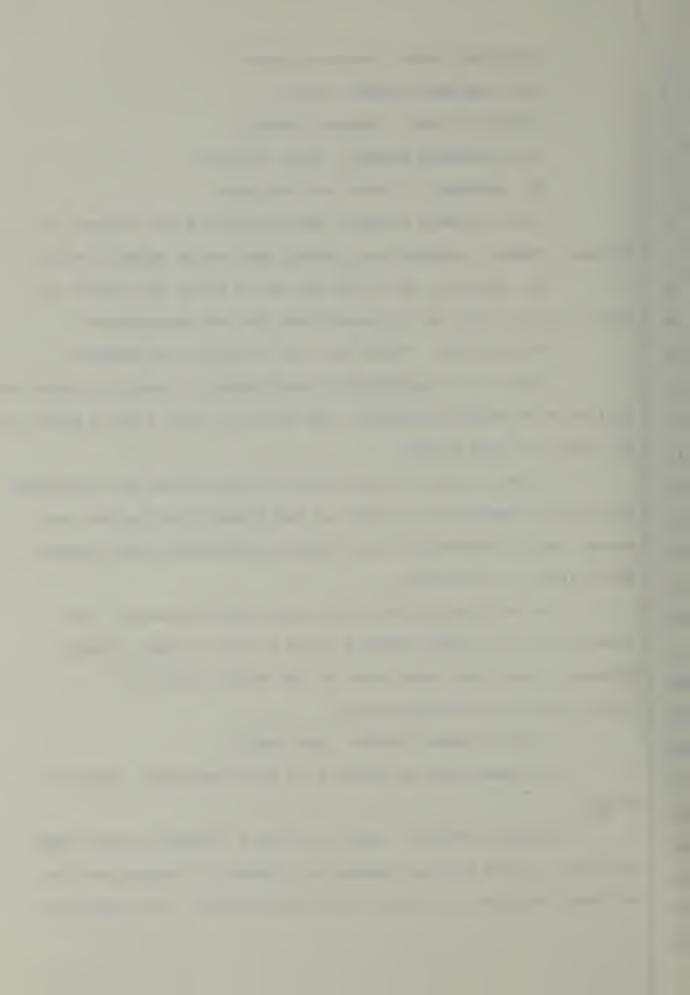
I don't think I can think of a profession or a vocation that is as committed to safety as the professional pilots are. Nobody really understands the tragic consequences that happen when safety is forgotten.

So with that background, and from that arena, the transition to Cal OSHA Appeals Board is very simple, simply because I have that commitment to job safety and the understanding of the importance.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Very well.

Any questions by Members of the Committee? Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: The last time I looked into the OSHA structure, there were shortages in a number of inspectors for various functions. In fact, when the Governor first came in,



there were wholesale cuts, part of which was caused, I'm sure, by the economic crunch that we faced at the time. But some of us tried to get him to restore a lot of those cuts.

Where are we now with respect to the staffing for OSHA inspectors?

MR. MONAGAN: It's my understanding, Senator, that the level of vacancies now is as low as it's been in the last 10 years. There's maybe only two or three out of 200, less than one percent, maybe two percent.

SENATOR PETRIS: Assuming it becomes full crew, the full 200, is that number adequate or should there be more? Some people contend there ought to be more.

MR. MONAGAN: Well, you're really getting into an area of the division rather than the Appeals Board. I know the division has made great strides --

SENATOR PETRIS: It might make your work easier if there were more.

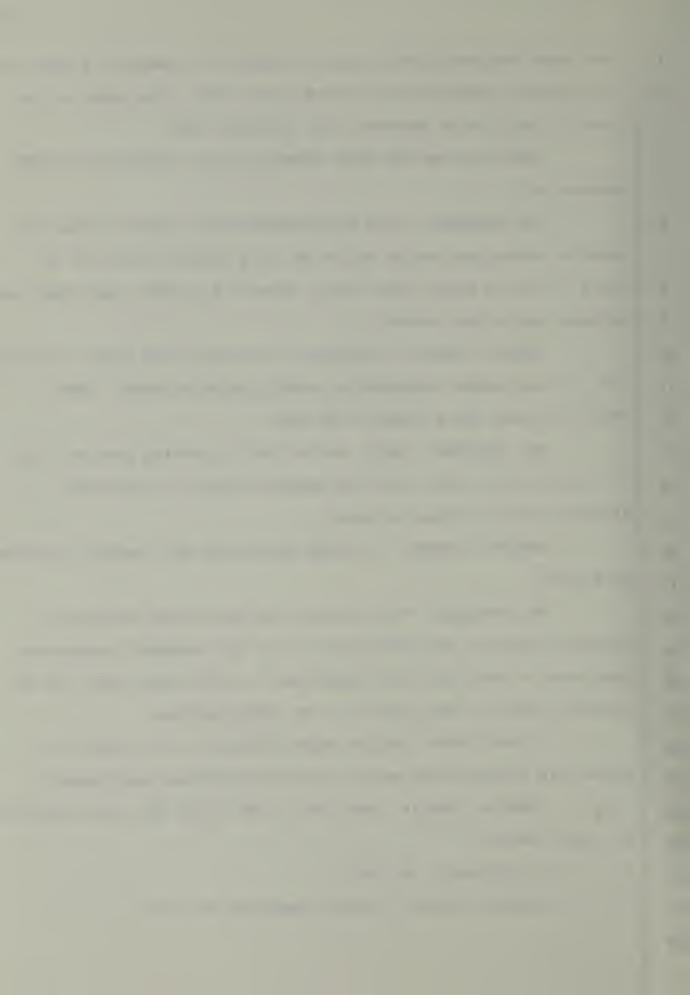
MR. MONAGAN: The division has made great strides in trying to improve the efficiency of the 200 assigned inspectors. They have -- they did more inspections in 1985 than they did the previous three or four years, is my understanding.

It would make our job more difficult if we had more inspectors because that would certainly generate more appeals.

SENATOR PETRIS: Were you on the Board when they handled the Capri matter?

MR. MONAGAN: No, sir.

SENATOR PETRIS: Are you familiar with it?



MR. MONAGAN: Yes, sir.

SENATOR PETRIS: It seems to me it's a very narrow ruling that applies only where the carcinogeneses material is being actually used and not next door.

How do you interpret that?

MR. MONAGAN: Well, since I was not involved in the process and the whole series of how it came about, you're right, it is narrow. There needed to be a definition for what actually is a use of a carcinogen. It was our job to make that decision. The Labor Code --

SENATOR PETRIS: Is the statute too vague or inadequate?

MR. MONAGAN: Yes, sir.

SENATOR PETRIS: Do you think it needs to be improved?

MR. MONAGAN: Yes, sir.

SENATOR PETRIS: Can you have somebody send me a sentence or two of proposed improvement? I'm interested in that.

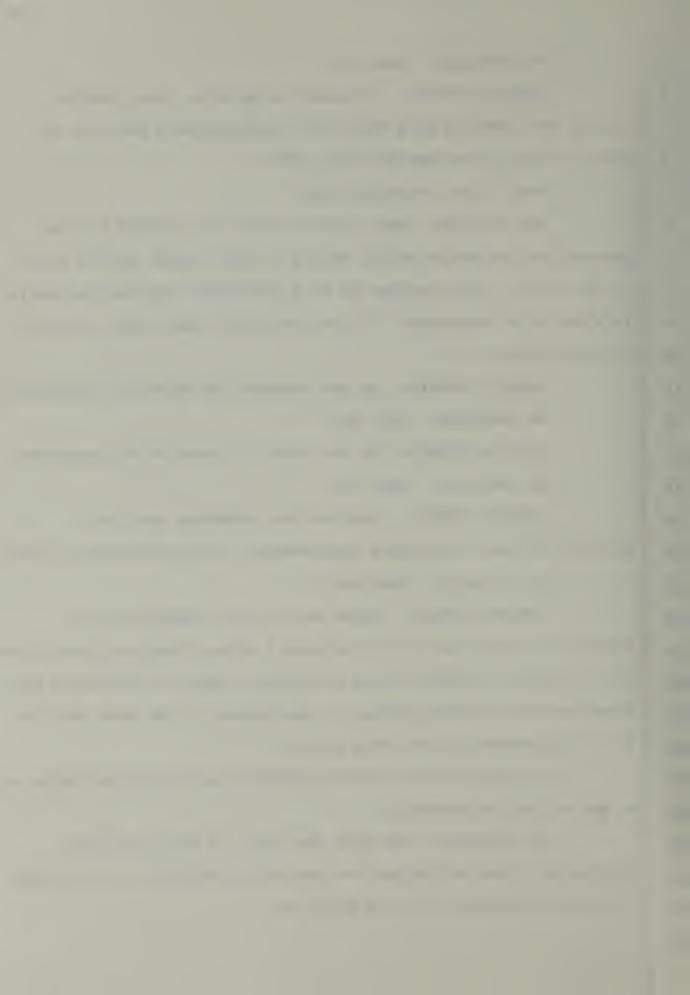
MR. MONAGAN: Absolutely.

SENATOR PETRIS: Maybe we can work together on it, because I've been, as all of us have I think, been very sensitive to the cancer problem and the increasing number of employees who come down with cancer because of the nature of the work they do. It's a big danger in the work place.

So, wherever we can help prevention, I think we ought to be acting very vigorously.

MR. MONAGAN: The fact that part of the Carcinogen

Control Act does not define its use only precludes it from being
a serious violation. It can still be --



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SENATOR PETRIS: It can be so decided, but they have the different categories, and the serious violation is, I quess, the most --

MR. MONAGAN: A serious violation would cause a penalty, but either a serious or general violation would prevent that particular job site or that particular act from continuing.

> SENATOR PETRIS: It would require correction? MR. MONAGAN: Yes, sir.

SENATOR PETRIS: What's the status of your backlog now?

MR. MONAGAN: As far as first level appeals?

SENATOR PETRIS: Case load, yes.

MR. MONAGAN: Averages about six or seven months from the time the appeal is filed until it's actually heard. We get involved with --

SENATOR PETRIS: Until the hearing?

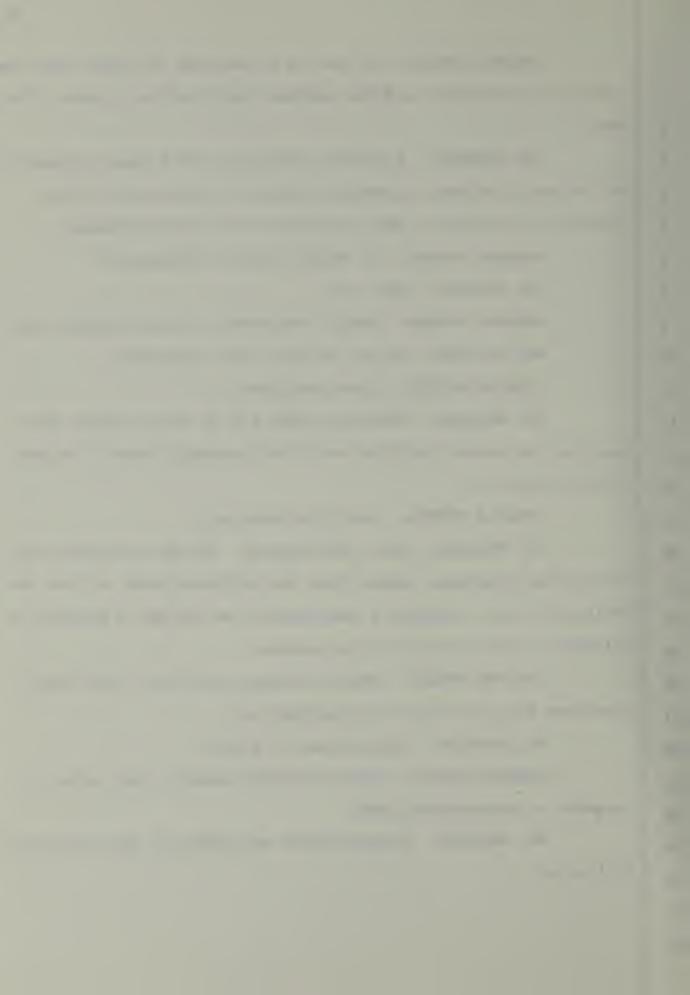
MR. MONAGAN: Until the hearing. We get involved with continuance problems, either from the employers side or from the Division's side. Without a continuance, we can get a hearing on calendar in about three or four months.

SENATOR PETRIS: There's always one side or the other, sometimes both, that want to continue it.

MR. MONAGAN: Ouite often it's both.

SENATOR PETRIS: Does the Board normally just grant it in order to accommodate them?

MR. MONAGAN: We have tried to tighten up that process a little bit.



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SENATOR PETRIS: Do you think the penalty system works in changing the behavior of an erratic employer?

MR. MONAGAN: Well, that's the intent, and I think it does. The magnitude of penalties can be very high.

SENATOR PETRIS: How high do they go?

MR. MONAGAN: If you're talking about a willful serious violation, a carcinogen violation, you could get a \$20,000 penalty very easily.

Obviously the average for all the penalties is something less than that. A \$500 penalty for a small businessman may be very significant.

SENATOR PETRIS: It goes up into the thousands?

MR. MONAGAN: Yes, sir. We have a case that involves numerous citations, and the penalty's up around \$80,000, I think.

SENATOR PETRIS: Thanks.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Thank you very much.

Anyone else?

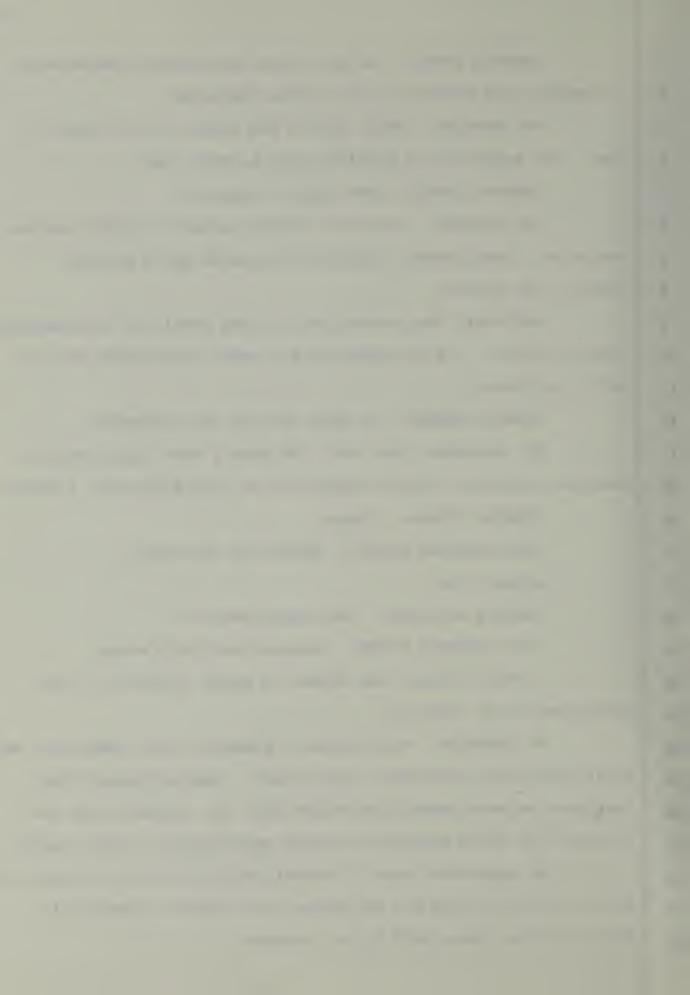
SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Move confirmation.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Senator Doolittle moves.

Is there anyone who wishes to speak in favor of the appointment? Mr. Henning.

MR. HENNING: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, we regard this as an excellent appointment. You may recall that last year we were greatly concerned with the language that the directed the Chief Executive to make appointments to this Board.

We appreciate that a reconciliation has been realized in this, and there could not be anyone with superior credentials appointed than those held by Mr. Monagan.



It's our position that someone from organized labor should be appointed, and certainly not someone from that mysterious thing called unorganized labor.

Mr. Monagan has been an official of the Airline Pilots
Association. As he indicated, by reason of that he's sensitive
to all the implications and the consequences of industrial safety
and the indifference toward industrial safety by the employer
group.

We are very happy to urge his confirmation.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Thank you, Mr. Henning.

Anyone else who wishes to comment? Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: Are you related to Bob Monagan?

MR. MONAGAN: The name's familiar.

SENATOR PETRIS: Is that your dad?

MR. MONAGAN: Yes.

SENATOR PETRIS: My old seat mate.

VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: You wouldn't hold that against him, would you, Nick?

SENATOR PETRIS: No, I was going to accelerate the motion.

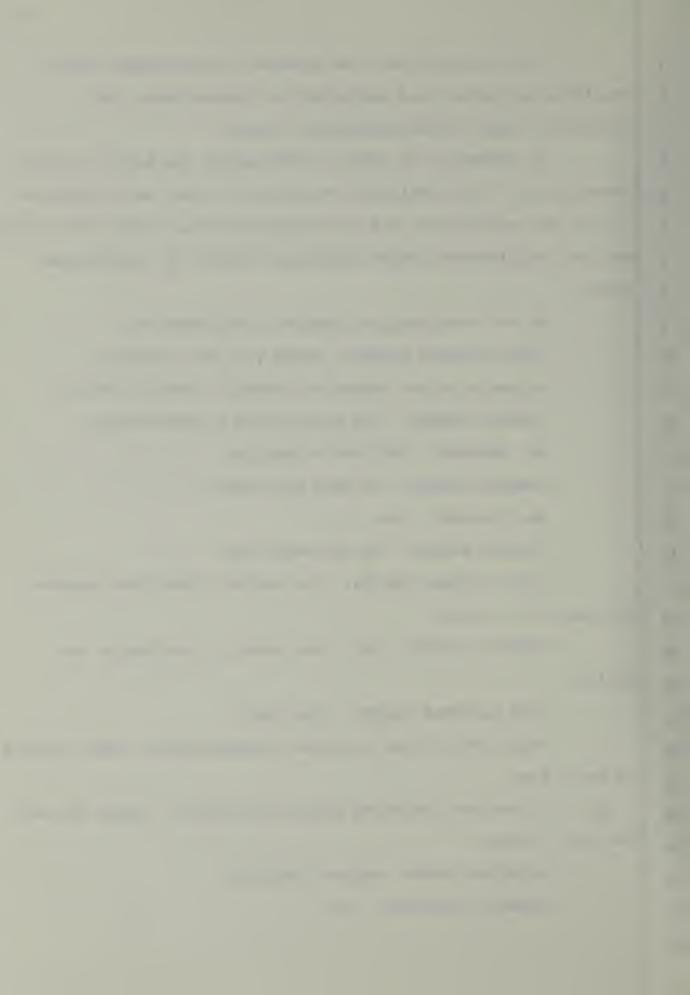
VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Very well.

Anyone who wishes to speak in opposition? There appears to be no one.

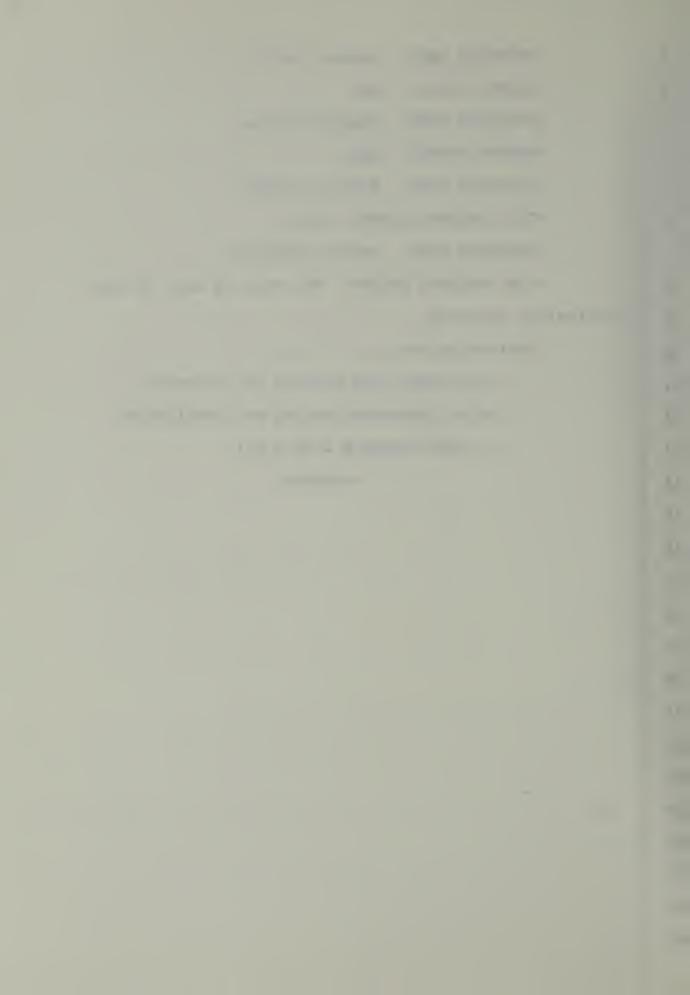
It has been moved by Senator Doolittle. Would you call the roll, please.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye.



SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello. SENATOR MELLO: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris. SENATOR PETRIS: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven. VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Roberti. VICE CHAIRMAN CRAVEN: The vote is four to zero; confirmation approved. Congratulations. (Thereupon this portion of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was terminated at approximately 2:50 P.M.) --00000--



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I, EVELYN MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing Senate Rules Committee hearing was reported in shorthand by me, Evelyn Mizak, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of June, 1986.

Shorthand Reporter







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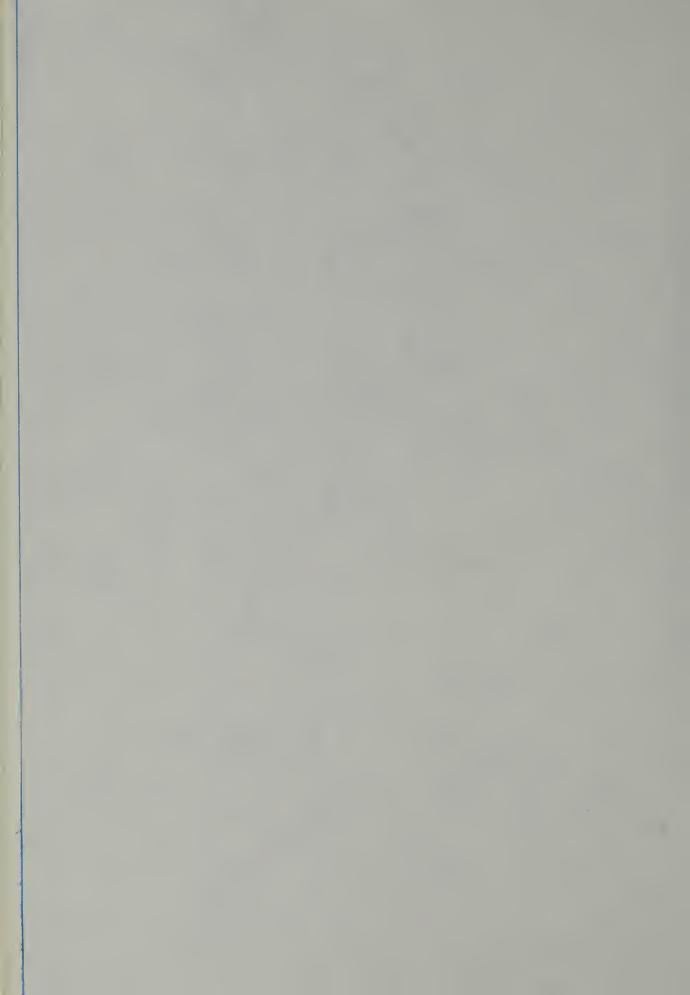
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# HEARING SENATE RULES COMMITTEE STATE OF CALIFORNIA STATE CAPITOL ROOM 113 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1986 2:00 P.M. Reported by:

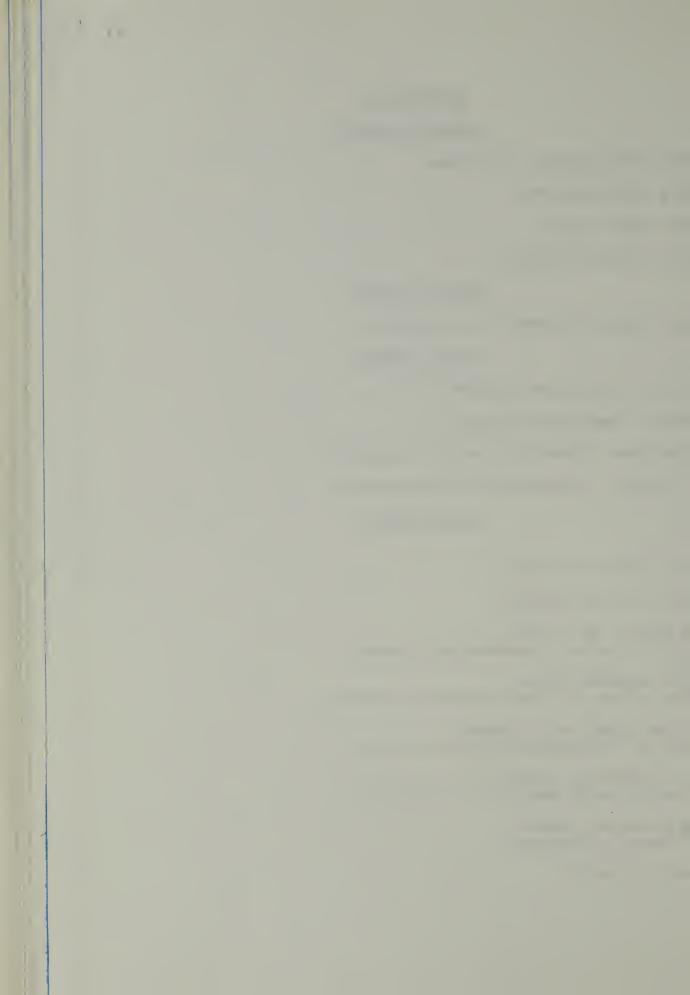
Evelyn Mizak

Shorthand Reporter

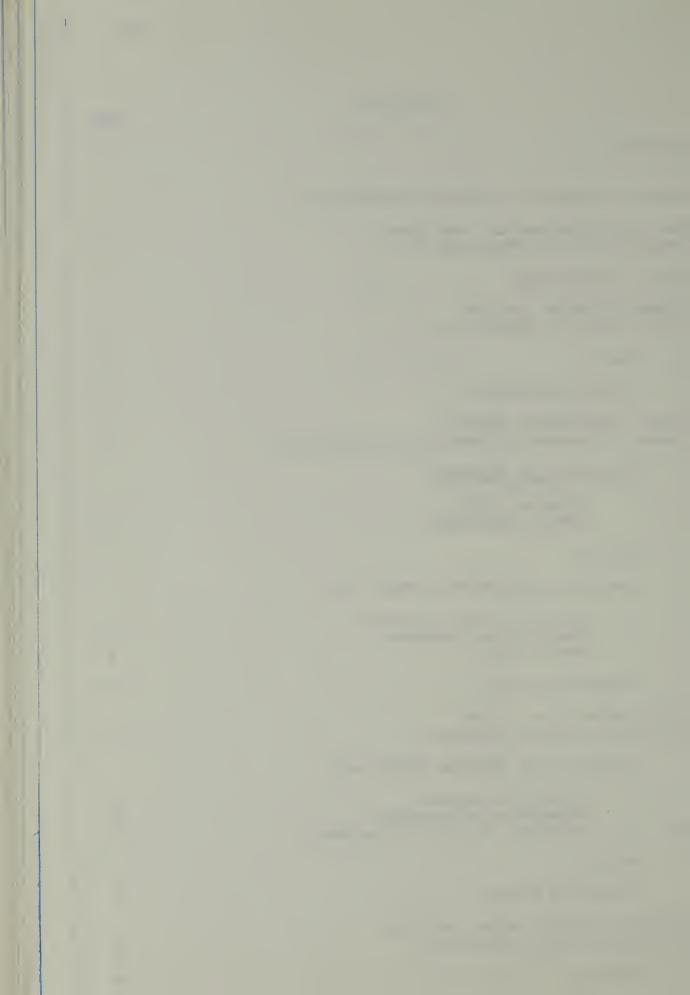


1 APPEARANCES 2 MEMBERS PRESENT 3 SENATOR DAVID ROBERTI, Chairman 4 SENATOR JOHN DOOLITTLE 5 SENATOR HENRY MELLO 6 SENATOR NICHOLAS PETRIS 7 MEMBERS ABSENT 8 SENATOR WILLIAM CRAVEN, Vice-Chairman 9 STAFF PRESENT 10 CLIFF BERG, Executive Officer 11 PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary 12 RICK ROLLENS, Consultant on Bill Referrals 13 NANCY MICHEL, Consultant on Appointments 14 ALSO PRESENT 15 SENATOR ROSE ANN VUICH 16 SENATOR WILLIAM CAMPBELL 17 LLOYD AUBRY, JR., Chief 18 Division of Labor Standards Enforcement 19 CLAUDIA HAMPTON, Ed.D. Trustee of the California State University 20 TIRSO DEL JUNCO, M.D., Member 21 Regents of the University of California 22 LEO S. KOLLIGIAN, Member Regents of the University of California 23 ARMEN SARAFIAN, Member 24 State Board of Education 25 GEORGE N. ZENOVICH 26

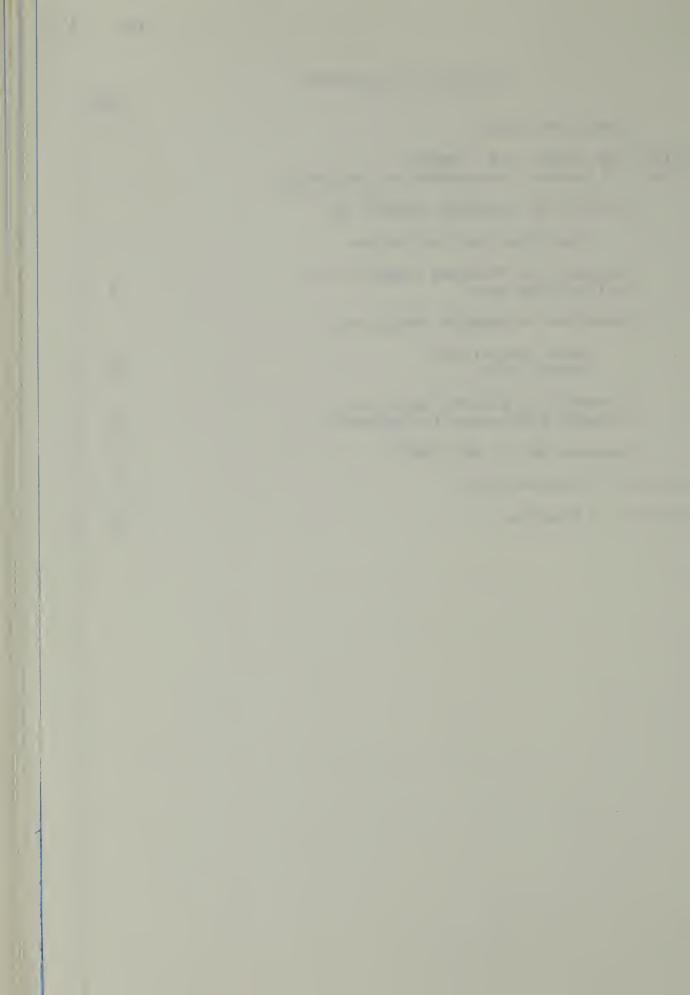
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# 1 PROCEEDINGS

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SENATOR CAMPBELL: I support personally both Leo and Dr. Del Junco, and I'd like to recommend them very highly as being very well qualified and would do a good job on the Board of Regents, in spite of my support.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Very good. It's duly noted.

On that, I've just received a request from a Senator to ask if Dr. Del Junco's confirmation could be put over for a week.

We generally respect the requests. I'm sorry that I didn't indicate that earlier, however.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Could I just ask, Dr. Del Junco flew up here today for this.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: What we could do is, we could have the hearing and put the vote over.

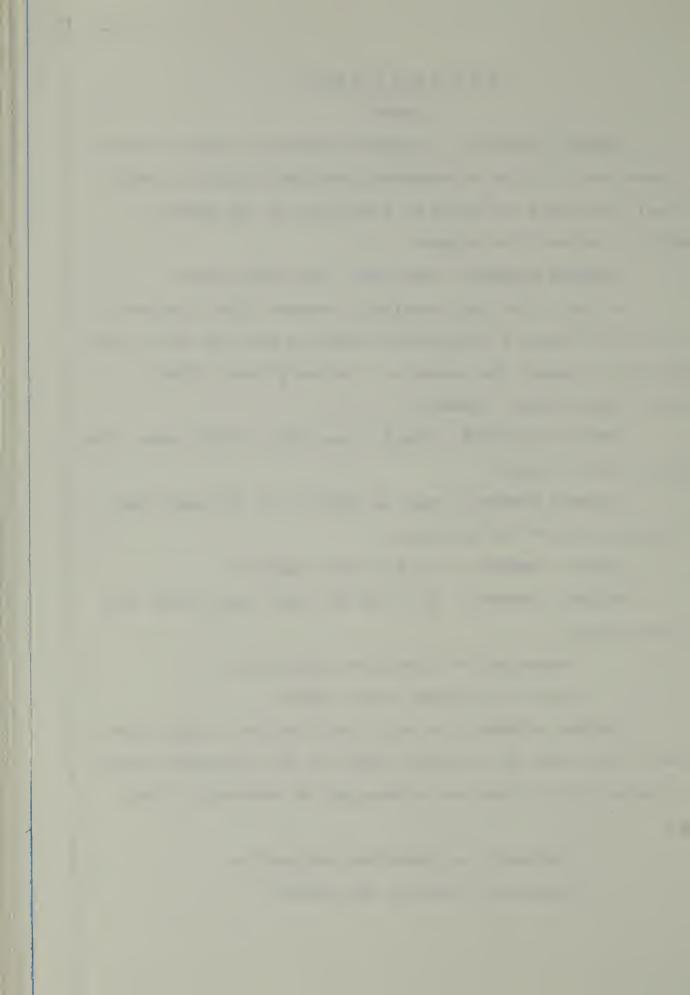
SENATOR CAMPBELL: Who made the request?

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: We'll put the vote over and we will have the hearing.

(Thereupon the Committee returned to legislative items on the agenda.)

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: We will take Governor's Appointees, and we'll take them up in inverse order so that everybody whose name starts with "A" does not always get the advantage around here.

(Thereupon the Committee returned to legislative items on the agenda.)



CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Petris, will you assume the gavel.

The first item that we will take up is the confirmation of Mr. Armen Sarafian, a Member of the State Board of Education.

SENATOR PETRIS: Do you want to come forward.

The Chair traditionally asks the nominee why the nominee feels qualified to accept this position and assume the duties.

Why do you think you're qualified? You can start with whatever other statement you might want to make to the Committee before we ask questions.

MR. SARAFIAN: I've had a lifetime involvement in education. I've been involved with elementary and secondary education as a teacher and administrator, and then I've been a president of two different colleges, one public and one private.

SENATOR PETRIS: Which ones?

MR. SARAFIAN: Pasadena City College, where I was also Superintendent, and the University of Laverne.

SENATOR PETRIS: Are there any questions of this nominee?

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Move confirmation.

SENATOR PETRIS: Does anyone care to testify either on behalf or opposed to the nominee?

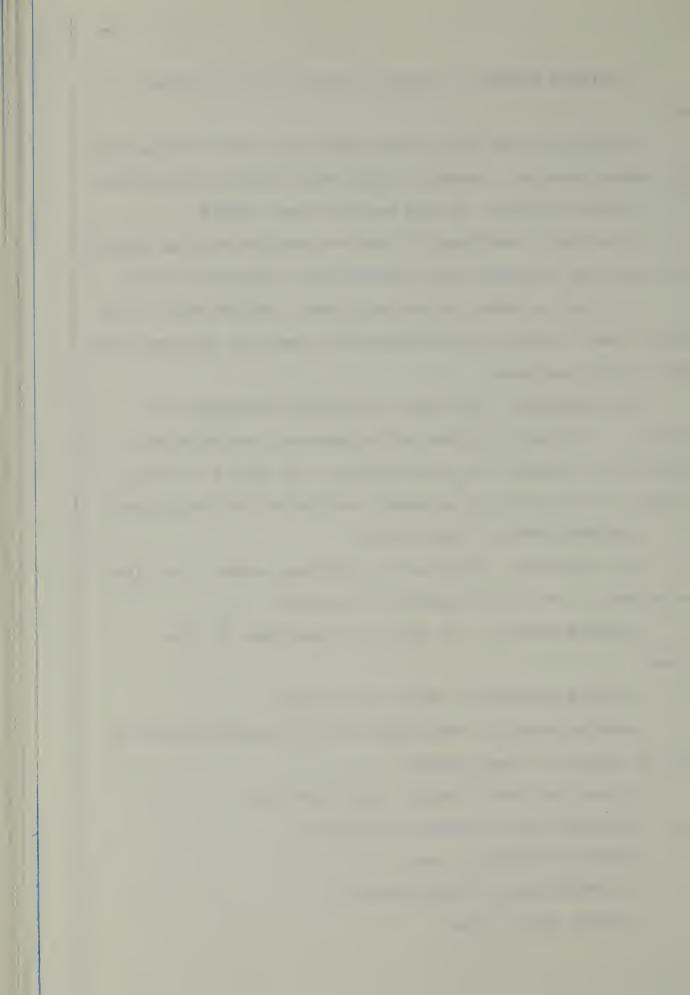
If not, we have a motion. Call the roll.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello.

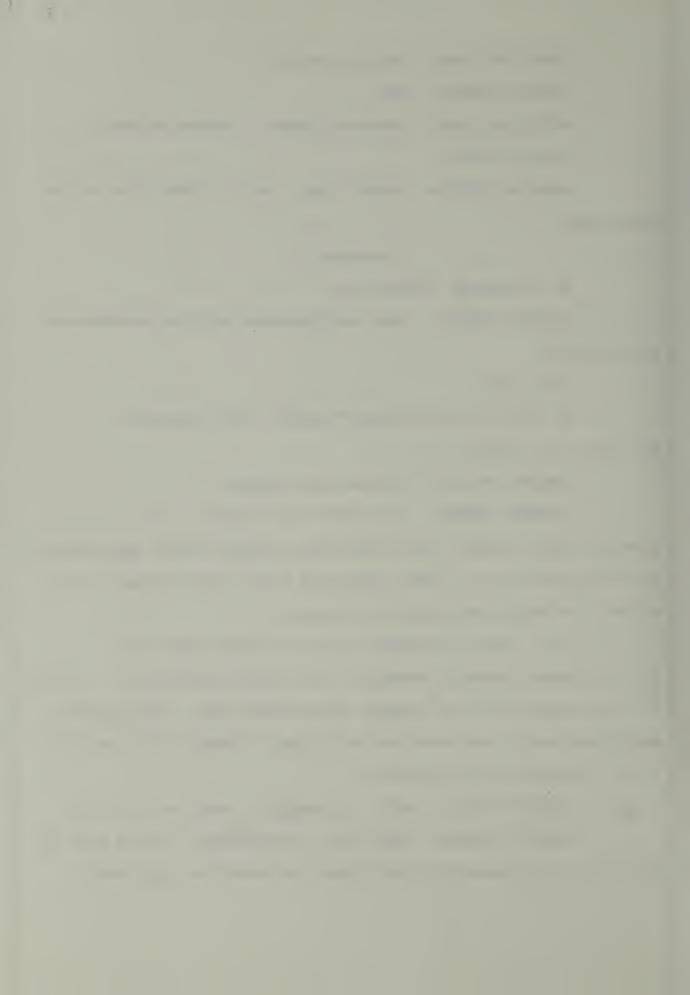
SENATOR MELLO: Aye.



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SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris. 1 2 SENATOR PETRIS: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven. Senator Roberti. 3 Three to zero. 4 SENATOR PETRIS: Tough fight, but it looks like you're 5 doing okay. 6 (Laughter.) 7 MR. SARAFIAN: Thank you. 8 SENATOR PETRIS: Your confirmation will be recommended 9 to the Floor. 10 Good luck. 11 As long as we're under "-ian's", let's have Mr. 12 Kolligian and company. 13 SENATOR VUICH: I'm the "and company". 14 SENATOR PETRIS: I'll tell you, Senator Vuich, as you 15 probably have quessed, and some others, there's some appointments 16 of the Governor that I have supported very, very strongly, and 17 others I've disagreed equally strongly. 18 But I have to commend him for drawing upon the 19 multi-talented Armenian community for some appointments. I think 20 it's good that he's not bashful about doing that. Some people 21 would back away, you know, but he's just flooded the place with 22 them, and they're all terrific. 23 SENATOR VUICH: Well, I'm happy to hear you say that. 24 SENATOR PETRIS: With that introduction, do you want to 25 make your pitch about why you think you should be appointed?



MR. KOLLIGIAN: Well, I'm a Bolt Hall Law School graduate of the University of California, and I've been practicing in Fresno for, oh, something over 40 years.

I feel I'm qualified because I've been involved in so many different business experiences and have had the opportunity to get into land development and go into different -- different fields of law as well as law itself.

I feel that I'm from the Valley. I am Armenian, but -and, I should say, and I do feel that there's a need for a
representative on the Board from that area for geographical
reasons.

SENATOR PETRIS: Anything else? Anything about education?

MR. KOLLIGIAN: No.

SENATOR PETRIS: Senator Vuich.

SENATOR VUICH: I'd like to add to Leo's qualifications.

I'm sure that you've looked and read the list of professional organizations and societies that he's been a member of, including a lot of community work with the Boy's Club, the Heart

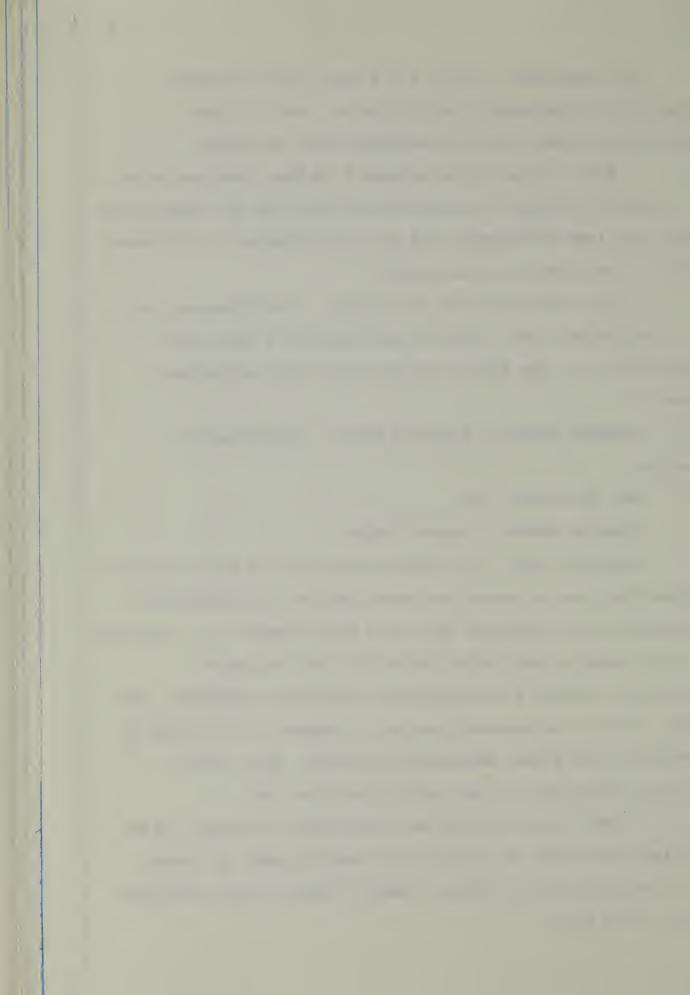
Association, Cancer, Bar Association, the Fair Centennial, Boy

Scouts. And at the present time he's a member of the Board of

Directors of the Fresno Metropolitan Museum. Many, many

community things that he has left off of the list.

I feel that he's very well qualified to serve. As he indicated, he's been an attorney for over 40 years in Fresno. He's a native of Vuich Country, which I think is the best plus that he could have.



But anyway, I think that it's time we have a Regent from Central California, which is really the heartbeat of the State, and we haven't been represented on the Regency of the University of California for quite a while. I highly recommend his confirmation today.

SENATOR PETRIS: Are there any other witnesses who care to come forward?

SENATOR VUICH: The other Legislators from the Valley have indicated that --

SENATOR PETRIS: Plus our former colleague, Senator Zenovitch, Justice Zenovitch.

SENATOR VUICH: Right.

MR. ZENOVITCH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm George Zenovitch.

I would like to second what has been said here about Mr. Kolligian. I've known him for many years.

And by the way, Senator Petris, he was once an Assistant Attorney General for Robert Kenney here in Sacramento.

I know that he is very interested in the educational system and the university system, and I'm sure he will do a good job in that sense.

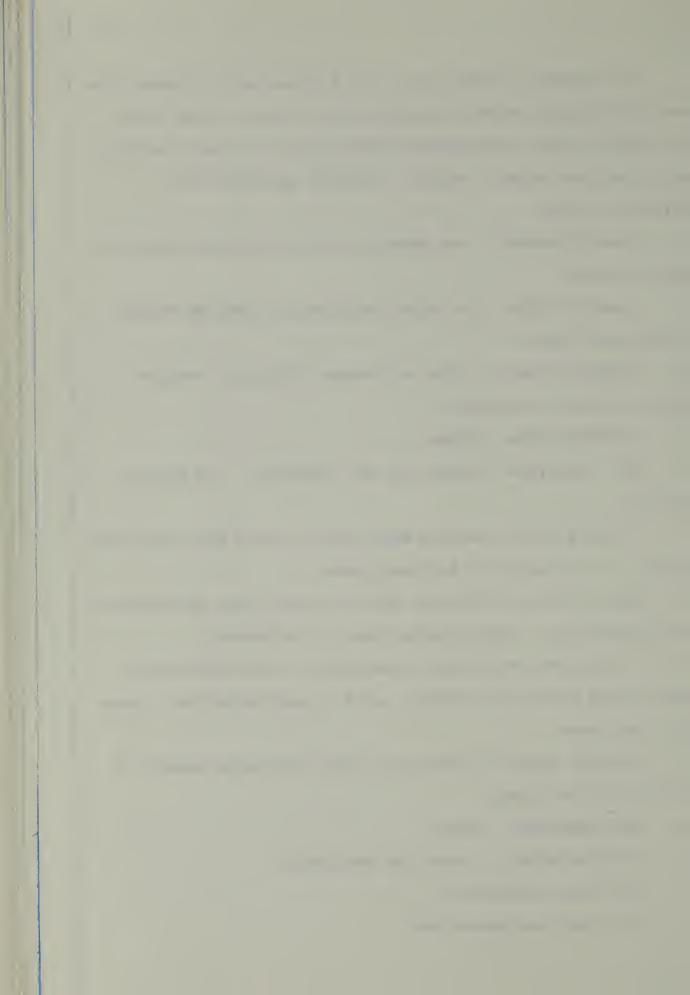
SENATOR PETRIS: One of our great Attorneys General in the history of California.

MR. ZENOVITCH: Right.

SENATOR PETRIS: Thank you very much.

Any other witnesses?

Are there any questions?



SENATOR MELLO: Move it.

SENATOR PETRIS: We have a motion.

I'd like to ask a couple of questions. One is on the fair pay amendment that's apparently qualified for the November ballot, of Mr. Gann.

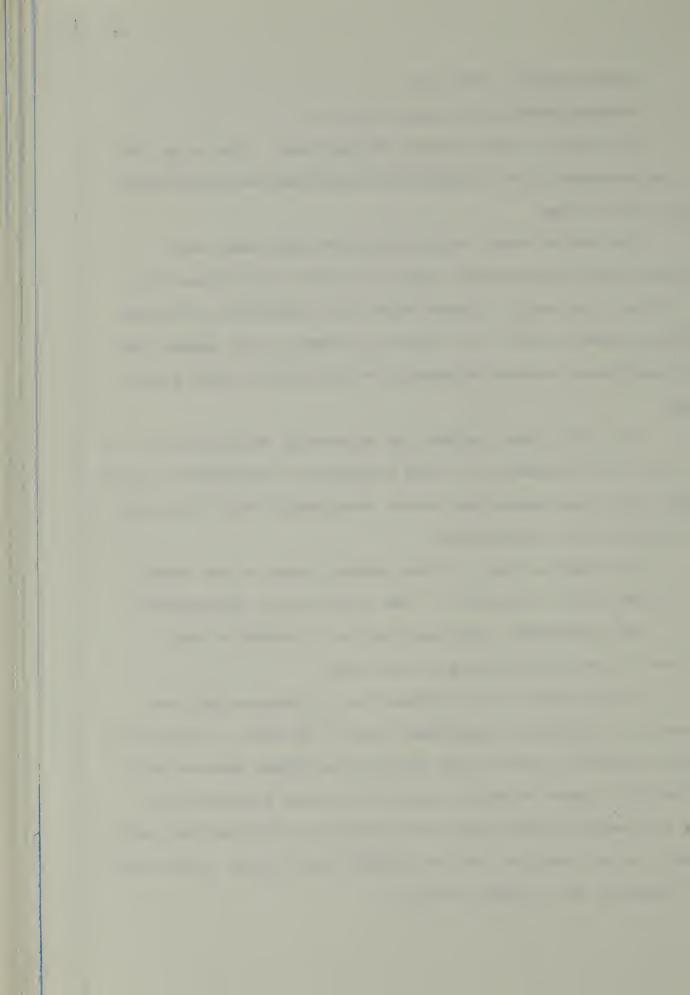
I'm one of those, among many, who have been very concerned about the possible impact of that on the University. First of all, it would, I guess there is a question, and maybe you have looked at that as a lawyer, but most of us assume that public employees include University of California; some people say no.

But if it does include the University of California, it means that the President, all the Chancellors, professors at the medical school and maybe some other areas would have their pays just slashed back tremendously.

The question is: If that passes, what is the impact going to be on the University? How do you see it personally?

MR. KOLLIGIAN: Chairman Petris, it would be near disaster, to be honest with you and frank.

I don't know if it includes the professors and the University of California employees, but if it does, it would be a disaster because if you're not going to pay these doctors more than \$64,000 a year to teach, you're not going to keep them. We've got some real high qualified doctors and professors, and if you have to let them go, they're going to go to some other state to be employed for a higher salary.



It's not just in the field of medicine, but most of the professors, the higher professors, are getting \$80-90,000 a year. Our Chancellors are getting \$105-150,000. So, if you're going to lose them, you're going to lose them to another state. And that will deteriorate our education, the quality of education in California. There's no question about it.

I don't know if it includes the University of California. As a matter of fact, we referred it to the General Counsel's Office to research that, but I don't know if they're going to be able to come up with anything concrete one way or the other.

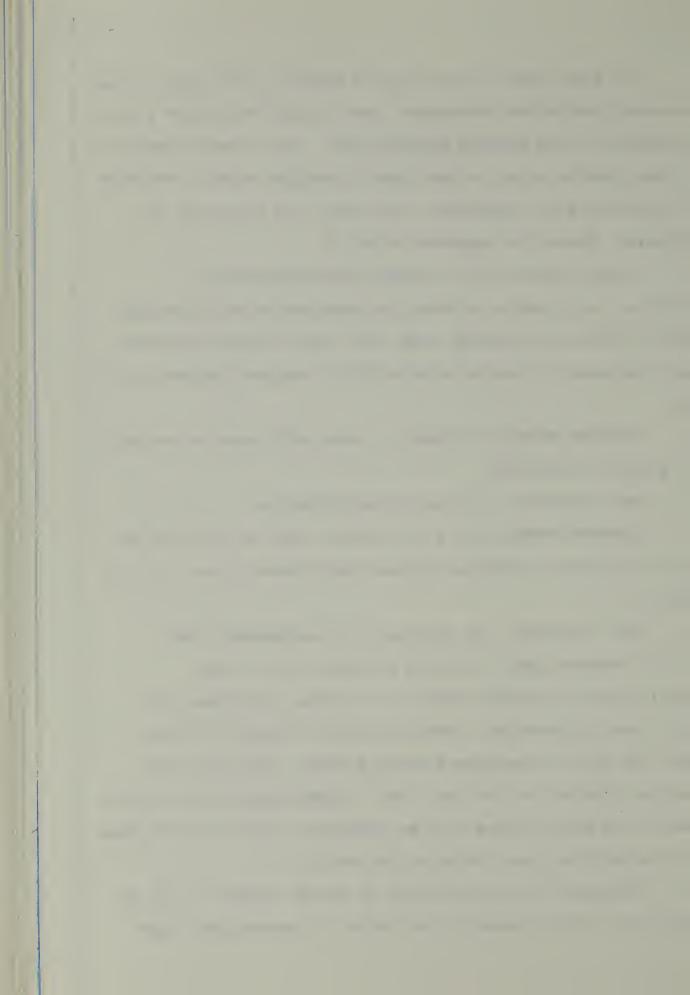
SENATOR PETRIS: Probably a court will have to decide it if it passes, ultimately.

MR. KOLLIGIAN: At best it's litigation.

SENATOR PETRIS: As a new member, what do you view as the most challenging problems before the University now? You as a Regent.

MR. KOLLIGIAN: My feeling is to accommodate the 25-30,000 students that are going to want to go to the University, and we cannot take on any further enrollment at U.C.L.A. and Cal Berkeley. Davis can take on about 4-5,000 people, and so can Riverside and Santa Cruz. But that still leaves us a deficit in the year 2000 of something like 20-25,000 students, and most of them will be minorities, and a lot of those will be people that are living in the Valley.

Sometime soon you may have to decide whether or not we should have a tenth campus in the Valley to accommodate these



people in the Valley instead of sending them 200 or 300 miles away to get an education that offers a doctorate degree, whether or not we should accommodate these people in the Valley with another University branch in the Valley.

SENATOR PETRIS: Well, is there any doubt in your mind that that's the direction we should go?

MR. KOLLIGIAN: No, I think that's pretty clear, and I'm glad to be here to say that.

SENATOR PETRIS: Should planning be underway now?

MR. KOLLIGIAN: There's going to be a research -- we're looking into the numbers now. We're looking to see how many people or students we will have to accommodate in the year 2000, and so that is on its way. We should get a report sometime in October.

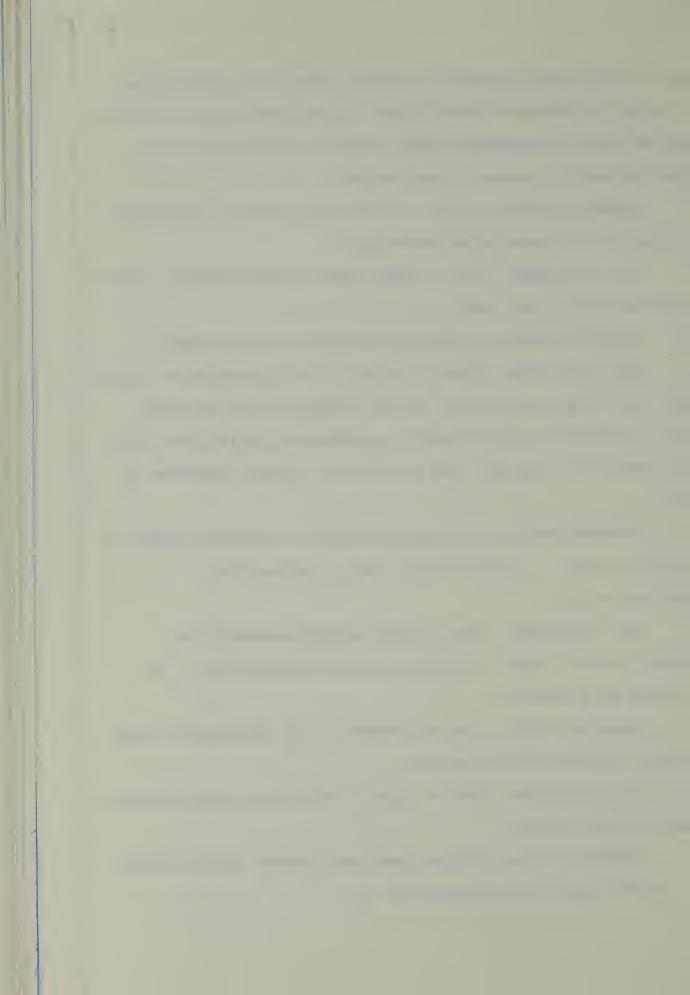
SENATOR PETRIS: So the University is thinking about it and looking ahead. I guess they'll be in making their suggestions to us.

MR. KOLLIGIAN: Yes, I have talked personally to President Gardner about it, and he's all in favor of it. He wants some more numbers.

SENATOR PETRIS: So the answer to the shortage is just make more accommodations, period.

MR. KOLLIGIAN: That's right. That's our big problem in the next fifteen years.

SENATOR PETRIS: Do you have any comment on the Master Plan? What should the universities --



MR. KOLLIGIAN: Yes, the Master Plan should be retained. It should be retained, Senator.

There's no question that it has worked well, and if it's deteriorated because the CSUs want to issue doctorates, or the community colleges want to issue doctorates, there's going to be a run to the well at the Legislature level to get funds. And it'll be a waste of funds because everybody will be reaching out for that gold, trying to get as much money as they can to become a better school. And they'll be treading on each other's mission.

I think each of the colleges has a separate mission, and I think that should be retained and respected. I think that it improves the quality of teaching, and I think that it is much more expedient and money saving to retain it.

SENATOR PETRIS: Are you saying the Plan shouldn't be changed at all?

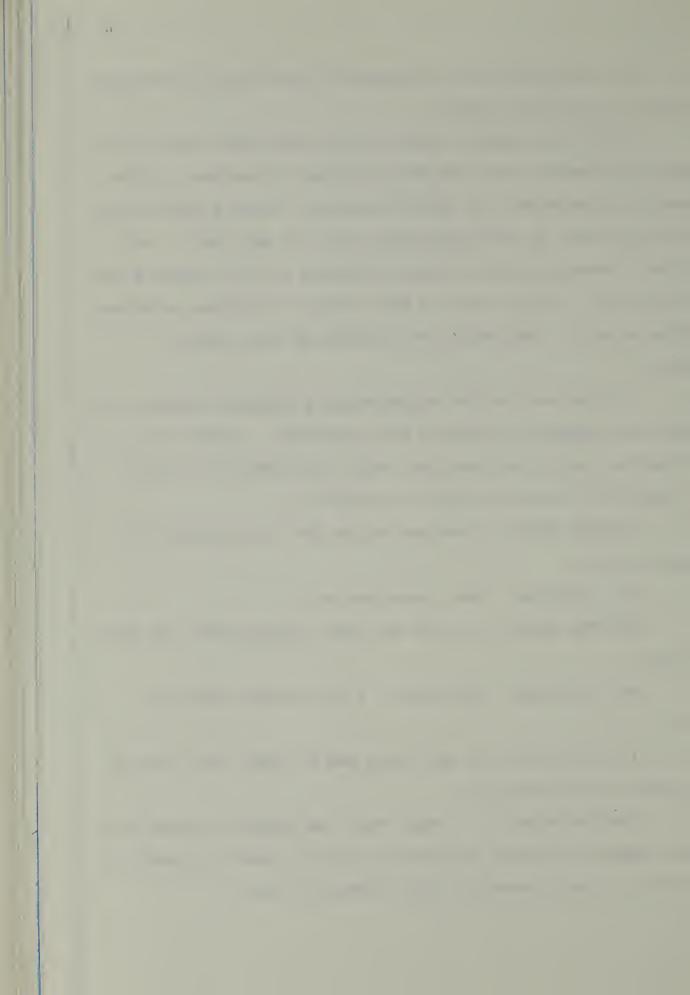
MR. KOLLIGIAN: Now, there may be --

SENATOR PETRIS: Or are you just talking about the basic missions?

MR. KOLLIGIAN: The basic. I was talking about the basic.

It's 20 years old, and there may be edges that have to be cleaned up and modified.

SENATOR PETRIS: It seems that the biggest problem area is the community college in updating its role, which probably is no threat to the University or any intrusion there.



MR. KOLLIGIAN: There should be some affirmative steps taken by the University and all the different colleges down the line to the community colleges in taking up affirmative action and things like that, getting into the K-12, because I think that's the only way you're going to solve the problem, is tutor these minorities and educate them --

SENATOR PETRIS: At the K-12 level.

MR. KOLLIGIAN: Education is worth it, you know. The parents aren't doing the job. I think we have to step in and do it for them.

SENATOR PETRIS: Do you think the relations between the three branches are as good as they should be?

MR. KOLLIGIAN: Not if you read the papers, but I think it's --

SENATOR PETRIS: What about where you sit?

MR. KOLLIGIAN: I think it's going along very smoothly.

I think the proof of the pudding is that some of the states are now copying the Master Plan of Education that you have adopted in California. Those that have not adopted it are experiencing that waste of money and lesser quality of education.

SENATOR PETRIS: Does anyone else have questions?
We have a motion. Call the roll.

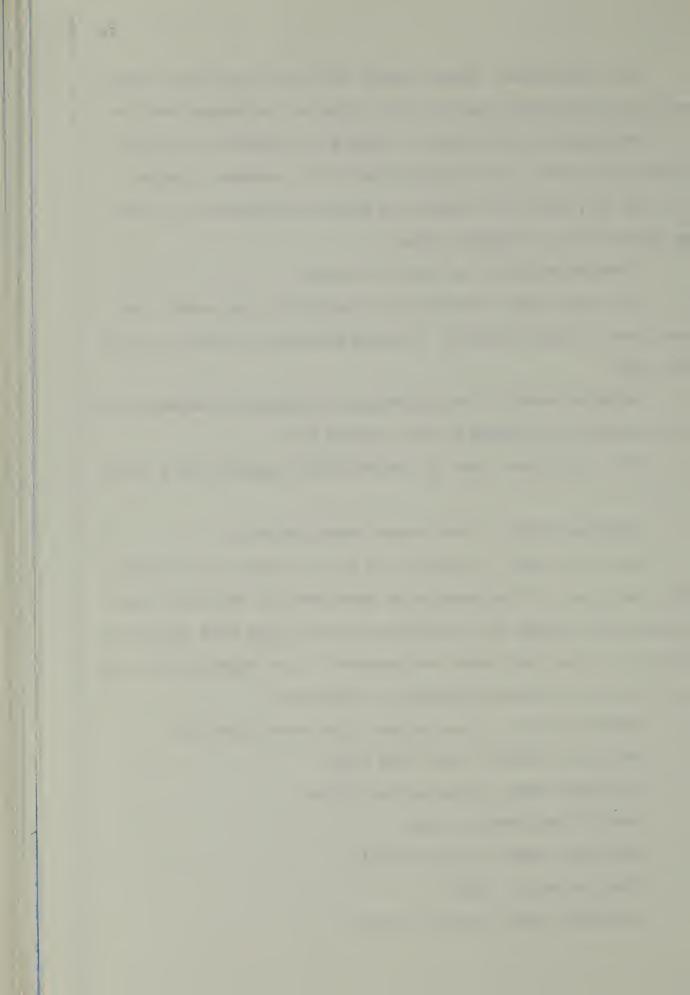
SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello.

SENATOR MELLO: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris.



SENATOR PETRIS: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven. Senator Roberti.

Three to zero.

SENATOR PETRIS: You'll be recommended to the Floor.

Good luck.

MR. KOLLIGIAN: Thank you very much.

SENATOR VUICH: Thank you, Members.

SENATOR PETRIS: We have Mr. Lloyd Aubry, Jr., Chief, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement.

Mr. Aubry, how long have you been in that spot?

MR. AUBRY: Oh, since the end of October, 1985.

SENATOR PETRIS: Tell us why you feel you're qualified to hold down that job.

MR. AUBRY: Since the beginning of my career, since I left law school, I've been involved except for two years in labor relations matters. When I got out of law school, I began practicing labor law in San Francisco and did that for three and a half years.

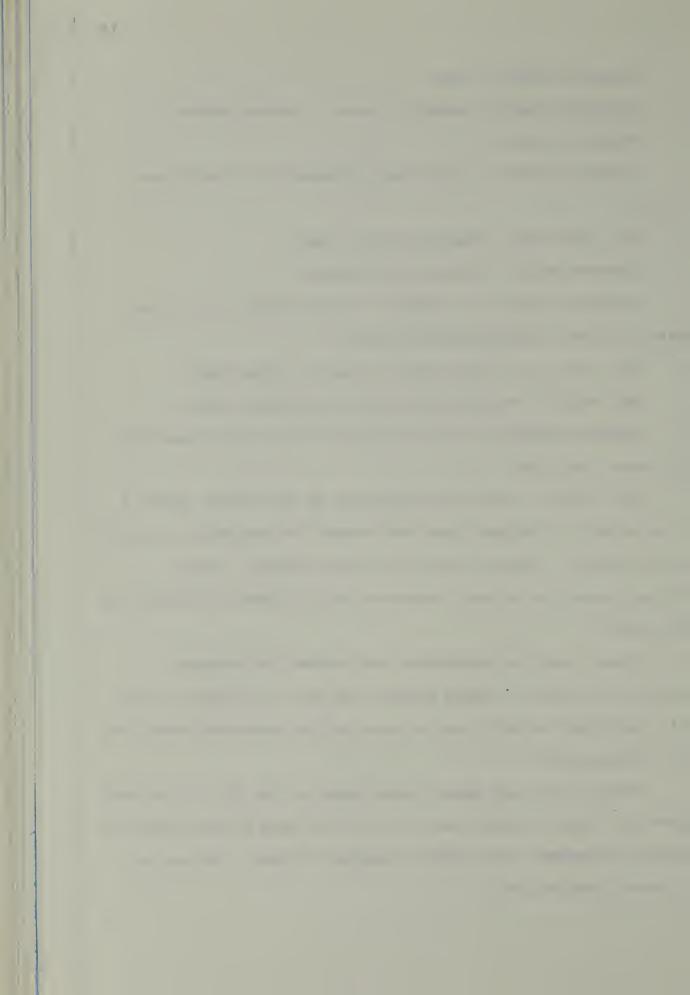
Then I went to Washington and worked for several

Congressmen involved in labor matters as well as foreign policy

and all the other matters that a legislative assistant takes care

of for a Congressman.

Then I went and spent three years at the U.S. Department of Labor as a special assistant involved in many of the programs, the federal programs, the federal analogs of what I do now as State Labor Commissioner.



And then when I left Washington in 1984, I came back to San Francisco and once again practiced labor law. So, I practiced labor law for five out of my last ten years, and three and a half years at the Department of Labor.

Also, I was interested in labor matters even before I graduated from law school. When I was in high school, I entered a scholarship contest that was conducted by the California Federation, AFL-CIO, and was one of the 50 highest students in the State of California; won an honorable mention certificate.

Also between 1966 and 1975, every summer I spent working construction. I was a member of the Millwrights Union and paid for my college and law school education doing construction work.

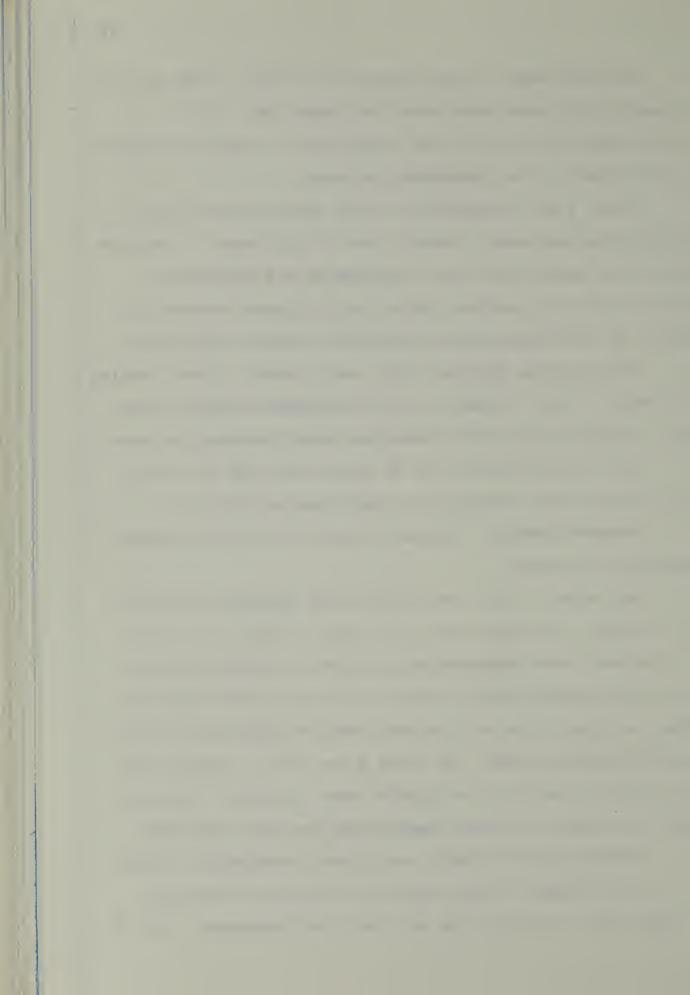
And I also believe that my record over the last nine months as State Labor Commissioner qualifies me to do it.

SENATOR PETRIS: I assume you believe in the statutes and strong enforcement?

MR. AUBRY: I do. And I have been strongly enforcing them. In fact, one action that I've taken is the -- it's the first time any Labor Commissioner has sued an awarding body to require that awarding body to rebid as a public work a job that had been originally let as a private work and therefore had not required prevailing wages. We filed a law suit to require that awarding body to rebid it as a public work. And as I said, it was the first time any Labor Commissioner had ever done that.

SENATOR PETRIS: Well, that's very noteworthy, I think.

I'm a member of the Industrial Relations Committee, which has done a study of some work with the Department. One of



the things the Committee found was a six-month normal time period from the filing of a claim for wages by an employee to the first hearing.

Can that be expedited? It seems like an awful long time when an issue such as wages is at stake, payment.

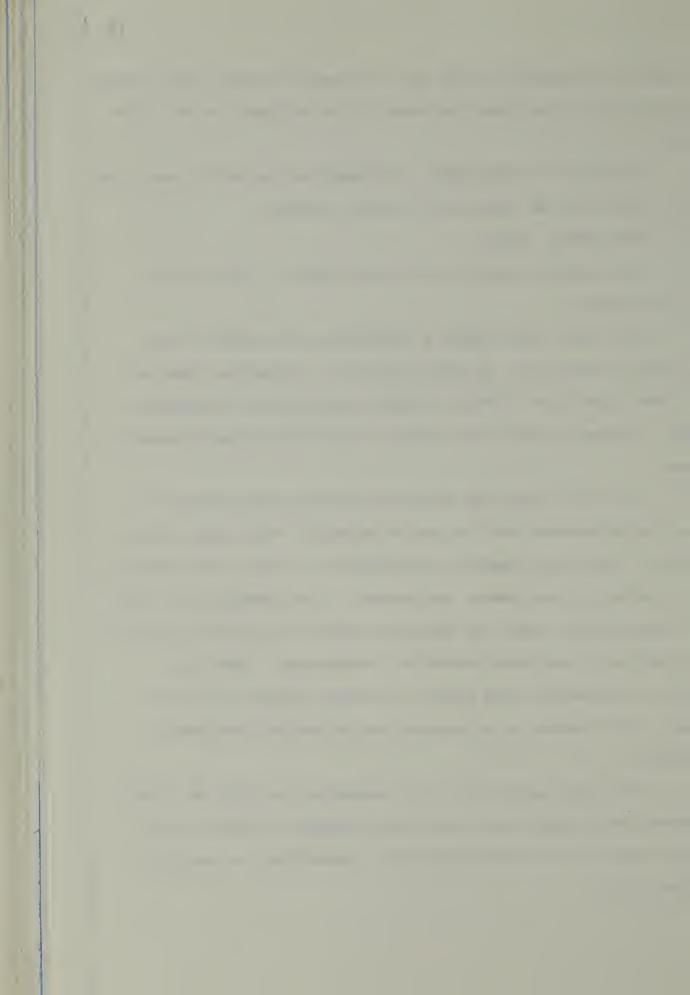
MR. AUBRY: Right.

I'm vaguely familiar with that study. I just heard about it recently.

You know, that study, I understand, was done at the beginning of this year. In fact, that is a reduction from the way it was a year ago. We're making a great deal of progress. In fact, it used to take even longer to get those wage claims to hearing.

I've also taken the step of revising and am about to revise the procedures that we use to schedule these wage claim hearings. Policy was issued in the middle of last year which set forth a mandatory settlement conference. I've decided that that is not appropriate, that the deputies should have some discretion as to whether or not they schedule a conference. When you schedule a conference, you build in further delays into the process. We're going to eliminate that mandatory settlement conference.

I've also spoken with the consultant who did the study and asked him to come and present his findings so that he can help us resolve the problem, because I agree that it shouldn't take that long.



SENATOR PETRIS: I understand you've having some cutbacks at the managerial level around the state.

If that's true, what impact will that have on speeding up --

MR. AUBRY: I don't think it's going to have any impact.

SENATOR PETRIS: You think it might speed it up?

MR. AUBRY: Probably so.

One of the managers is already gone anyway and has been gone for, I think, a year. He was the general manager of the Bureau of Field Enforcement, and that to me was just another layer that really didn't need to be added.

The other position was a IV position, a Deputy Labor Commissioner IV position, which was in headquarters, and I don't think that position requires a IV, either.

So, I don't think it's going to have any effect on managing the Department. In fact, I think it will make it easier.

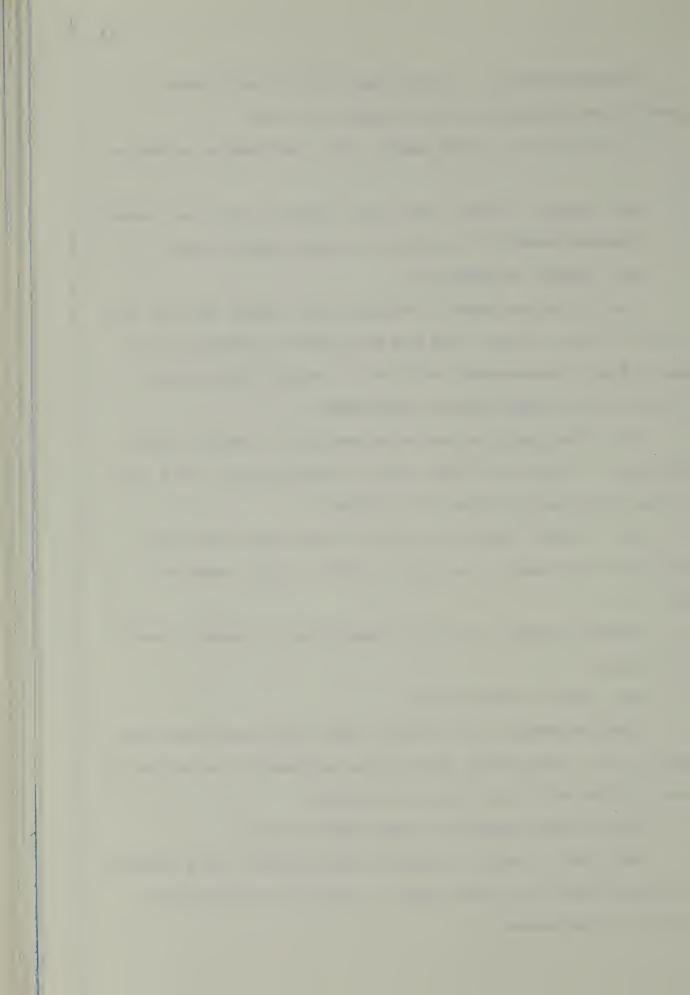
SENATOR PETRIS: You're streamlining, I guess is what you're saying?

MR. AUBRY: That's right.

SENATOR PETRIS: On another issue, the Davis-Bacon Act nationally, the Comptroller General has recommended repealing it. We have a comparable one at the state level.

What is your attitude toward that statute?

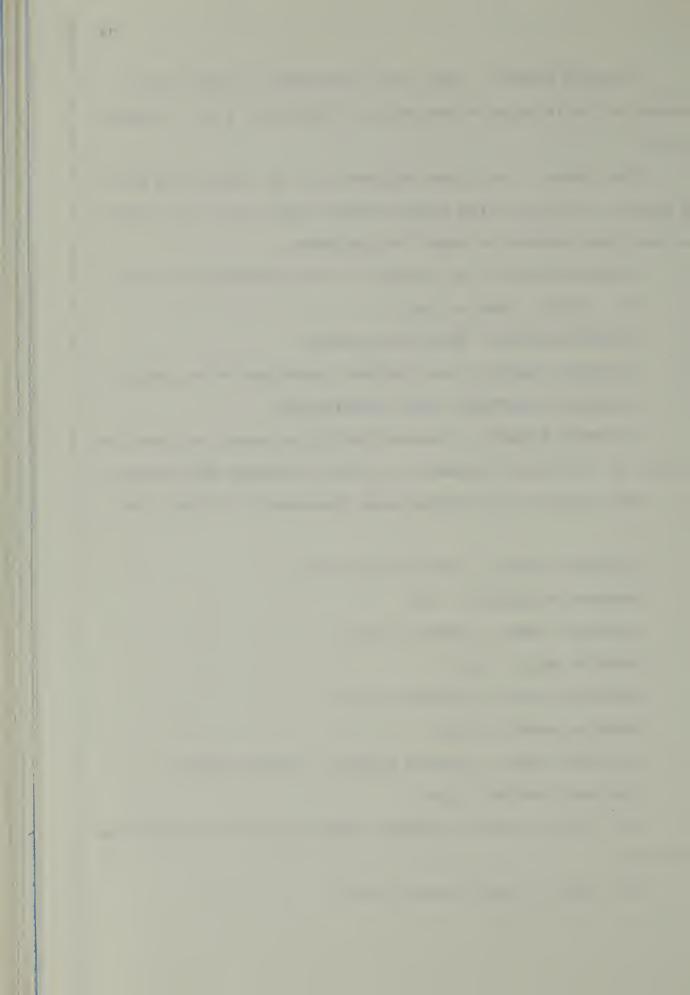
MR. AUBRY: Well, I enforce that statute, and I enforce the statutes that are on the books. I have no problem with enforcing it whatsoever.



SENATOR PETRIS: Does your enforcement include state 1 projects, or is it only in the private industry? Say, a highway 2 contract? 3 MR. AUBRY: Cal Trans enforces its own prevailing wage. 4 They enforce the prevailing wage statutes that are in the Labor 5 Code, but they enforce on their own projects. 6 SENATOR PETRIS: So you don't have jurisdiction there? 7 MR. AUBRY: That's right. 8 SENATOR PETRIS: Thanks very much. 9 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any further questions of Mr. Aubry? 10 SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Move confirmation. 11 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Doolittle moves confirmation. 12 Mr. Aubry is the Chief, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. 13 Any opposition? Seeing none, Secretary will call the 14 roll. 15 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle. 16 SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye. 17 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello. 18 SENATOR MELLO: Aye. 19 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris. 20 SENATOR PETRIS: Aye. 21 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven. Senator Roberti. 22 CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye. 23 The vote is four to nothing; confirmation is recommended 24 to the Floor. 25 MR. AUBRY: Thank you very much. 26

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CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Next is Claudia Hampton, Trustee of the California State University.

Ms. Hampton, we'll ask you what we ask all the Governor's Appointees: why you feel you're qualified to assume this position.

MS. HAMPTON: My name is Claudia Hampton, and I'd like to think, Senator, that my record speaks for itself.

I've served for several years as a Trustee for the California State University. I feel that through that service I've made contributions, been objective, conscientious, and I've developed a knowledge base, I think, that will contribute to further service.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Any questions of Ms. Hampton?

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Move confirmation.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Senator Doolittle moves confirmation be recommended to the Floor.

You have a long list of endorsers.

Any opposition in the audience? Seeing none, Secretary will call the roll.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Doolittle.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Mello.

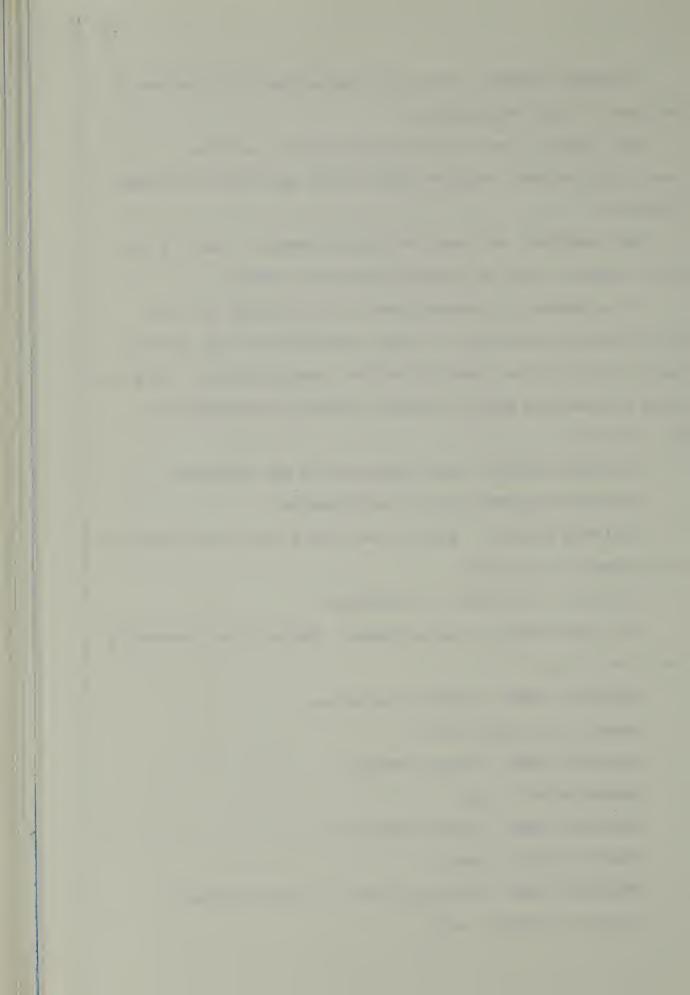
SENATOR MELLO: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Petris.

SENATOR PETRIS: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Craven. Senator Roberti.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Aye.



The vote is four to nothing; confirmation is recommended to the Floor.

MS. HAMPTON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: You're welcome.

Tirso Del Junco, Member of the Board of Regents of the University of California.

Dr. Del Junco, we'll ask you what we ask all the Governor's Appointees, and that is why you feel you're qualified to assume this position?

DR. DEL JUNCO: Well, I think that I'm qualified on the basis of my professional experience, business experience, and community involvement.

I am a practicing physician of the State of California.

I've been practicing for over 35 years. I've been involved extensively in the area of education, teaching residents and interns. I've been a member of the faculty as an assistant clinical professor of surgery at the University of Irvine.

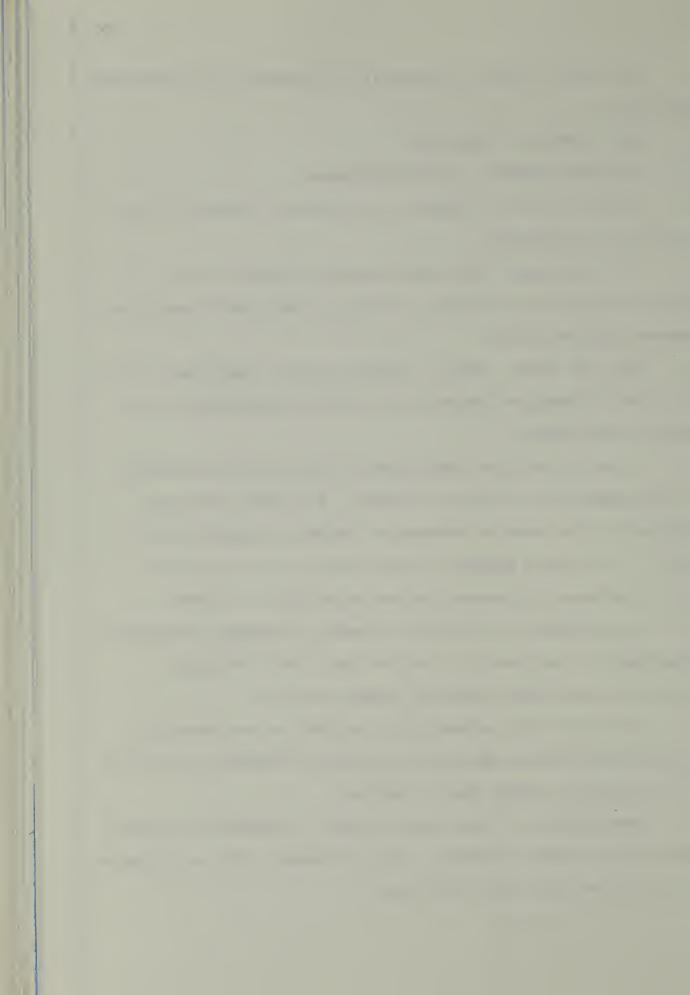
In business, I belong to a number of boards, starting as the Chairman of the Board of L.A. National Bank, Technical Corporation, and others which my resume reflects.

I've been very extensively involved in the community.

I've practiced medicine primarily in East Los Angeles, where I'm

Chief of Surgery at Santa Marta Hospital.

Furthermore, I think that I have a contribution to make because of my Hispanic ancestry, my involvement with the Hispanic community across the state for years.



And furthermore, I want to call to your attention that the Board of Regents now for a number of years have not had a medical doctor among its members, in spite of the fact that we have five medical schools, five teaching hospitals, representing over \$1 billion budget.

Therefore, I think that I bring in expertise to the Board that I think is worth while.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Currently there's an initiative that's qualified for the ballot, Mr. Gann's Fair Pay Amendment, which will affect a number of institutions but not least of which will be the University, which in the medical field and some of the administrative personnel, as well as some of the faculty, has salaries that are way and above over the Fair Pay.

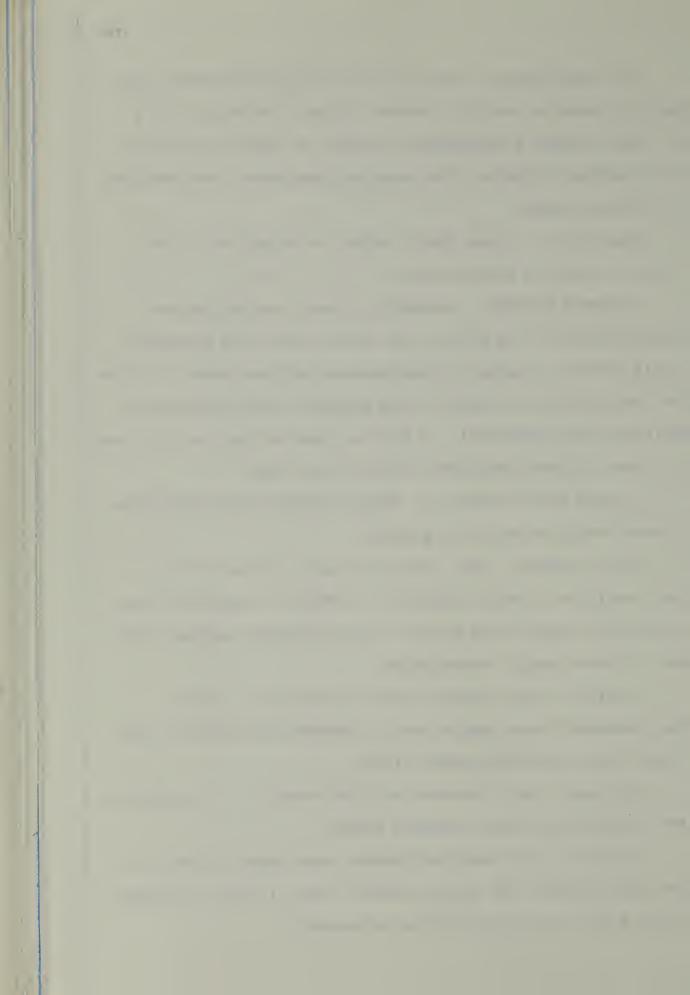
I would like to know, a, do you support the initiative; and b, what would you do if it passed?

DR. DEL JUNCO: Well, first of all, I think it's a disaster, would be a total disaster. I think it would take away our competitive edge in the market for professors, teachers, for chairmen of departments, researchers.

I think in the research area it would be a total disaster, because these people usually command salaries far and above what this initiative would allow.

What can I say? Perhaps at this stage all I can hope is that the University is not included there.

We have -- the Board of Regents have asked counsel to research this matter, and as the Senator said, I think, probably the courts will have to decide this eventually.



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But this in my opinion will render the University nonfunctioning from a teaching point of view.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: The University sort of feels that because they have a separate section of the Constitution, they're not covered.

DR. DEL JUNCO: We will try it anyway.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: I know. The Legislature has a separate section of the Constitution, too, and nobody says we're not covered. And local government, I guess, has a separate section, and the Executive has a separate section, and the Judiciary does.

So, I know this isn't your theory that you concocted, but since it's been raised --

DR. DEL JUNCO: I agree with you, Senator.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: -- I tend to think it's wishful thinking. I mean, we all have our separate sections of the Constitution.

Two Senators have requested that your name be put over, and I would say at this juncture not to lose any sleep over it.

Even though I don't agree with your politics, I think you are qualified to assume this position and are very well known in the East side of Los Angeles for your medical work.

I would say that we'll probably be voting on this before the summer recess.

Is there any opposition to Dr. Del Junco in the audience?

Seeing none, Senator Petris, you had a question.

SENATOR PETRIS: Do you know Mr. Gann?

DR. DEL JUNCO: Yes, I know of him, yeah.

SENATOR PETRIS: Were you able to talk to him before this thing was circulated or before it was -- about the proposal?

Did you ever get a chance to talk to him?

DR. DEL JUNCO: Senator, the truth of the fact is that I didn't even know when it was being circulated. It was, in fact, at the Board of Regents meeting that I became aware of this.

SENATOR PETRIS: I was just curious because of what his answers might be. I saw him on t.v. recently in which he was asked what did he think about this horrible impact that people are predicting, and he said: That's great! I'm looking for massive resignations.

DR. DEL JUNCO: He will get them. He will get the massive resignations, but we will be left without teachers.

SENATOR PETRIS: I don't understand the reaction. I don't understand his attitude.

I thought you might give us some insight on that.

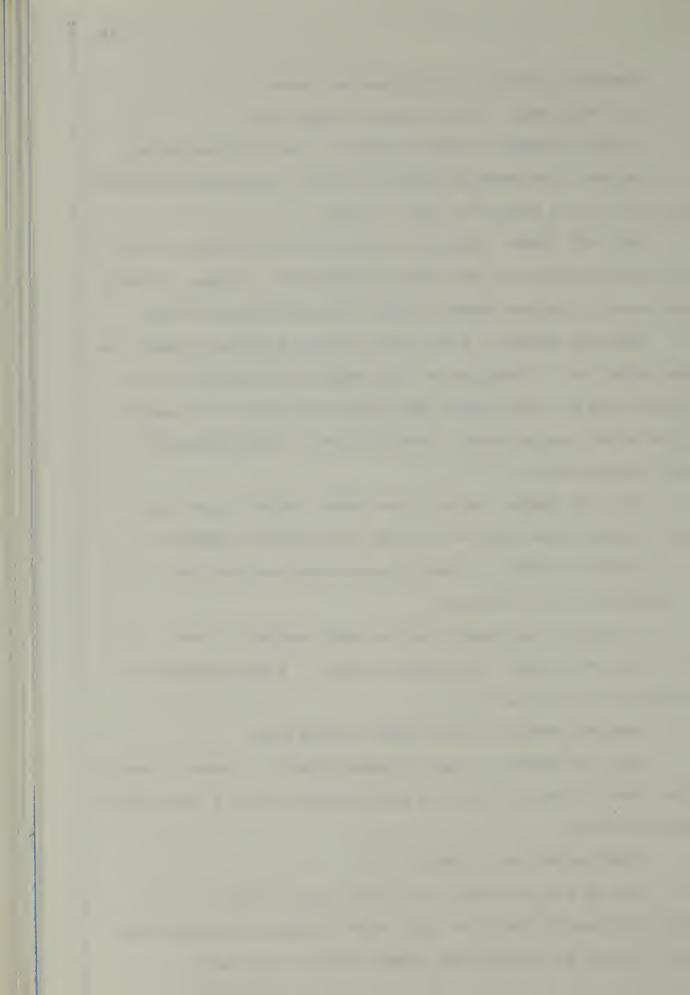
DR. DEL JUNCO: You know, I have -- I was Chairman of the Party six years ago --

SENATOR PETRIS: That's why I asked you.

DR. DEL JUNCO: -- and I haven't had -- I haven't really seen Mr. Gann since he's had his heart attack. So, I have had no contact with him.

SENATOR PETRIS: I see.

Let me ask you about the Master Plan. We're going through a review of that now. The other nominee indicated that he didn't think we should mess around with it very much.



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Do you see this as an opportunity to make improvements in the Plan? Do you think it ought to stay the way it is?

DR. DEL JUNCO: Basically the philosophical principles behind it, the basis of the Master Plan, I think that this has proven extremely useful, from what I understand. Not only is it useful here, but I understand that many other states are looking at it and some have adopted a Master Plan.

I think the Master Plan has been in effect for 20 years, and certainly at the junior college level, the number of students and so on, have changed a lot. I think it's time to review anything that's been in place for 20 years and try to resolve some of the problems that must be existing there.

However, let me say to you, Senator, that I think it would be a great error to make this a free-for-all, where everybody's going to be fighting for funds, and the system will then be greatly altered. I think that we have progressed tremendously.

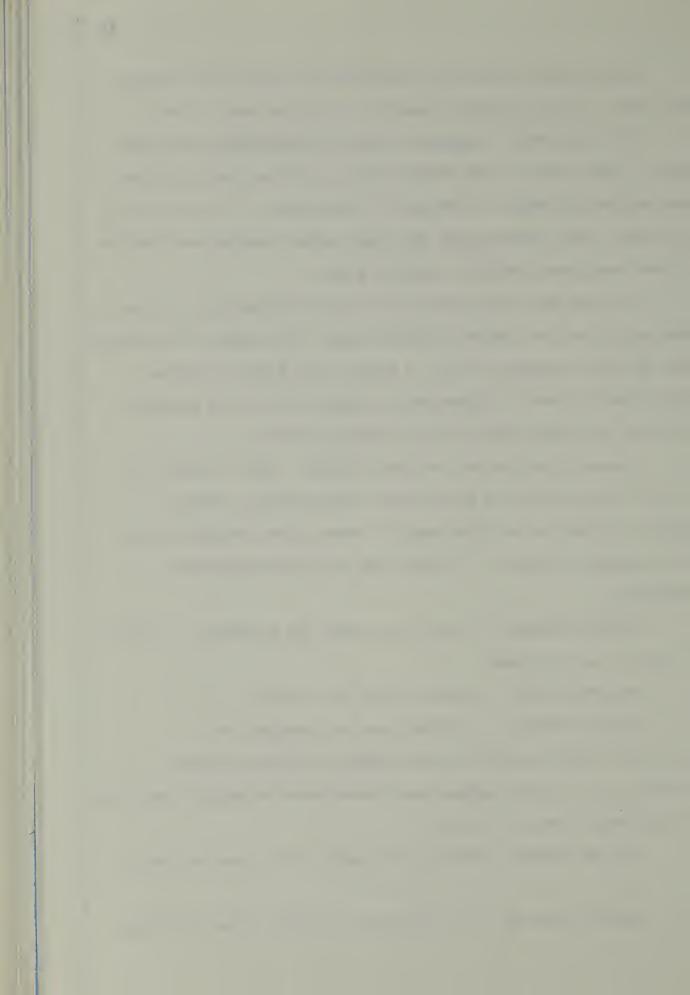
SENATOR PETRIS: I don't see that as a menace. I don't think that's in the cards.

DR. DEL JUNCO: I don't think so, either.

SENATOR PETRIS: I think they're looking for redefinition, particularly at the community college level, redefining it. It grew larger and faster than anything else, and that's probably the main thrust.

DR. DEL JUNCO: Senator, 20 years, it's time to take a look.

SENATOR PETRIS: It's time for a review; that's right.



Thank you very much.

SENATOR MELLO: Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to comment briefly with the Doctor, mainly because we had a nice talk for about an hour this morning. We weren't able to convert each other's political persuasions, and we didn't try.

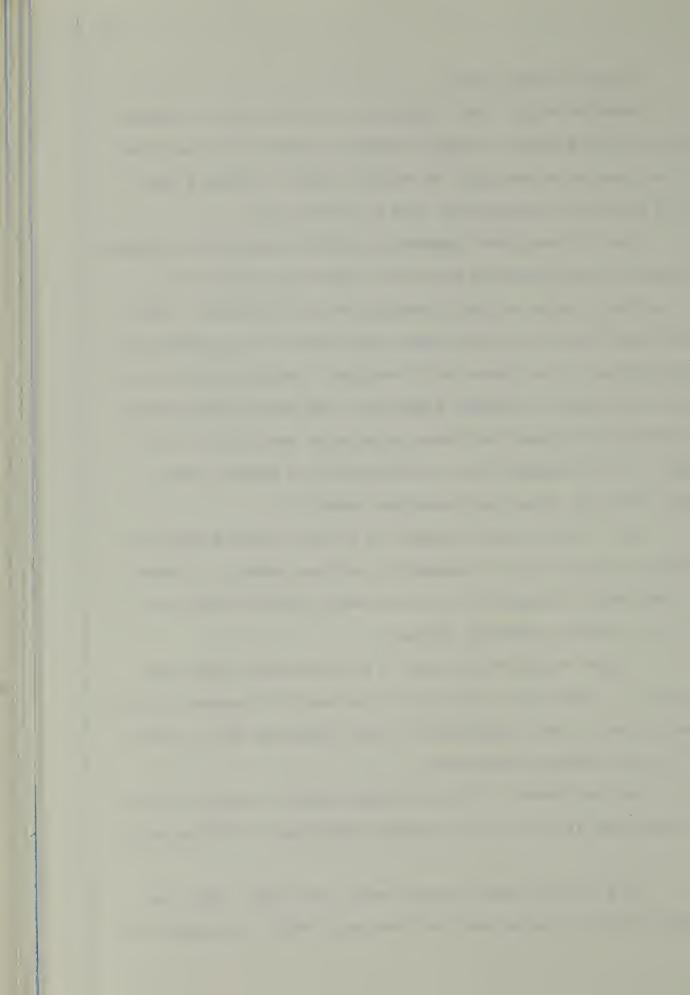
But I'm very much impressed with the kind of attitude he has toward doing something about the under-represented and under-served growing Hispanic population in California. He's keenly aware that Hispanics, which make close to 20 percent of our population in he State, only comprise a small amount of the student enrollment in higher education. We were talking about the comparison between the Asian population now, which is 25 percent of the freshmen class at Berkeley are Asians, and I commend them for their hard work and industry.

And I think what's needed is a real effort placed on motivation, especially in elementary and high school, to make sure that young Hispanics can be motivated and have goals of going to a higher education system.

I just wanted to say that I was impressed with your responses. I think you will add to the Board of Regents in this dimension and in your commitment to see that they get a larger share of our student enrollment.

DR. DEL JUNCO: I'm taking your time to answer one of your questions of what is the biggest challenge the University has.

It's exactly what Senator Mello has said. When one considers that 13 years from now, the year 2000, 50 percent of



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the population of this state is going to be Hispanic, and when one considers that right now many of those students are coming in under some specific circumstances, lowering the standards of the University, we have a big challenge. That is, how do we bring those Hispanic students up to the 3.8-3.9 average where we will not have to then reduce the overall standards of the University to a position where we will not be competing.

This is a very serious matter. Like the Senator said, I think that we can look to what the Asian community has done and others who have been very, very successful.

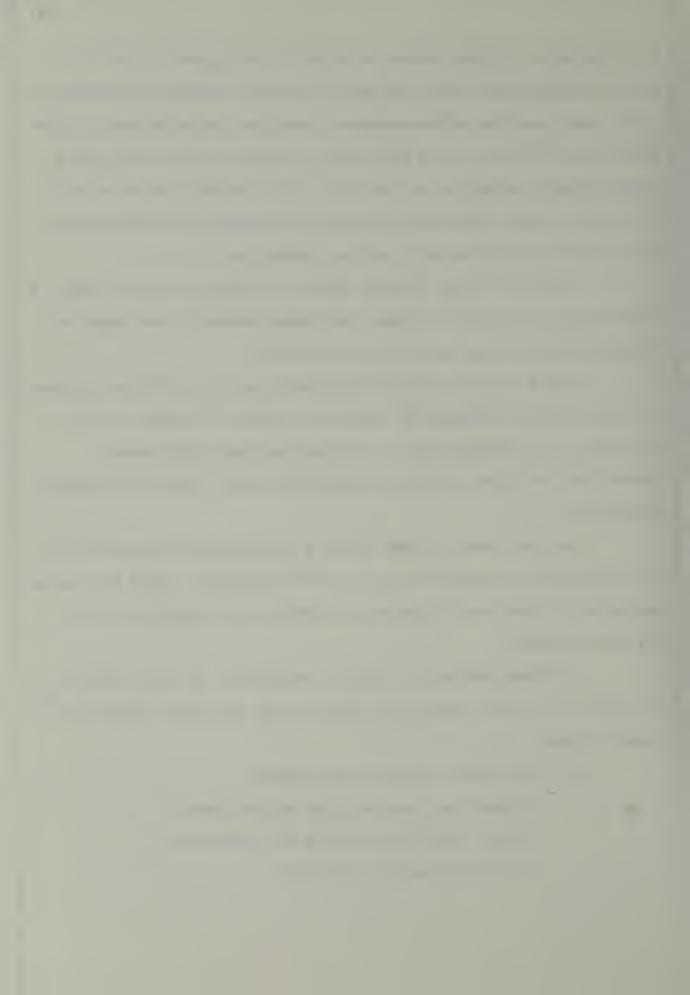
And I suggest to you that there is a lot of room to look to those positive angles in looking at the K-12 system, and to see how we can manage that, at the end of that high school graduation, we have a larger eligibility ratio from the Hispanic community.

At the present time, there's only about 4-5 percent of that population eligible to go to the University. That has to be corrected in the next 13 years, otherwise we're going to have serious problems.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTI: Without objection, we will take up the vote on Dr. Del Junco at a date set by the Chair before the summer recess.

DR. DEL JUNCO: Thank you, Senator.

(Thereupon this portion of the Senate Rules Committee Hearing was terminated at approximately 3:50 P.M.)



## CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, EVELYN MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein: that the

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing Senate Rules Committee hearing was reported in shorthand by me, Evelyn Mizak, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of June, 1986.

EVELYN MIZAK Shorthand Reporter













